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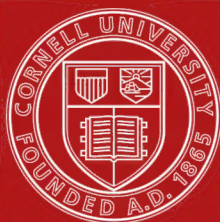
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A GRAMMAR OF NEW TESTAMENT GREEK.

"MELANCTHONIS HOC DICTUM EST: SCRIPTURAM NON POSSE INTELLIGI THEOLOGICE,
NISI ANTEA SIT INTELLECTUM GRAMMATICUM."

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A
GRAMMAR
OF THE
NEW TESTAMENT GREEK.

By
ALEXANDER BUTTMANN.

AUTHORIZED TRANSLATION,
WITH NUMEROUS ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS BY THE AUTHOR.



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TRANSLATOR'S PREFACE.

It is to be hoped that the reproduction of the following work in English will not be regarded as a superfluous labor. The day has gone by, indeed, when the extravagant maxim could find acceptance, "The better grammarian, the worse logician and theologian;" but the somewhat indiscriminate depreciation of the study of the dead languages at the present day is not without injurious influence upon those who are preparing themselves to be expounders of the Divine Word. Even in that land which is reputed to be the home of philological studies, the prince of New Testament expositors has recently said: "We theologians are still far too deficient in a comprehensive and positive knowledge of Greek Grammar."¹ The sense of such a deficiency which the general progress of linguistic science must sooner or later awaken, and especially the recognition (which the growing tendency to break away from traditional opinions will force upon theologians) of the need of taking a new inventory of the biblical data, as preliminary to a revision of the scientific statements of the Christian faith, will eventually secure a welcome for works like the present.

Its author is the youngest son of the late Philip Buttmann, whose Grammars, which have been in use now for more than eighty years, have rendered the name familiar wherever Greek is studied. After completing his training at the universities of Berlin and Bonn, he became, in 1837, a teacher in the gymnasium at Potsdam, where, by successive promotions, he attained, in 1854, to the rank of Professor. But in the same year he resigned his office, in order to secure the leisure needed for his literary labors; and he has lived since in retirement, except that he has held the position of "Schulrath," to which the city appointed him in 1864.

Intrusted by the other members of the family with the care of his father's grammatical works, he has edited at least eight editions of the so-called Intermediate Grammar (which in its eighteenth edition was translated into English by the late Dr. Edward Robinson), and seven

¹ Meyer's Commentary on the Ep. to the Romans (5th ed.). Pref. p. vii note.

editions of the School Grammar. Under his hand these works have undergone essential changes, especially in the syntax, and have been so judiciously adapted to the steady progress in grammatical science, as still (forty-four years after the death of their author) to be able to maintain themselves in many German schools and universities against the competition of recent Grammars, like those of Curtius and Krüger.

Besides many essays upon grammatical, critical, and exegetical topics, which Professor Buttmann has prepared from time to time for the *Studien und Kritiken*, and other periodicals, he published, in 1856, a book on "German Names of Places." But his chief work, and that especially for the preparation of which he withdrew from the labor of teaching, is his *N. T. Grammar*. This is confessedly the most important treatise on the subject which has appeared since Winer's. The author makes generous acknowledgments of indebtedness to Winer; but a slight examination of the book will convince the reader that it has a valid claim to be regarded as an original work. In fact, the general attitude and drift of the two writers differ perceptibly. While Winer—owing, doubtless, to the lax views respecting the *N. T.* language which prevailed when he began to write—seems loath to recognize incipient departures from classic usage, Prof. Buttmann, on the other hand, is quick to concede and to trace out the general tendency of the language to degenerate from the classic standard, is inclined to give greater prominence than Winer to the influence of the Septuagint, and even to detect traces of the Latin in the syntax of the *N. T.* Hence it comes to pass that respecting several details, such as the unemphatic use of *αἰρός* in the Nom. (p. 107), the use of periphrases for the Genitive (p. 156), of the Indic. Pres. for the Subjunc. in deliberative questions (p. 208 sq.), etc., his views vary materially from those of his predecessor. On other and broader topics, too, such as the use of the Art. (cf. pp. 90, 93), the apparently indiscriminate employment of Aor. and Perf. (p. 197), the so-called Gnómic Aor. (pp. 201 sqq.), the use and force of the particle *ἵνα* (pp. 235 sqq.) and of the Infin. with *τοῦ* (pp. 266 sqq.), his clear and thorough discussions will be read with interest; while his full exhibition of grammatical forms,¹ especially those of the verb, will prove to be specially helpful. And as his discussion of the principles of the *N. T.* language, both supplementing and qualifying, as it does, the views of Winer, will interest the student of grammar; so his extended application of these principles in elucidating obscure

¹ Cf. Tischendorf's commendatory remark in his *N. T.* ed. Sept. Crit. Maj. Prolegg. p. lx.

passages will be welcomed by those who care for little more than the results of exegesis.

The form which the author thought best to give his treatise, viz. that of an Appendix to Ph. Buttmann's *Griechische Grammatik* (the work which Dr. Robinson translated), has doubtless retarded its circulation.¹ By adopting that form, he was enabled, while devoting, at the most, but a passing remark to those points which the language of the N. T. has in common with classic Greek, to exhibit what is peculiar to the N. T. in a more sharp and consecutive treatment than would have been possible otherwise. But the scientific precision of the plan is counter-balanced, in the result, by the practical inconveniences to which those students are subjected who are not familiar with the grammatical method of Buttmann. It seemed desirable to the translator, therefore, while, on the one hand, retaining as far as possible the author's exclusive treatment of his department, on the other hand, to adapt the work to the easy use of students drilled in other grammatical text-books. In order to accomplish this twofold object, I have introduced into the translation so much only from Buttmann's classical Grammar as was necessary, in every case, to render the matter under discussion intelligible to the student without recourse to that work; and, on the other hand, I have added to the references to that Grammar (which is designated by the letter B.) running references to the other classical Grammars most in use in this country and in Great Britain, viz. to those of Hadley, Crosby, Donaldson, Jelf. These Grammars, as well as Buttmann's, are referred to by sections,² and designated respectively by the initials H., C., D., J.

Owing to diversity in the arrangement and treatment of topics, these references will not be found to be all equally pertinent. But in making them I have been governed by the conviction that a reference to a familiar work, and one at hand, is more serviceable, especially to a beginner, than a reference, though better in itself, to a work less accessible or less easily understood.

In addition to the Grammars already named, references have been given to Prof. Goodwin's *Syntax of Moods and Tenses*, to Winer's

¹ Since the arrangements for this translation were completed with Prof. Buttmann and his publisher, large use of the original has been made in the notes of Prof. Moulton's excellent translation of the *Sixth* edition of Winer's N. T. Grammar. But it is believed that those who obtain their knowledge of it through that medium can hardly fail to desire to possess the entire work in English.

² Occasionally it has been convenient to refer to Buttmann's Classical Grammar by *pages*. In that case the page given is that of Dr. Robinson's translation of the eighteenth German edition, published in 1851, by Harper and Brothers, N. Y.

N. T. Grammar, and occasionally to Prof. Short's Essay on the Order of Words in Attic Greek Prose.¹ These works are represented by G., W., and S. respectively. The references to Winer are to the pages of the authorized translation of the *Seventh* German edition, and are followed in each case by the number of the corresponding page in the original, inclosed within a parenthesis. The references to the "Lehrgebäude" of Gesenius have been supplemented, so far as possible, by references to the corresponding matter in his Hebrew Grammar. The general references to Pape and to Wahl have, for the most part, been retained. But the sixth edition of Liddell and Scott will ordinarily serve the student quite as well as the former; and the revised edition of Dr. Robinson's N. T. Lexicon, or, still better, Prof. Grimm's edition of Wilke's Clavis² may be substituted for the latter.

The matter incorporated from Buttmann's classical Grammar, and the references to the other grammatical works above mentioned, are generally introduced without any distinctive mark; but all other additions made by me are carefully distinguished from the original by square brackets.

With the exception of the slight modification of the plan of the work which has been already described, and the omission of a paragraph from the author's Preface which this modification rendered irrelevant, the translation reproduces the original in full and without change. But Prof. Buttmann has very kindly furnished me with two hundred and sixty-one manuscript additions and corrections for this edition—many of them of considerable length and much importance. In weaving them into the text, I have taken pains not to obscure the author's change of opinion, when any has occurred.

The Greek text of the N. T. generally adopted by the author is that of Lachmann's larger edition; see the remarks on this subject at the close of the Introduction, p. 4. In the same place, the reader will discover that the printing of this book was begun nearly two years ago. But the delay is the less regretted, because in the interim the eighth edition, of Tischendorf's text and the Greek Testament of Tregelles have both been completed, so that in passages where allusion is made

¹ Prefixed to Dr. Drisler's edition of Yonge's English-Greek Lexicon. N. Y. Harper and Brothers. 1870.

² The translation of Prof. Grimm's Lexicon which was promised in the *Bibliotheca Sacra* for October, 1864, has been lying in manuscript now for many months. The protracted work of verifying the references is drawing towards a close, and the book will be published as soon as leisure can be found for the editorial labor requisite to adapt it to the needs of English-speaking students.

to variation in the text, the reading adopted by both these editors has been indicated. To accomplish this at the least expense of alteration in the plates, the ordinary abbreviations Tdf. and Treg. have occasionally been superseded by the simple T. and Tr. respectively. For the same reason the codex Sinaiticus has been referred to by cod. Sin., Sin., and Σ indifferently.

The Biblical references have all been carefully verified. The N. T. Index has been enlarged so as to include all the passages from the N. T. referred to in the Grammar; and a separate index has been added, comprising the passages cited from the Septuagint. For the labor which these improvements involved, as well as for valuable assistance in correcting the press, my grateful acknowledgments are due to my friend Rev. Geo. B. Jewett, D.D.

The other indexes have been materially augmented; the cross-references have been multiplied; chapter and verse added to many of the fragmentary quotations from the N. T.; the pagination of the German original has been given in the margin; and at the end of the book a Glossary of technical terms encountered more or less frequently in commentaries and grammatical works has been added for the convenience of students.

Finally, I would reiterate the closing words of the author's Preface, in reliance upon the promise made to those who shall agree as touching what they ask.

J. H. THAYER.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, ANDOVER, MASS.
August, 1878.

PREFACE.

As long ago as the appearance of the nineteenth edition of my father's Greek Grammar, I designed to give, as an Appendix for the practical purposes of schools, a summary of the grammatical usage of the N. T. in so far as it differs from ordinary usage, in order subsequently to follow it with a copious and scientific exposition of the entire department. To this twofold undertaking I was led by the persuasion that Winer's Grammar is, on the one hand, too comprehensive and learned for school use; and that on the other hand, for those who have been taught according to the plan of Buttmann's Grammar, it prepares manifold difficulties by its arrangement and whole method of treatment, and requires for its correct understanding almost an independent training of its own. But my work also grew under my hands. The further I entered upon my theme, the more I perceived that such a summary as I had originally designed could only get a sure foundation and make claim to scientific worth in case the entire department had previously been explored as far as possible in all directions, and received a sustained exposition; and that, at any rate, it is a more correct and safe procedure to let a practical outline follow a larger work, executed on scientific principles, than the reverse. Thus arose this Grammar. That I venture to present it to the learned public in face of the many and undisputed excellences of Winer's, does not arise from the mistaken and self-complacent opinion that the work of my respected predecessor ought to be supplanted by a new one. On the contrary, it is my firm persuasion that Winer's work will long continue to maintain its honorable position in philological as well as theological science; and it is my highest wish that my work may only succeed in winning for itself a modest place in this department of literature behind, or by the side of, its predecessor and master.

Winer's Grammar originated at a time when modern philological criticism, especially as applied by Lachmann and Tischendorf, had not yet given to the text of the N. T. that form which it now has in most of the editions used in schools and universities. It is true, the recent

revisions of the text remained by no means unnoticed by Winer. On the contrary, the indefatigable labors of the man in this particular are shown by the circumstance that almost every new edition of his Grammar underwent the most important and radical alterations, in order to conform it to the stage of criticism at the time. But the work as a whole acquired by these frequent changes a somewhat ragged look, and a form often extremely inconvenient for practical use, especially for citation. Since, too, hardly any performance within his department escaped the notice of this thorough investigator, inasmuch as he took notice of all publications in any way relating to it, — as well those of specifically theological science as of philological, both oriental and classical, — and wrought the acquired results into his work, he imparted to it by degrees such a character that it may be regarded almost as a grammatically arranged Commentary on the N. T.; a commentary which, by its copious wealth and its searching treatment of many particular passages, is, and will remain, indispensable to every member of the theological profession. But on the other hand it is not to be denied, that by the accumulation (often unlimited) of learned material the clear grammatical outlook was frequently cut off. Furthermore, as the work did not adopt any given system of classical Greek grammar, but traversed anew, in the syntax at least, the entire realm of grammatical phenomena, much was of necessity given which strictly belonged to the general grammar, or at least might have been assumed as sufficiently well-known already. The inevitable consequence of this was, that for an unpractised eye what is distinctive and peculiar in N. T. usage is not discriminated sharply enough from what, as being common property to all who spoke and wrote Greek, pertains to Greek grammar in general.

Taking, then, the critical investigations of the recent editors as my basis, and adopting the philological views which underlie Buttmann's Greek Grammar, particularly the nineteenth and following editions edited by me, I have given my N. T. Grammar the form of an Appendix to that work. In this way the first part of my book, which relates to Forms and Inflection, has acquired, it must be confessed, a somewhat fragmentary aspect, as the honored reviewer in Zarncke's literary "Centralblatt" correctly remarks. Since, however, the deviations, in the matter of Forms, of the language of the N. T. writers, (with the exception, perhaps, of the text of the Apocalypse as established by modern criticism) from the current literary language, especially the then prevalent *κοινή*, so-called, are by no means very important, a work undertaking to bring out only what is distinctive in the N. T. language cannot assume any other shape; — just as the same description

holds true of that portion of Winer's Grammar also which treats of Forms.

As respects Syntax the case is different. Here what is characteristic and peculiar is incomparably more marked, in consequence of the nature of the contents of the N. T. books on the one hand, and of many foreign influences on the other. That the mental impulse given by the new doctrine must produce a noticeable effect upon language, does not need to be shown at length. Of the foreign influences which impart to the Greek of the N. T. that complexion which distinguishes it so noticeably from the classic tongue, there are in particular four: First, the influence of the linguistic spirit of the Orient, especially of the O. T. Hebrew and of the Aramaic of the Palestinian Jews of that day (Hebraisms); Secondly (and closely connected with this), the influence of the Greek translation of the Bible by the Seventy interpreters, generally diffused as it was among the Jews of that region and so much in use (the Septuagint); Thirdly, the influence coming from the popular language prevalent in all portions of the Greek world of that day, as distinguished from the literary diction of the repositories of classic Greek literature and culture (the Common or Colloquial language); Fourthly, the influence of the Latin language upon the later Greek or so-called *κοινή* (Latinisms).

* * * * *

A complete exhibition of the linguistic peculiarities of the N. T. would comprise a discrimination between the styles peculiar to the different N. T. authors. For it is not to be overlooked, that (leaving the Apocalypse aside) there exists a difference not only between the historic writings and the epistolary, but also within these main divisions, between the synoptists and John; between the Pauline and the Catholic epistles; between individual Evangelists; in fact, between the several writings of one and the same author; — an assertion which is true, for example, of the Gospel of Luke and the Book of Acts. A detailed exposition of these differences, however, would carry us quite too far, and lies beyond the limits of this Grammar, which is primarily concerned only with grouping as far as possible all characteristics together, and so taking a combined view of the N. T. diction and style. The compass of the several writings, also, is too small to afford a basis for separate expositions of the various peculiarities in language; and an author must be satisfied to treat this subject in a fragmentary way as opportunity offers. Moreover, a minute elaboration of this topic falls rather to the department of N. T. stylistics, or of exegesis, whose business it is to examine and elucidate the individual writings on all sides. The reader, there-

fore, may be the more readily referred to these exegetical works, as more thorough treatment and careful investigation have already been bestowed upon the subject by the recent commentators;¹ and in consequence of the critical renovation of the text will continue to be given it in the future. Whatever grammatical results, however, could already be mentioned, I have carefully endeavored to note: by speaking of them in their place as special peculiarities, and by giving as complete a list of them as possible in the Index under the head of the respective N. T. authors. The same has been done in reference to the four aspects of the language previously mentioned, with regard to which the Index may be consulted under the topics, Hebraisms, Septuagint, Language (popular and later Greek), Latinisms.

On two other points it seems to me necessary to say a word in this place, viz. the proper attitude and relations of New Testament Grammar to Exegesis and to Lexicography. The contents of the N. T., especially of the Epistles, are so exceptional both as respects difficulty and importance, and the compass of the several books is so small, that in the domain of interpretation the most diverse results could not fail to be brought to light. Evidence of this is afforded by the extremely numerous and voluminous exegetical writings, the like of which in amount can probably be shown by no literary productions of ancient or modern times. Owing to the variety of religious parties and theological sects, which from the first centuries down have been so numerous and changeable, as well as in consequence of the restricted views or one-sided partisanship of individuals, the diversity of exegetical principles is very considerable;—in fact there are for many passages almost as many different interpretations as interpreters (see ex. gr. Winer on Gal. iii. 20). And to what assaults from the same quarter and for the same reasons the sacred text itself has been exposed from the very earliest times, the collection of various readings affords many a striking proof; (see ex. gr. 1 Tim. iii. 16; 1 John v. 7; 1 Cor. xv. 51, etc.). Nowhere, however, do the opinions of interpreters diverge more widely than where a knowledge of grammatical principles was wanting, and consequently the caprice of the private understanding had free course, so that often N. T. Grammar was made responsible for the strangest hypotheses and chimeras. Although the knowledge of grammar is not the only, still

¹ Among many others I may mention the commentaries of Bleek on the Epistle to the Hebrews, of Lücke and Tholuck on John, of Fritzsche on the first two Gospels, of the same author and of Rückert and Reiche on the Epistles to the Romans and the Corinthians, of de Wette and Meyer on all the books of the N. T. Introductions, etc.

it is the primary and the main, foundation of interpretation; at any rate, it is a check to subjective caprice and inordinate excesses. Without this foundation there can be no talk about certainty in explaining the Scriptures; for we possess no inspired interpretation. Linguistic products, even the most sacred, are like all others, subject to the restraint of linguistic laws, which, be they ever so special, are nevertheless *Laws*, which every author spontaneously and unconsciously obeys. To establish such definite linguistic laws, together with the just as definitely-limited exceptions (so far forth as the latter either rest upon analogies in ordinary usage, or at least group themselves together under a distinctly traceable special analogy), and to combine all these phenomena into one systematic whole, is the business of a special grammar.

Many passages of Scripture, however, are of such a kind that, owing to the limited extent of the several books, they are destitute of any other analogy. These, to be sure, must then be explained from themselves, from the context and the tenor of Scripture, or by the aid of ancient tradition (which must have for us the greater authority the nearer it stands to the time of composition of the Scriptures), in a word, historically rather than grammatically. Such cases must be left principally to Exegesis. If Grammar notices them, it does so rather incidentally, and for the sake of completeness; their value to Grammar can only be determined by their relation to analogies already established. For she can adopt, and work up as solid portions of the system she would found, only those results of Hermeneutics which rest upon analogies, if she will not run the risk of being compelled to pull to pieces to-morrow what she to-day perhaps has laboriously built up, and to cast away as useless material what she has over-hastily made the corner pillar of her structure. On the other hand, it would be just as erroneous, if she in haughty self-sufficiency should wish utterly to seclude herself from the results of Hermeneutics. Both sciences must continually go hand in hand. As Hermeneutics has in Grammar her constant monitor and the touchstone of her results, so Grammar receives from the discreet critico-historical inquiry of Exegesis perpetually new enrichment. It is an unscientific, irrational demand, — and one which misjudges man's powers, — that the one science should not begin to act till after the other has finished its work; since, on the contrary, they are *both at the same time* called and commissioned for the understanding of the Scriptures. By progressive discernment, with the help of Grammar and under the guidance of critico-historical research, continually to diminish the number of passages which refuse to submit to any linguistic analogy (and consequently as to whose meaning commentators

generally diverge in all directions) is one of the leading and abiding aims of Hermeneutics.

Further: it is difficult to draw a sharp boundary line between Lexicography and the explanation of words (Semasiology) on the one hand, and Grammar on the other; since both departments often encroach upon each other, and stand in relations of reciprocity. Indeed, from a scientific point of view every syntactic phenomenon connected with a word ought to be included in syntax, of whatever nature that phenomenon may be: for example, the different significations of a word so far forth as they proceed from a difference of construction, or on the other hand occasion a different construction. But a particular grammar, like that of the N. T., always subserves, in the main, practical necessities; and it would be obliged to extend its limits far too wide, if in the respect under consideration it would attain to merely relative completeness even. Here also, therefore, a separation must take place between what can be traced back to definite laws and perceptible analogies, and what as an isolated peculiarity can be conveniently left to the dictionaries. It is true, the general lexicons in common use in the schools, as they are all based on classical usage, are not sufficient in many cases for the understanding of the N. T. (compare ex. gr. the words πιστεύειν, ἐλπίζειν, ὁμολογεῖν; the prepositions ἐν, εἰς, ἀπό, etc.); and accordingly, a great number of special dictionaries have been prepared by scholars, among which may be named those of Schöttgen, Schleusner, Wahl, Bretschneider, Wilke, Schirlitz, etc. Grammar, however, obliged as it is continually to impose upon itself firm restrictions, cannot possibly include all that is lexically important — unless the fulness of details is to destroy the evident perspicuity of the whole, but must regard its task as completely performed when all the combinations and constructions occurring in the N. T., especially those relating to cases and verbs, are linguistically accounted for. The possession of a special dictionary, therefore, will always be requisite to theologians and every one who desires to investigate the N. T. writings minutely.

These are the principles and the most important aims which have guided me in the composition of this work. Whether I have a right to appear before the literary public with a book which originated in this way and has been wrought out according to these principles, those must judge who join to linguistic knowledge an unprejudiced view of the great difficulties to be overcome. Whether I hereafter venture to make an abridgment of this work for the use of schools, will depend upon the invitation especially of those gentlemen who have charge of religious instruction in the Gymnasia.

In conclusion, let me be permitted, with allusion to the closing words of Winer's Preface to the last [i.e. the 6th] edition of his Grammar, to utter the deep-felt desire, that under God's assistance it may be reserved for this book also (in fellowship with the work of my honored predecessor, to which it owes very much, indeed the greatest part, of its value) to further the knowledge of Biblical truth so far as any such work can.

POTSDAM, Nov. 1858.

CONTENTS

PART FIRST: FORMS.

	PAGE
Introduction,	1
Orthography, Orthoepy, Euphony, etc.,	5
Declension: The Dual,	11
First Declension,	11
Second Declension,	12
Third Declension,	13
Declension of Foreign Proper Names,	15
Anomalous Declension,	22
Comparison,	27
Numerals,	28
Pronouns,	31
The Verb,	32
Syllabic Augment,	32
Temporal Augment,	33
The Augment in Composition,	35
Future Subjunctive,	35
Circumflexed Future,	37
Alexandrian Aorist,	39
Verbs in λ, μ, ν, ρ,	41
Verbals in τος,	41
Barytone and Contract Verbs,	42
Verbs in μι,	44
Deponents Passive,	51
List of Anomalous Verbs,	53
Adverbs,	69
Particles of Place,	70
Changes of Form in Particles,	72
Formation of Words,	73

PART SECOND: SYNTAX.

	PAGE
Introduction,	75
Substantives and Adjectives,	76
Apposition,	77
Constr. ad Synesin,	80
Omission of the Substantive,	81
Adjectives used for Adverbs,	82
Comparative and Superlative,	83
The Article,	85
The Definite Article,	85
Omission of the Article,	88
Use of the Article with more closely defined Substantives,	90
The Article with a Substantive to be supplied,	94
The Article before entire Sentences	96
The Article with several connected Substantives,	97
The Article as a Demonstrative,	101
Pronouns,	103
οὗτος and ὅδε, ἐκεῖνος,	103
Constr. ad Synesin with Demonstratives,	105
Use of αὐτός,	107
The Reflexive Pronoun,	110
τις, τίς, ὅστις,	114
Possessives, and the use of the Personals and of ὅστις for the same	115
Pronouns with the Article,	119
Periphrastic Forms of the Negative Pronouns,	121
Neuter Adjectives,	122
Subject and Predicate,	123
Their Agreement in Number and Gender,	125
Constr. ad Synesin in the Predicate,	129
Adverbs as Predicates,	131
Unexpressed Subject,	132
Omission of the ὁπλᾶ,	136
The Cases,	138
Nominative and Vocative,	138
The Oblique Cases—particularly the Object,	141
The Accusative,	146
The Genitive,	154
The Dative,	171

	PAGE
The Verb,	187
The Passive,	187
Verbal Adjectives,	190
The Middle,	191
The Tenses,	194
The Moods,	207
The Subjunctive,	208
The Optative,	214
The Particle <i>ἄν</i> ,	216
A. Conditional Sentences,	220
B. Relative Sentences,	227
C. Temporal Sentences,	230
D. Causal Sentences,	232
E. Final Sentences (use of <i>ἵνα</i> in N. T.),	233
F. Illative Sentences,	243
G. Declarative Sentences,	245
H. Interrogative Sentences,	246
General Remarks on the Moods,	256
The Imperative,	257
The Infinitive,	258
The Article (<i>τό</i>) with the Infinitive,	261
The Infinitive with <i>τοῦ</i> ,	266
The Infinitive for the Imperative,	271
The Accusative and Infinitive,	272
<i>κελεύειν</i> , etc., with the Infinitive,	275
<i>καὶ ἐγένετο</i> followed by Infinitive, etc.,	276
Attraction with the Infinitive,	278
Construction of Relative Sentences,	280
Constructio ad Synesin with the Relative,	281
Attraction in Relative Sentences,	285
The Participle,	288
The Participle with <i>εἶναι</i> ,	309
Redundant Participles,	313
Cases Absolute,	314
Adverbs,	319
Prepositions,	321
Prepositions with the Genitive,	321
Prepositions with the Dative,	328
Prepositions with the Accusative,	331
Prepositions with the Genitive and Accusative,	334

	PAGE
Prepositions (<i>continued</i>),	335
Prepositions with all three Cases,	335
Position, etc., of Prepositions,	341
Negatives,	344
(Other) Particles,	357
Certain Peculiar Constructions,	376
I. Attraction,	376
II. Anacoluthon,	378
III. Inversion (<i>Hyperbaton</i>)	387
IV. Ellipsis (<i>Brachylogy</i> , <i>Pregnant Construction</i>),	390
V. Aposiopesis,	396
VI. Pleonasm,	397
VII. Epexegetis,	399
VIII. Zeugma,	400
IX. Asyndeton (<i>Polysyndeta</i>),	401
I. Index of Subjects,	405
II. Index of Greek Words and Forms,	414
III. Index of Passages cited from the O. T.,	428
IV. Index of Passages in the N. T. explained or cited,	431
Glossary of Technical Terms,	470

INTRODUCTION.

1

B. § 1, N. 8; C. § 88; H. § 4 f.; D. § 13.

1. THE basis of the Hellenistic language of the N. T. is the so-called Macedo-Alexandrian dialect, which, as is well known, became current in the time of the Ptolemies, especially at Alexandria, then the seat of culture; and this again was founded upon the *κοινή διάλεκτος* which sprang from the Attic dialect. From Alexandria Greek speech and culture spread over the Asiatic kingdoms which arose from the Macedonian conquest, and accordingly over Syria. Here, of course, much that was local and foreign was mixed with it, not only in the mouth of the people, but also of the educated who wrote for the people. Consequently, in the language of the N. T. when compared with the Attic dialect, — the general basis of the (prose) literary language, — we may distinguish, first, the peculiarities belonging to the Alexandrian (Macedonian) dialect; and secondly, especially in the Syntax, the so-called Hebraisms (Aramaisms).

REMARK. Since the N. T. writings, however, are (perhaps with the exception of Matthew) the free products of authors who thought and spoke in Greek, they do not exhibit nearly as many Hebraisms as the language of the Seventy, who translated immediately from the Hebrew; they consequently constitute an independent idiom. But as the translated Scriptures of the O. T. exercised a manifold influence upon the composition of the N. T. books — being referred to very often by the N. T. writers, who inwove into their language quotations from them, now literal, now free, — a N. T. Grammar must often take notice of the language of the Septuagint.

2. The language of the several books of the N. T. again 2 varies according as every individual writer 1) has his peculiar modes of expression, 2) and even certain dialectic peculiarities, 3) and approximates more or less to the Hebrew style. In particular the historic books differ from the epistolary in consequence of their differing aim and contents; inasmuch

as the historic, especially the Gospels of Matthew, Mark, and John, approximate more to the (Aramaizing) language of the people; the Epistles, on the other hand, particularly those written by Paul to Greek-speaking churches and persons in Europe and Asia, are connected as respects language with the literary Greek then in use, yet not without noticeable deviations in construction and in the formation and meaning of words, since the common Greek habits of thought and speech were not adequate to the expression of the new ideas. The strictly Greek style of writing is approximated most closely by the writings of Luke, especially by the Acts, of which the diction and entire mode of expression is often suggestive of Attic elegance and is full of genuine Greek turns and constructions, although instances of the opposite are not wanting in them. Lastly, the language of the Apocalypse is distinguished from all the rest by great and sometimes very anomalous peculiarities in word and structure.

3. Since the Alexandrian dialect arose from the *κοινή*, it is not surprising that writers speak even of so-called Ionisms, Dorisms, etc. (though very limited in number) in the N.T. also. But neither the language of the N. T., nor that of the *κοινὴ* in general, can be regarded as a mixture, as is sometimes assumed, of the various Greek dialects; since all the dialectic phenomena in question are in part quite isolated and in part of doubtful origin.

4. Although we possess a large number of mss.¹ of the N. T. Scriptures, some of which are very old, and the writings
 3 of the oldest church fathers bear witness largely to the text current in their times, yet very divergent forms of the text have come down to us. This makes it often very difficult — indeed, owing to the equal authority for the readings, almost impossible — to distinguish between what originally belonged

¹ The most important among the so-called uncial Codices (i.e. mss. written in uncial letters) are the Cod. Alexandrinus (A) now in the British Museum, London, Cod. Vaticanus (B) in Rome, Cod. rescriptus Ephræmi (C) in Paris, Cod. Cantabrigiensis (D), etc. To these must now be added the Cod. Sinaiticus (Σ) in St. Petersburg (recently discovered by Tischendorf in the Convent of Mt. Sinai). The oldest mss. are Codd. Vat. and Sin., both of the 4th century. See, for details concerning the mss., the Prolegomena of Tischendorf and Scholz, the Introductions of Hug, [Tregelles, Scrivener], Griesbach's Symb. Crit., [Smith's Bible Dict. Art. *New Testament*, especial y in the Am. ed.], etc.

to the author, and what to the transcribers and the time in which and for which they wrote. The earlier editions of the N. T. — as the *editio princeps* which appeared (at Alcalá) in Spain, (the so-called Complutensian); then the various editions by Erasmus which appeared in the sixteenth century (and which Luther used in his translation), and particularly that by Robert Stephens (1550), Theodore Beza (1565), and the Elzevirs (1624, — which last gradually acquired general currency in the Western Church, and hence its text is called the *Textus Receptus*) — all rest more or less upon a very imperfect, in fact, arbitrary, collation of a number of MSS. apparently for the most part the more modern. In the 17th century, accordingly, and particularly in the 18th, a great multitude of various readings was collected through the more careful collation of the most important of the older MSS., and by the labors of many scholars, as Bengel, Wetstein, Bentley, Birch, Griesbach, etc.; but the text of most of the subsequent editions¹ differed in the main but little from the *textus receptus*, since the editors (generally theologians) did not venture to depart too far from that to which usage had given a kind of ecclesiastical sanction. Hence the need of a text founded upon a purely philological process became more and more pressing. The merit of having prepared the way for such a thorough revision of the text upon critical and philological principles, belongs unquestionably to Carl Lachmann (*Lehm.*), who first in 1831 prepared a smaller edition of the N. T. and subsequently in 1842 a larger edition² furnished with a critical apparatus and Jerome's Latin version, the so-called *Vulgate*. Almost at the same time and in pursuance of essentially the 4 same method, — yet often reaching different results, partly because starting with other critical views,³ partly in consequence of using a much greater number of MSS., collations, and critical helps of every kind — L. F. C. Tischendorf (*Tdf.*)

¹ The greatest reputation among those of more recent date was won by the editions of Griesbach which were prepared with judicious criticism and great care: smaller ed. *Leips.* 1825; larger ed. Vol. I. *Halle*, 1796 (3d ed. care of David Schulz, *Berlin*, 1827), Vol. II. *Hal.* 1806.

² *Novum Testamentum gr. et lat.* Car. Lachmannus rec., Ph. Buttmannus *Græcæ lect. auctoritates apposit.* *Berol.* 1842, 1850.

³ On the critical principles of the two editors see the Prefaces to their respective editions, and the discussions and expositions in the *theol. Stud. u. Krit.* there referred to.

undertook to restore the text in a series of editions of the N.T., the first of which appeared in 1841. After making several journeys expressly for this purpose, collating for himself nearly all the most important Codices, and publishing several ancient and newly-discovered manuscript documents,¹ he prepared a second larger edition [1849],² provided with a copious critical apparatus, which was followed (in 1854) by the Triglot edition, comprising the Greek text, the Vulgate and the oldest Lutheran translation [cf. note ³ below]. Respecting other modern editions, as that of Scholz, Ed. von Muralt, the Acts by Bornemann, see Tisch. pref. [Tregelles, on the Printed Text of the Gr. N. T. 1854; cf. the Introductions, etc., referred to p. 2, note ¹]. The present work will in the main take as its basis the text of Lachmann's large edition, yet constant regard is paid to the readings of Tischendorf;³ and, where it seemed necessary, to those of Griesbach (Grsb.) also, as well as of the *textus receptus* (Rec.). [In disputed passages the reading adopted by Tregelles (Treg.), in his Greek New Testament (exclusive of the Revelation, which is not yet published⁴), 1857-70, will also be indicated.]

¹ See the list of them given in the Preface to the editions of 1849 and 1854 [more fully in his 7th ed. 1859], and at the end of his second edition of the Sept. (Lips. 1856), [4th ed. 1869].

² *Novum Testamentum Graece. Ad. antiq. testes rec., appar. crit. apposuit, etc.* C. Tischendorf. ed. II. Lips. 1849.

³ There is just appearing [1855 sqq.] in separate numbers, a new (7th) edition of Tischendorf's text of 1849, considerably modified in the text, but more especially furnished with the critical Commentary of the edition of 1849 greatly enlarged and perfected, so that the reader is now enabled in every single case to see the entire stock of variants, and the kind of support given to every reading (even to those not received) by mss., versions, fathers, etc.; the compendious nature of the former Commentary rendered this often quite impossible, at least very troublesome and uncertain. Regard will be paid to this edition also as far as it has already appeared. [Of his most recent (8th) critical edition (1864 sqq.), eight parts (extending to 1 Cor. v. 7) have already (Sept. 1871) been published. Unless some indication to the contrary be given, this is the text of Tischendorf uniformly referred to. He has edited besides, *N. T. Gr. ex cod. Sin.* Lips. 1865, and *N. T. Vaticanum*, Lips. 1867; to both of these reference will be occasionally made when the text of a passage is in question.] [The text of Tdf.'s 8th ed. is now complete.]

⁴ It has appeared since the printing of this book was begun, and its readings will be referred to so far as practicable.]

ETYMOLOGY.

PRONUNCIATION, ORTHOGRAPHY.

5

B. § 8, 2; C. § 79; W. p. 48 (47); Tdf. ed. 7 Prol. xxxvii. sq. l. sqq.

The letter *ι* is often represented in the MSS. of the N. T. by *ει*; yet no inference can be drawn from this respecting its quantity, for the change occurs in the case of long vowels (*θλειψις*, *γεινωσκω*) and of short (*ηγγεικεν*, *καθεισας*) alike. Under the influence of Itacism also it is often reproduced by *η* (as *Κηλικια*, *πρωτοκλησια*, *βραχyonu*), and on the other hand *ει* is represented by *ι* (*απεστειλεν*, *αιτισθαι* D). In foreign words the use of *ει* for *ι* has been in part adopted into the text (see p. 6 note ¹). In genuine Greek words the usual spelling is followed in the printed editions. But in Matt. xxviii. 3 all the (older) MSS. give *ειδέα* for *ιδέα* (Lchm.); and it has consequently been received into the text by Tischendorf [and Tregelles]. This was the general mode of writing the word. Hence even Suidas so spelt it, adding expressly *οἱ νῦν διὰ τοῦ ἰ γράφουσι*; cf. Bhdy. praef. ad Suid. p. 39; Fischer on Plat. Euthyphr. p. 125.

A similar vacillation is found in the MSS. between *ε* and *αι* (several instances of which are given on p. 40; note ¹) and other vowels, especially between *οι* and *υ* (thus, almost always *ἡνύγην* for *ἡνοίγην*). On the various Itacistic interchanges in the MSS. see Tdf. praef. ad Vet. Test. pp. 72, 80 [ed. 3, and N.T. as above]; Sturz, Dial. Alex. p. 117 sq. Before *μ*, *ζ* is often written instead of *σ*, as *Ζμύρνης* (adopted by Tdf. [ed. 8, Rev. i. 11 and ii. 8]), which spelling, according to Lucian (jud. voc. 9), must have been pretty general.

TERMINAL LETTERS.

B § 4, 5; H. § 74 sq.; C. § 160; D. § 83 sq.

Hebrew proper nouns in the Greek text, either, 1) appear unaltered (and are then indeclinable), so that the eye must

6 accustom itself to a multitude of unusual terminal letters, as in *Δαυείδ*, *Ῥαχάβ*, *Βοόζ*, *Ναζαράθ*, etc.¹; or, 2) they receive a Greek termination (and are then inflected according to analogy), as *Μωυσῆς*, *Ῥσαῖας*, *Ἱερεμίας*, *Ἰωνᾶς*, *Ἰησοῦς*; or, 3) they appear in both forms, the foreign form then always being indeclinable; e.g. *ἡ Ἱερουσαλήμ* and *τὰ Ἱεροσόλυμα*, *Μαριάμ* and *Μαρία*, *Ἰακώβ* (so always of Jews, Matt. i. 15, etc.) and *Ἰάκωβος* (so of the various Christians), *Σαούλ* (so of the son of Kish, Acts xiii. 21) and *Σαῦλος* (so always, in narration, of the apostle before he took the name of *Παῦλος*; but even then, whenever he is addressed, the national form *Σαούλ* is uniformly used, Acts ix. 4, etc.). Latin names are always Grecized, as *Πιλάτος*,² *Ἰούστος*, *Φῆλιξ*, etc. Concerning the inflection of Grecized proper names see p. 15 sq. below.

ENCLITICS.

B. 14, 4. and N. 1; H. § 106 sq.; C. § 787 sq.; J. § 64 obs. 1; D. § 55.

The general laws of *Inclination* hold to their full extent in the N. T. writings;—that is to say, this method of accentuation has been carried out consistently in the N. T. because there was no reason for following there different rules in reference to the accents from those followed in all other Greek

¹ As respects the spelling of foreign names there is naturally enough considerable diversity, not only in the mss., but also in the several editions. Thus Lachmann, for instance, gives the name Nazareth not only in the form *Ναζαράθ* Matt. iv. 13, but also *Ναζαρέθ* ii. 23 and *Ναζαρέτ* Mark i. 9; [Tdf. and Treg. use the forms in *-εθ* and *-ετ*, and also (Matt. iv. 13) the form *Ναζαρά*. Tdf. in his 7th ed. (see Prol. p. lv. note) had decided that *-εθ* was the form everywhere to be used in Matt. and *-ετ* in John. In the note on Luke i. 26 in his 8th ed. he thinks this evangelist used the form in *-εθ*, with the exception of *-ρά* in iv. 16]. The name David (in the mss. commonly written *Δαδ*) appears now in Lachmann in the form *Δαυείδ* throughout (not *Δαυίδ* or *Δαβίδ*), and Tdf. [and Treg.] have followed him in this respect. In reference to other names there is no such harmony between the editions, e.g. *Κίς* and *Κείς* [Lchm. with whom Tdf. now and Treg. agree], *Χοραζίν* [Lchm.] and *-εῖν* [Tdf. Treg.], *ραββί* [Lchm. Treg.] and *ραββελ* [Tdf., cf. Prol. ed. 7, p. li.], *Χερουβίμ* and *χερουβείν* Lchm. [Tdf. ed. 8; Treg.] Heb. ix. 5. The Greek mode of writing the name Beelzebub (as Luther [so A. V.] has it after the Vulgate) is *Βεελζεβούλ*, that of Belial is more probably *Βελίαρ* 2 Cor. vi. 15 Tdf. [ed. 8; Treg.]. See on this subject Tdf. ed. 2. p. 34 [Alf. N. T. Vol. I. prol. p. 94 sq.].

² As respects the accentuation *Πιλάτος* see Fritzsche on Mark p. 671; Winer p. 52 (51). Bekker in his edition of Josephus always marks this and similar proper names with the circumflex; and the recent editors of the N. T. have decided in favor of this mode of writing. See Tisch. pref. p. 36 [ed. 7, p. lxi. In ed. 8 he writes *Πειλάτος*; see his note on Matt. xxvii. 2]. Elsewhere the long *α* in words of Latin origin appears marked simply with the acute (not circumflex); as, *σενάτο*. (Plut. Romul. 13), *λιγάρε*, *ἀλλιγάρε* (26), *κωμεισσάτον* (Moral. p. 726).

writings.¹ Dissyllables after perispomena are not marked as enclitic; hence *παῖς ἐστίμ, γυναικῶν τινῶν*, etc. Cf. Herm. de 7 emend. rat. I. 71, 73.

MUTATIONS OF THE CONSONANTS.

B. § 16, N. 3; H. §§ 41 sq. 60; C. § 151 sqq.; J. §§ 24. 33;

The use of *σσ* for *ττ*, described as mainly Ionic, is in the N. T. the only traditional spelling with most words, as *περισσός, θάλασσα, γλώσσα, τάσσω*, etc. In the Comparative, the forms *κρείσσων, ἐλάσσων* are interchanged with *κρείττων, ἐλάττων*; and in certain words derived from them the *ττ* has become established, as *ἐλαττώω, ἐλαττονέω, ἡττημα, ἡττᾶσθαι*.

The combination *ρρ* is exchanged with *ρσ*, e.g. *θαρρέω* and *θαρσέω* (see Wahl, *clav. min.*). But instead of *ἄρρην* Lehm. has everywhere (even in Rev. xii. 5, 13) restored the form with *ρσ* [so Treg.; and Tdf. also except in Rom. i. 27].

ASPIRATES.

B. § 17, N. 1; H. § 72; C. § 167; J. § 23.

The use of an aspirate before a smooth breathing conflicts, indeed, with the general rules of orthography, which are observed also in the N. T., yet in several instances is pretty well established. Thus we have, e.g. *ἔφιδε* Acts iv. 29 [*ἔπιδε* Tdf.], *ἀφίδω* Phil. ii. 23, *ἐφείδεν* Luke i. 25 Tdf. [ed. 7], *ἀφελπίζοντες* vi. 35 Lehm., *οὐχ' Ἰουδαϊκῶς* Gal. ii. 14 (Tdf. *οὐχ'*, as cod. A has, e.g. in *οὐχ' ὄψεσθε* Luke xvii. 22) — to write it thus with the apostrophe was the almost universal usage, see Schneider on Plat. Rep. p. 455; Anecd. Bekk. p. 683 sq. On the other hand, in the MSS. we also find often *οὐκ εὔρον* (Exod. xvi. 27), *οὐκ ἔνεκα* in Hermas, etc.; but see below p. 10. On the omission of aspiration (*οὐκ ἔστηκεν*) see Tdf.'s note on John viii. 44. [He writes *ἐπίσταται* for *ἐφίσταται* in 1 Thess. v. 3.] Further *ἐφ' ἐλπίδι* Acts ii. 26 [(Tdf. *ἐλπ.*); Rom. viii. 20 Tdf.; iv. 18 Lehm.], *οὐχ ἡγάπησαν* Rev. xii. 11, *οὐχ ἰδοῦ* Acts ii. 7, *οὐχ ὀλίγος* xix. 23 Lehm., cf. xii. 18; see Lachmann's pref. p. 42. The aspiration *ἐλπις* occurs also in inscriptions; see Franz, Epigr. 111. It is possible that the retention of the digamma in single words (cf. the Lat. *video*) occasioned these irregularities, which occur elsewhere also, see Winer p. 45 (44).

B. § 18, N. 2; H. § 65, c.; C. § 159, d.; J. § 31, a.; W. p. 44.

The form *ἐθύθη*, which formerly stood in the text (1 Cor. v. 7) has now given place again to the regular form *ἐτύθη*.

¹ The oldest manuscripts have in general few or no accents; see Hug, Einl. § 50.

DOUBLING OF CONSONANTS.

B. § 21, 3; H. § 40 b.; C. § 159; D. § 96; J. § 22, 3.

Lachmann, following manuscripts, has often introduced again in spelling proper names *θθ* instead of *τθ*, and Tischendorf [and Tregelles also] has in part followed him in this. Thus in Lehm. [Tdf. Treg.] we always find *Μαθθαῖος* (even in Acts i. 13) *Μαθθάν*, but in Lehm. [Treg.] *Ματθάρ* Luke iii. 24 [Tdf. *Μαθθάθ*; Treg. *Μαθθάρ* in Luke iii. 29]; and in Lehm. *Ματθίας* Acts i. 23 [Treg. Tdf. *Μαθθ.*]. Since in matters of orthography no uniformity can be attained either by following 8 mss. or inscriptions, it seems advisable here, where the two modes of writing cannot have been governed by any difference in sound (cf. Lehm. pref. p. 40), to follow out consistently either the spelling with *θθ* (which occurs here and there in inscriptions also), or that with *τθ* as the grammarians prescribe.

The name Zacchaeus is written *Ζακχαῖος* by all; on the other hand, the spelling of *Ἀφία* Philem. 2, *Σάπφειρα* Acts v. i, is doubtful.

On the neglect to double *ρ* see p. 32.

CHANGES OF *ν*.

B. § 25, N. 3; H. § 52; C. § 166; D. § 101; J. 23; W. p. 43; Tdf. ed. 7, Prol. p. xlvii sq.

The rule that *σύν* in composition, before *σ* followed by another consonant, and before *ζ*, drops its *ν*, is often disregarded in the N. T.; thus we always find *συνσταυροῦν*, *συνστρατιώτης*, *συνζῆν*, *συνζητεῖν*, *σύνζυγος*. In other words, however, the omission is made, e.g. *συστατικός*, *συστενάζω*, *συστοιχεῖν*, *συστρέφω*, *συστροφή*, *συσχηματίζειν*. See Wahl's clavis, and Lachmann's pref. p. 40. Further, the oldest (uncial) mss. often omit the assimilation of the *ν* in the two prepositions *σύν* and *έν* before labials and palatals, sometimes also before *λ* and *σ*, thus *συνπαλαβεῖν*, *συνμαθητής*, *συνκαθισάντων*, *ένκακεῖν*, *ένγεγραμμένος*, *συνλυπούμενος*, *σύνσωμα*, etc., and likewise in separated words *έν μέσφ* (only in the Apocalypse does Tdf. [ed. 7; cf. Prol. to Sept. ed. 4, p. lxxii] write them always as one word: *έμμέσφ*), *έν Κανᾶ*. In particular it may be noticed that in compounds with *έν* and *σύν* cod. Vat. (and Sin.) almost always neglects assimilation when these prepositions preserve their proper signification; see Bttm.'s Rev. of Kuenen and Cobet's ed. of cod. Vat. in the theol. Stud. u. Krit. for 1862 p. 180. On the

other hand, the mode of writing as one word is often found, as ἐμ-
μέσω, ἐγκανᾶ, συμπᾶσι, etc. [Tdf. writes ἐνπροσθεν in Rev. iv. 6.]

MOVABLE FINAL LETTERS.

B. § 26. 2 and 4; H. § 78 sq.; C. § 162 sq.; D. § 85; J. § 20. 2; W. p. 41 sq.

In the earlier editions the rules of the grammarians in reference to *ν ἐφελκυστικόν* were followed. These, however, were found to be so seldom sustained by the manuscripts, that at present Tischendorf has retained *ν ἐφελκυστικόν* before every consonant without exception, and has carried out this rule consistently, with very few exceptions, throughout the N. T. [i.e. in ed. 7, cf. Prol. p. liii; in ed. 8 he has dropped it in several cases, following the best mss.; see the note below.] Lachmann (in his large edition) also writes it before all the consonants; yet in particular cases, following the mss., he has not admitted it; these, however, almost disappear in the multitude that remain: e.g. Matt. vi. 24; John ix. 30, 32; Acts ii. 6, 22, 40; vii. 25; ix. 22; x. 40; xii. 6; xxi. 33; Rom. ii. 8; Rev. xix. 17; Luke xvii. 29, etc.¹

The numeral *εἴκοσι* appears everywhere, even at the end of a sentence and before a vowel (Acts i. 15 [yet Treg. -σιν]), without *ν ἐφελκυστικόν*. So too in the O. T., see Tdf.'s ed. praef. p. xxxiv. [ed. 4; cf. N. T. ed. 7, p. liv.].

Precisely the same procedure occurs in connection with *οὕτως*, so that the other form *οὕτω* is at present almost completely banished from the text [cf. Tdf. ed. 7, p. liii]. There are rare exceptions again in Lchm.; as, Phil. iii. 17; Acts xxiii. 11; Rom. i. 15; vi. 19, etc.

¹ Perhaps we can hardly hope ever to succeed in clearing up this point, since, as the liberty of later times in the use of *ν* was manifestly unrestrained, and the thing itself is so trivial, the transcribers (learned and unlearned) of the N. T. books felt little hesitation in employing or omitting it at option. Consequently the consistent introduction of the *ν ἐφελκυστικόν* throughout may be justified as a silent confession of the impossibility of tracing out the original mode of spelling of the authors themselves; and so much the more, as the cases in which *all* the mss. employ *ν* contrary to the grammatical rule appear to be very frequent, while cases of the other class (in which *all* mss. omit it), are extremely rare. It would only be necessary, then, to bring one's self to use the *ν* in these rare cases contrary to the mss., as in Luke xvi. 13; Matt. vi. 24 (δυσὶ Tdf. [so too Treg.] even in ed. 7, with the remark: sic codd. unc. omnes, ut videtur [cf. note on Luke l. c. ed. 8]). If we are unwilling to do this, then Lachmann's [and Tdf.'s?] method of allowing here as elsewhere the authority of the oldest mss. to decide, deserves unqualifiedly the preference, as affording the only stable anchorage in the matter. To be sure, we should need in that case a more careful collation of the manuscripts in reference to this particular than we now possess.

The case is quite different with respect to *μέχρις* and *ἄχρις*. Both these forms never occur before consonants, but always *μέχρι* and *ἄχρι*. On the other hand, *μεχρις* is regularly used before vowels, e.g. *μέχρις οὗ*, *μέχρις αἵματος* Heb. xii. 4. Only *ἄχρι* stands several times even before vowels; but not always without reason. For while in the common phrase *ἄχρις οὗ* the word remains everywhere unaltered, *ἄχρι* is everywhere used, manifestly to avoid cacophony, in the phrase *ἄχρι ἧς ἡμέρας*: Matt. xxiv. 38; Luke i. 20; xvii. 27; Acts i. 2, cf. xxiii. 1. Elsewhere the two forms are interchanged before vowels, as *ἄχρις* [-ρι Treg. Tdf.] *αὐγῆς* Acts xx. 11, *ἄχρις* [-ρι Treg. Tdf.] *Ἀππίου φόρου* xxviii. 15, *ἄχρι* (*ἄχρις* Rec.) *ἡμερῶν πέντε* xx. 6.

B. § 27, N. 1; H. § 24 D. c.; C. § 130 c.; J. § 10, obs. 2; W. p. 43.

Instead of *ἐνεκα*, *ἐνεκεν* (p. 72), the Ionic form *εἵνεκεν* sometimes occurs (which is not unknown to the Attics also, see Buttman's *ausf. Sprachl.*), as *οὗ εἵνεκεν* Luke iv. 18, *εἵνεκεν τῆς δόξης* 2 Cor. iii. 10. As respects termination, the forms *ἐνεκεν* and *εἵνεκεν* stand before vowels and consonants, but *ἐνεκα* only before consonants (Matt. xix. 5; Acts xxvi. 21, cf. the variant in Mark xiii. 9).

CRASIS AND ELISION.

B. §§ 29. 30; H. §§ 68. 70; C. §§ 124. 127; D. §§ 130. 133; J. §§ 13. 17; W. p. 46.

Since the writers of the New Testament were far from feeling such a dislike to *hiatus*, as, for example, the Attic orators felt, 10 the two means of preventing it, viz. Crasis and Elision, are no longer employed in all the cases mentioned in the Grammars.

As respects Crasis, although it is by no means wanting in the N.T., yet it is restricted to a number of customary instances, very common in other writings also; and even in these it is far from being uniform. Thus we find, for example, *καὶ μοί* and *καὶ ἐμοί*, *καὶ γώ* and *καὶ ἐγώ*, *κακεῖ* and *καὶ ἐκεῖ*, *ταῦτά* and *τὰ αὐτά*; further, *τοῦναντίον*, *τοῦνομα*, *κἄν* for *καὶ ἐάν* (for so it is to be taken even in Mark vi. 56, — for details respecting *κἄν* see the Syntax, p. 360), etc. In the recent printed editions, however, there is little agreement in this particular, because the manuscripts very often exhibit both modes of writing.

Elision continues to be most frequently observed with *ἀλλά* and the prepositions, as *ἀπό*, *διὰ*, etc. Yet the elided and the full mode of writing are constantly interchanged; and indeed,

this is more or less the case in profane authors also. As respects other words, frequently written elsewhere with the apostrophe, as *δέ, τέ, γέ, οὐδέ, ὥστε, ἄρα, ἴνα*, thus much at least may be positively affirmed: that elision has passed almost completely out of use; hence these words are regularly written in full, even where ordinary prose certainly would not have neglected elision. However, in such a matter as elision (and crasis) it is not advisable to proceed with rigorous consistency, as Winer maintains [p. 40], since every writer must be allowed the liberty of occasionally employing elision at his option, even in cases where he ordinarily neglects it (*Matt. xxiii. 16; 1 John ii. 5; Acts xix. 2; Heb. viii. 4; ix. 25; Rom. ix. 7, etc.*).

REMARK. The quotation from Menander in 1 Cor. xv. 33 is written by Tdf. [so *Ν*] in full (*χρηστά* [Treg. *χρηστα*]), according to the mss., by Lchm. with the apostrophe *χρήσθ'* (as a quotation), but not as the earlier editions have it *χρήσθ*, contrary to the rule (B. § 30, 3; H. § 100; C. § 774; D. § 138; J. § 63, 2).

The current formula *τοῦτ' ἔστιν* is always written with the apostrophe, and by many (Lchm. also [Treg. in the majority of instances]) as a single word, because it had become a complete adverb (like *δηλονότι, etc.*).

DECLENSION: THE DUAL.

B. § 83, 3; H. § 115; C. § 178; D. § 149; J. § 72.

The Dual, in the language of the N. T. as in Latin, has wholly passed out of use, in nouns as well as in verbs.

FIRST DECLENSION.

B. § 34, 2; H. § 134; C. § 194 sq.; D. § 161; J. § 78.

The rule that after *ρ* the Gen. ends in *ας* is sometimes disregarded; as, *σπείρης, πρώρης* (Acts xxvii. 30 Lchm. [Tdf.]), *τλημμύρης* Luke vi. 48 [Treg.] Tdf. (cod. Sin.), *μαχαίρης, -ρη*, but not throughout (Acts xii. 2 etc. [Lchm.]), *Σαπφείρη* Acts 11 v. 1 Tdf. [*Σ**]. This is not to be looked upon as an Ionism otherwise the Nom. also would be *σπείρη, πρώρη*. But *ρ* in these words has only the influence of any other consonant before *α*; that is to say, it allows the flexion in *η* to follow in the Gen. and Dat. Now as these words according to the rule for quantity (B. § 34, N. II, 1.) have *a short* in the Nom., the accentuation must be *σπείρα* and also by consequence *πρώρα* (Lchm. [Tdf.] *πρώρα* Acts xxvii. 41, — on this spelling, which is common in mss., see Dindorf in Steph. Thesaur. sub voce; Etym. Magn. 692; Cobet, Praef. ad N. T. Vat. p. 12; Nov. Lect. 204.); see besides, Lchm. pref. I. p. 43.

Quite isolated, yet sufficiently attested by MSS. [Sin. also]; is the Gen. in *ης* also from *a* pure in *συνειδυίης* Acts v. 2; cf. Tdf. pref. (1849) p. xxiv, note 1, [ed. 7, p. liv], Exod. viii. 21. 24; 1 Sam. xxv. 20 (Vat.).

To the examples of abstract substantives in *εία* with *a* long may be added from the N. T. the following: *ἐριθεία* *working for hire* — commonly accented falsely, and *ἀρεσκέα* *desire to please*, from *ἐριθεύομαι* and *ἀρεσκέομαι* (*ἀρέσκεια* Col. i. 10 Lehm. Tdf. [eds. 2, 7; Treg.; Tdf. ed. 8 -*κία*]).

Concerning the Doric Genitive in *a* of proper names in *as* see below, p. 20.

SECOND DECLENSION.

B. § 25; H. § 128 sq.; C. § 199; D. § 166 sq.; J. § 85 sq.

Several substantives in *ος*, which ordinarily have but one gender, occur in the N. T. now as Masculine, now as Feminine. Thus:

1) *ἡ λιμός* *famine*, — a use noted as Doric by old grammarians, and common also in the Sept., see Is. viii. 21. As Fem. it appears in Luke xv. 14; Acts xi. 28 (where formerly the Masc. stood, and some MSS. give even *λιμὸν μέγαν* . . . *ἦτις*, respecting which see in the Syntax, p. 81); as Masc. in Luke iv. 25.

2) *ἡ βάτος* *bramble*, elsewhere also the current form (see Pape) Luke xx. 37; Acts vii. 35. On the other hand *τοῦ βάτου* (*τῆς βάτου* Rec.) Mark xii. 26.

3) Respecting *ὁ* and *ἡ ληνός* see § 123, 7, p. 81.

To the feminines which are properly Adjectives add from the N. T. *ἡ ἄβυσσος* *bottomless deep*, in the earlier writers only an adjective; see Pape.

The Voc. in *ε* of words in *ος* is very common in the N. T., as *κύριε*, *διδάσκαλε*, *φαρισαῖε*, *τυφλέ*, etc. Yet the other form also (like the Nom.) is not rare, as *υἱὸς Δαυείδ* Matt. i. 20, etc.; and it is the less so, since, as will be shown in § 129 a. 5, p. 140, even the full form of the Nom. with the Article takes the place of the Voc., as *ὁ θεός*, etc. As a rare exception must be noted *θεέ μου* Matt. xxvii. 46, found also in the Sept., e.g. 2 Esdr. ix. 6; Judd. xvi. 28; xxi. 3; Sap. ix. 1.

CONTRACTS.

B. § 86; H. § 144; C. § 200; D. § 169; J. § 85, 2.

The regular forms of the Gen. and Dat. of *νοῦς* (*νοῦ*, *νῶ*) are quite unknown to the writers of the N. T., and the heteroclite

forms of the 3d Declension, in general more current in the later language (Ausf. Sprachl. I. p. 154), are the only ones in use: τοῦ νοός, τῷ νοῷ, see Wahl. The Gen. of πλοῦς also is πλοός in Acts xxvii. 9.

Of ὁστοῦν (John xix. 36) in the Plural only the uncontracted forms ὁστέα, ὁστέων occur: Matt. xxiii. 27; Luke xxiv. 39; Heb. xi. 22.

ATTIC DECLENSION.

B. § 37; H. § 146; C. § 200; D. § 170; J. § 86.

The forms λεός, νεός (from which comes νεωκόρος Acts xix. 35) of the Attic Declension are wholly unused in the N. T.; λαός, ναός are always used instead. Concerning proper names in -ως see p. 20 below. The N. T. form for ἀνώγειν (derived from ἄνω and γῆ) is ἀνάγαιον Lchm. Tdf. [Treg.], or ἀνώγαιον Tdf. [only in ed. 2 in Mark], Mark xiv. 15; Luke xxii. 12, — a Dorism (see An. Cram. II. p. 131, 14, and cf. Mullach, Gr. Vulgarspr. p. 21; Ahrens, Dial. Dor. p. 187). Cf. κτείνω p. 61.

THIRD DECLENSION.

B. § 41, N. 2; H. § 164.

Respecting the (later) accentuation φοῖνιξ, κῆρυξ (1 Tim. ii. 7) see Winer p. 50 (49) and the works there referred to [also Lipsius, Gram. Untersuch. p. 36 sq.; Tdf. (eds. 7, 8) and Treg. write κήρυξ]. Like κῆρυξ we must then, with Tdf. [Treg.], accent Φῆλιξ also (Acts xxiv. 3, etc.).

ACCUSATIVE SINGULAR.

B. § 44; H. § 157; C. § 204; D. p. 102; J. § 92, 3 sq.

From χάρις the (rare and later) Accusative χάριτα twice occurs: Jude 4; Acts xxiv. 27 Lchm. [now Tdf. also, and Treg.], cf. xxv. 9.

As a peculiarity of the Alexandrian dialect in general is to be noticed the appending of the Acc. ν to the regularly formed Acc. in α, of which a great number of examples from the Sept. may be seen in Sturz, Dial. Alex. p. 127; on ν ἐφέλακ. with the Acc. cf. Lob. Parall. p. 142 sq.; Tdf. 7 [cf. 8] on Heb. vi. 19 [and ed. 7 prol. p. lv]. Recent editors have with reason hesitated to adopt this form of the Case in the N. T. where it has been transmitted in a few instances, particularly by cod. Alex. (e.g. Rom. xvi. 11 συγγενῇν [Treg.]), because it is not sufficiently guaranteed by other mss. Lchm. [Tdf. ed. 7, not 8] has admitted it only in the Apocalypse, e.g. ἄρσεναν xii. 13, εἰκόναν xiii. 14, μῆναν xxii. 2, ποδήρην i. 13 [Lchm. in ed. min. only]. In Heb. vi. 19 also, some [Tdf. ed. 7;

Treg.] would read ἀσφαλῆν; this form, however, Lchm. has not adopted (as Winer asserts p. 69 (67) — [yet correctly, as respects Lachmann's stereotype ed.] as [in his larger ed.] he there accents ἀσφαλῆν, and consequently takes it as a metaplasm after the 1st declension. Tdf. [2, 8] has ἀσφαλῆ with cod. Vat. [and Sin.], which is perhaps to be preferred (cf. ἀκλινῇ x. 23, μονογενῇ xi. 17). The Acc. Δίαν (from Ζεύς) Acts xiv. 12 Tdf. ed. 7, is not sustained by codd. Vat. and Sin.

CONTRACTS.

B. § 49, N. 3; H. § 176 sq.; C. § 207; D. § 181; J. § 111, 1 b.

The Genitive Plural of neuters in *ος*, whenever it occurs in the N. T., retains the uncontracted form ὁρέων Rev. vi. 15, χειλέων Heb. xiii. 15. But that of ἔτος, *year*, is always ἐτών; see the Lexx.

PARTIAL CONTRACTION.

B. § 50; H. § 185 sq.; C. § 219; D. § 186 sq.; J. § 100.

The contraction of this class of words (which was often neglected by Attic writers, B. § 50, N. 3) is wholly omitted in the N. T., — and that not only in the Nominative (ἰχθύες Luke ix. 13), but also in the Accusative Plural ἰχθύας Matt. xiv. 17, στάχυνας xii. 1, βόας Jno. ii. 14, 15, βότρυνας Rev. xiv. 18, etc.; see Wahl.

CONTRACTS IN *ως* ETC. GEN. *εως*.

B. § 51; H. § 185 sq.; C. § 220; D. § 186 sq.; J. § 101.

Words of this class are uniformly contracted in the N. T.; indeed, contractions like πηχῶν and Gen. ἡμίους Plur. τὰ ἡμίση (B. § 51, N. 5) from the later and less pure Attic seem to have been the only forms in use in the language of the N. T., thus τῶν πηχῶν John xxi. 8; Rev. xxi. 17, ἡμίους Mark vi. 23, probably also τὰ ἡμίση Luke xix. 8 (ἡμίσηα Lchm. ἡμίσηια Tdf. [Treg.]). On the origin of the spelling τὰ ἡμίσηια (for which codd. Vat. and Sin. itacistically give ἡμίσηια) see Bttm.'s Rev. of Kuenen and Cobet in the theol. Stud. u. Krit. 1862, p. 194.

The Genitive in *-ως* of neuter nouns of this class is used also in the N. T.; as, συνάψεως Matt. xiii. 31 and often.

CONTRACTS IN *εὺς*.

B. § 52; H. § 189; C. § 220; D. § 190; J. § 97.

The Acc. Plural in *εῶς*, as it is not found at all in later Greek, so too it does not occur in the language of the N. T., and the form in *εῖς* is the only one current; accordingly, ἀρχιερεῖς γραμματεῖς γονεῖς, ἱππεῖς, etc.; see Wahl.

VARYING CONTRACTION.

B. § 53; H. § 173; C. § 213 c.; J. § 129, 2.

The Acc. of *ὑγιής* which occurs four times (see Wahl) is never *ὑγιᾶ*, but always *ὑγιῇ*, as sometimes also even in the earlier writers.

NEUTERS IN *as*.

B. § 54; H. § 163, 182 D.; C. § 222 e.; D. § 181; J. § 103, 2 sq.

The contracted forms of *κέρας* and *τέρας* are wholly unknown to the language of the N. T., as in general to the Alexandrian dialect; hence always *κέρατα*, *τέρατα*, *κεράτων*, etc. see Wahl. The Plural of *κρέας*, on the other hand, is *τὰ κρέα*, Rom. xiv. 21 etc.

The Ionic change of *a* into *ε* occurs once (Luke i. 36) in the Dative *γῆραι*, which the Text. Recept. against all the mss. has altered into *γῆρα*. 14

CONTRACTS IN *ων*.

B. § 55; H. § 175; C. § 211; D. § 184; J. § 129, Obs. 2.

The uncontracted forms of Comparatives in *ων* are, even in the Nom. Plur. (e.g. Acts xxvii. 12), used indiscriminately with the contracted forms (xix. 32 etc.).

ANOMALOUS DECLENSION.

B. § 56, N. 1; H. § 197 sq.; C. § 223 sq.

It seems to be expedient for convenience of reference to bring together here under a single head what is to be said respecting the declension of

Foreign Proper Names,

as well as of certain other names of persons and foreign (i.e. not Greek) words.

1. As was remarked above, p. 5 sq., proper names which remain unaltered dispense with all inflection, even when their ending seems to render them capable of it, as *Ἰεριχώ*, *Φαραώ* (Acts vii. 10), *Ἑμμαούς*, *Ἐνός*, *Γεθσημανῇ* (Lchm. [Treg.] *-veî* [Tdf. *-veî*, cf. ed. 7 Prol. p. lxi]), *Βηθφαγῇ* [Lchm., Treg. (except Luke xix. 29); Tdf. *-γή*, cf. also ed. 7, Prol. p. lv, lxi]; many in *-ών*, as *Ἀαρών*, *Ἑσρών*, *Ζαβουλών*, *Σαμψών*, *Σιών*, *Γεδεών*¹, and in *-α*, as *Σάρα*, *Σινᾶ*, *μάννα*, *Βηθесδά*, *Σύρεπτα*, *Γολγοθᾶ*, *Κανᾶ*, etc.

2. As soon, however, as the word undergoes a change,

¹ That the inflection of the Lexicons *Γεδεών*, *-ῶνος*, is incorrect see Heb. xi. 32. and cf. in the O. T. Judges vii. 14, 18 etc.

especially such a change as gives it a declinable ending, inflection takes place according to analogy. It is not to be overlooked that names well-known and of frequent occurrence, such as Jesus, Moses, Solomon, Jerusalem, etc., have accommodated themselves in popular usage to the Greek vocal laws much more frequently than names less familiar. Cf. the Genealogies.

3. The transformation into Greek took place most simply with nouns which already had an ending resembling Greek, or whose ending allowed itself easily to be made such. So in particular with proper names in *ων*. These have ordinarily Gen. *-ωνος*, etc., as *Σαρών* Acc. *Σαρῶνα* Acts ix. 35 (Tdf. *Σάρωνα* [Treg. *-νᾶ*]), *Σιδών* *-ῶνος*, *Σίμων* *-ωνος*, (on the other hand the less altered name *Συμεών* is indeclinable, Rev. vii. 7). But the name Solomon has a twofold inflection: As it took in Greek the form *Σολομων*, there resulted according to the analogy of similar well-known names, like *Ξενοφών*, the inflection *Σολομών* (for so the Nom. must then be accented) *Σολομώντος*, etc.; or, according to the analogy of *Βαβυλόν*, the inflection *Σολομών*, *-ῶνος*, etc. Both modes of inflection have been received into the text in Lachmann's edition, even in the same writer (e.g. Matt. i. 6 and xii. 42),—a phenomenon which occurs several times in the case of such familiar names; see Moses, Jerusalem, etc. below. Tdf., however, has given the preference everywhere [except Acts iii. 11 and v. 12; in vii. 47 he writes *Σαλωμών*; cf. his note on Matt. vi. 29, and ed. 7, p. liv] to the inflection *-ῶνος*, etc. [so Treg., yet Acts vii. 47 *-μῶν*]. With the twofold inflection of *Σολομών* cf. that of the old Greek name *Σαρπηδών* Gen. *Σαρπηδόνος* and *Σαρπήδοντις*.

4. Latin words and proper names, likewise, are shaped according to analogy and inflected agreeably to Latin declension, as *λεγεών* (*legio*) *λεγεῶνος*, Matt. xxvi. 53 [Treg. also]; Luke viii. 30, on the other hand *λεγιών* Mark v. 9, 15 (the spelling *λεγιών* has on the whole the greatest ms. authority in its favor [cod. Sin. also]; so Tdf. everywhere, see ed. 7, Prol. p. 1 [and note on Mark v. 9 in ed. 8]); *εὐρακύλων* (Vulg. *euroaquilo*, it is wanting in the lexicons) Acts xxvii. 14 Lchm. [Treg. Tdf.] *Northeast wind*, formed like *euroauster*, *εὐρόνοτος*; *Φήλιξ* *-κος*, *Καῖσαρ* *-ος*, etc. Nouns in *ens* receive in the Nom., in accordance with Greek vocal laws (B. § 25), the form in *-ης*,

as *Κλήμης*, *Κρήσκης*, *Πούδης*, and are declined *Κλήμεντος*, etc. Phil. iv. 3.

5. Further, the following nouns are Grecized by appending to them (or coining for them) Greek final syllables:¹

Feminines in *a* Gen. *-ης*, etc.; for example, *Γάζα* (Gen. *-ης*, Dat. *-η* in the O. T., as, Zech. ix. 5; Josh. xi. 22) Acc. *-αν*. Further, *γέεννα*, *γέεννης*, etc.; from Latin, *μεμβράνα* Acc. plural *-νας*, *αἱ ταβέρναι*, etc.

6. Feminines in *a* Gen. *-ας*, as *Μαρία*, *-ας*, *-α*, *-αν*. In this noun, however, the inflected form is constantly interchanged with the indeclinable form *Μαριάμ* [yet according to Tdf. ed. 7, p. xxxv, the best mss. favor the former]: Nom. Matt. xiii. 55; Luke i. 27; ii. 19 (John xi. 32; xx. 18, Tdf. [Treg.]), Dat. Luke ii. 5 (Acts i. 14 Tdf. [Treg.]), Acc. Matt. i. 20; Luke ii. 16; John xi. 19 (Rom. xvi. 6 Tdf.), Voc. Luke i. 30 (John xx. 16 Tdf. [Treg.]). Further, *Σαμάρεια* (not *-εία*, Acts viii. 14) [Tdf. now everywhere *Σαμαρία*] *-είας*, *-εία*, *Βηθανία*, *-ίας*, *-ία*. *Μάρθα* John xi. 1 (to which Wahl incorrectly gives the Gen. *-ης*) and probably *Ἄννα* also (to judge from the Dative *Ἄννα* in the O. T. 1 Sam. i. 2, 5, etc.) and *Εὔα* (not *Εῖα*) *Εὐαν* have the Genitive in *-ας*, contrary to the main rule, but in accordance with the inflection of other Greek proper names as *Αἰῖδα*, etc. (B. § 34, 2; H. § 126; C. § 195). Of *Σουσάννα*, and *Ἰωάννα* none of the inflected forms occur in the N. T.² *Βηθσαιδά* forms its Accusative in *-άν* Mark vi. 45, etc., but is 16 otherwise indeclinable: John i. 45; xii. 21. From the Latin *κουστωδία*, *-ας*, etc.

Feminines in *η* Gen. *-ης*: *-ῆ* *Ἰόππη*, *Σαλώμη*, etc.

7. Masculines in *ης*, *-ου*, *-η*, *-ην*, e.g. *Ἰωάννης*, *Ἰορδάνης*, and, from the Latin, *κοδράντης* (*quadrans*), *φαιλόνης* (*paenula* *φαινόλης* Poll.). *Ἰωάννης* (in cod. Vat. almost always, in Sin. often written with one *ν*: *Ἰωάνης*) forms its Dat. according to the same mss. also *Ἰωάνναι* (*Ἰωάνει*),—heteroclitically therefore; cf. *Μωυσῆς* No. 11, p. 19.

8. Masculines in *ας*, *-ου*, *-α*, *-αν*. This inflection appears in many words, but always with a preceding vowel, *ι* or *ε*, as *Ἰερεμίας*, *Ἡσαΐας*, *Βαραχίας*, *Ἐζεκίας* (Lchm. *-είας*; Gen. *-ου*

¹ In other writers, as Josephus, etc., this is done with a far larger number of names than in the Old and New Test.

² On the other hand, in the O. T. the Gen. of *Σωσάννα* (*Σωσάννης*) occurs in Sus. 27.

2 Kings xviii. 13, etc.), *Ζαχαρίας*, *Ἡλίας*, *Ἰεχονίας* (Gen. -ου 1 Chron. iii. 17, -α Bar. i. 3), *Ἰωσίας* (-ου 2 Kings xxiii. 34, -α Jer. xxv. 1), *Ματθαθίας*, *Οὐρίας*, *Ἀνδρέας*; and probably also *Μεσσίας*, *Μαθθίας*, *Ὀζίας*, *Ἰουνίας*, of none of which has the Gen. been preserved. Respecting *Ἀνανίας* see below, 13, c) p. 20.

9. Masculines and Feminines in *ος*, *-ου*, etc.; as, *Ἰάκωβος*, *Σαῦλος* see p. 6, *Ζακχαῖος*, *Μαθθαῖος*, *Ἰάειρος*, ἡ *Δαμασκός*, etc., and those formed by change of the Latin ending *us*: *Πόντιος*, *Πιλᾶτος*, *Κονάρτος*, *Πόπλιος*, *Ποτίοιοι* (*Puteoli*), *Χῶρος* i.e. Caurus or Corus *Northwest wind* (wanting in Pape) Acts xxvii. 12.

Neuters in *ον* from the Latin: *φραγέλλιον* *flagellum* John ii. 15, *σουδάριον*, *μίλιον* a *mile*, etc.

10. Neuters in *α*, *-ων*, *-οις*, *-α*. This inflection is followed by several names of cities, formed after the analogy of *τὰ Ἀβδηρα*, *Θυάτειρα*, etc., — especially by Jerusalem: *τὰ Ἱεροσόλυμα*, *-ων*, *-οις*; this inflected form, however, is constantly interchanged (often in close proximity) with the O. T. indeclinable form ἡ *Ἱερουσαλήμ*, e.g. Luke ii. 22 and 25, 42 and 43. In address the Jewish form is always used (Matt. xxiii. 37, etc.). John uses only the first form *τὰ Ἱ.* (see Heydler, über die Namen Hierosolyma, etc., Progr., Frankf. 1856). The *third* form given in the lexicons is found in only a single passage in the whole Bible: Matt. ii. 3 *πάντα Ἱεροσόλυμα*. Yet we cannot infer from this an inflection in *-ης*, *-η*, etc. as given in the lexicons, since in this passage *Ἱεροσόλυμα* seems to be used more like the indeclinable *Ἱερουσαλήμ* (moreover *πάντα* is wanting in cod. D), and consequently, as the name of a city, has been construed as feminine. Such a combination certainly would have been impossible to a native Greek author.

On the other hand *Γόμορρα* has both inflections: Gen. *-ας*, and *-ων* Dat. *-οις*. In the O. T. the forms in *-ων* and *-οις* do not occur (but Nom. and Acc. *-α* Gen. *-ας*) so that these forms seem to have been first developed in the N. T. by the word's being frequently connected with *τὰ Σόδομα* (*-ων*, *-οις*) which is *always* neuter.

Λύδδα has *-ης* in the Gen. (Acts ix. 38 [Tdf. Treg. give *-ας*]), but just before it twice occurs inflected like a Neuter in *α*: Acc. *Λύδδα* vs. 32, 35; Josephus (B. J. 1, 15, 6 ad fin.) uses it as a Neut. Plur.; cf. *Ἰμόρρα* in the O. T. *Θυάτειρα* on the other

hand (of which the Gen. in *-ων* occurs Acts xvi. 14, the Dat. in *-οις* Rev. ii. 18) has once the Acc. in *-αν*, Rev. i. 11; and *Λύστρα* in Lycaonia has its Dat. in *-οις*, but for its Acc. *τὴν Λύστραν* Acts xiv. 6, 8, 21, etc.

11. Masculines in *ης* of the third declension. Here belongs especially the name *Μωυσῆς*. Its first syllable is in recent editions almost uniformly written *ων*, and probably therefore in the solitary passage where Lchm. has left the simple *ω* (Rom. ix. 15), the other spelling *ων* is with Tdf. [Treg., so *α* also] to be restored [Tdf. puts a diaeresis over the *υ*, see ed. 7, p. lxii; and cf. Grimm's *Lexicon*]. The common inflection is Gen. (uniformly) *-έως*, Dat. *-εῖ*, Acc. *-έα* (Luke xvi. 29),—thus quite after the analogy of the Greek word *Ἀρης*; hence it is idle to assume an unused Nominative form in *εύς*, as is generally done in the lexicons. In addition to these forms there have been preserved (according to the Declension which follows) a Dative in *-ῇ* twice, Rom. ix. 15 (Tdf. *Μωϋσεῖ* [Treg. *-εῖ*] Acts vii. 44, and an Accusative *-ῇν* four times, Acts vi. 11; vii. 35; 1 Cor. x. 2; Heb. iii. 3. On the derivation and spelling of the word see also Fr. on Rom. ix. 15, and cf. Joseph. adv. Ap. 1. 31.

Further *Μαυασῆς*,—the Acc. of which ends in *-ῇ* Matt. i. 10 (Gen. *-ῇ* Sept.), and *Ἰωσῆς* with a twofold inflection *Ἰωσῆτος* (Mark vi. 3; xv. 40) and *Ἰωσῇ* in accordance with the Declension which follows.

12. There still remain a large number of foreign names and words, which follow none of the modes of inflection described above, yet among which there exists a great and obvious analogy. Mehlhorn (Gr. Gram. p. 182) appropriately proposes for all these words a special declension, which on account of the simplicity of its endings he calls the *weak inflection*. The following is the Table:

<i>ας</i>	<i>α</i>	<i>α</i>	<i>αν</i>	<i>α</i>
<i>ης</i>	<i>η</i>	<i>η</i>	<i>ην</i>	<i>η</i>
<i>ως</i>	<i>ω</i>	<i>ω</i>	<i>ων</i>	<i>ω</i>
<i>ους</i>	<i>ου</i>	<i>ου</i>	<i>ουν</i>	<i>ου</i>

The first two series, it will be noticed, are founded on the first declension, the remaining two upon the second. This inflection is ordinarily, but not invariably, distinguished by the circumflex on the last syllable.

13 A. *Words in ας*. The inflection of these, especially when they are not perispomena, agrees closely with that of words which have the Doric Genitive (p. 12; cf. H. § 136 Rem. d.), as *Ἀννίβας* etc., and has manifestly been formed after the analogy of this declension. In later times this was the most usual inflection of foreign proper names, and of such as had undergone a violent abbreviation (as *Ἀλεξᾶς* from *Ἀλέξανδρος*); and many newly-formed words followed it. Here belong

a) All circumflexed proper names, as *Ἰωνᾶς*, *Θωμᾶς*, *Βαρβαβᾶς*, *Βαρσαβᾶς*, *Κηφᾶς*, *Κλωπᾶς* (John xix. 25), *Χουζᾶς*; further *Ἀρτεμᾶς*, *Δημᾶς*, *Ἐπαφρᾶς*, *Ἑρμᾶς*, *Ζηνᾶς*, *Θενδᾶς*, *Δουκᾶς*, *Μελεᾶς*, *Ὀλυμπᾶς*, *Παρμενᾶς*, *Σκευᾶς*, *Στεφανᾶς*, supposed to be mere abbreviations of current Greek names, as *Ἀρτεμίδωρος*, *Δημήτριος*, *Ἐπαφρόδιτος*, *Ζηνόδωρος* (Anec. Bek. p. 857), *Δουκιανός*, *Μελέαγρος*, *Παρμενίδης*, etc.

b) Circumflexed appellatives of foreign origin, e.g. *κορβανᾶς*, *σατανᾶς*, *μαμωνᾶς* Gen. -ᾶ, etc.

c) Barytone proper names whose last syllable is preceded by a consonant, as *Ἄννας*, *Ἀρέτας*, *Βαρνάβας*, *Ἰούδας* Luke i. 39; Mark vi. 3, etc.), *Καϊάφας* (or *Καΐφας* Luke iii. 2 Lchm.); from the Latin, *Ἀγρίππας* *Agrippa*. The same analogy, doubtless, was followed also by *Ἀντίπας* (*Ἀντίπατρος*?), *Κλεόπας* (*Κλεόπατρος*? Luke xxiv. 18), *Ἐλύμας*; and from the Latin, *Ἀκύλας* *Aquila*, *Σίλας* (Acts xv. 22, etc., always called by Paul *Σιλουανός* *Silvanus*, 2 Cor. i. 19, etc.), — of which no Genitive is found. *Ἀνανίας* is generally given in the lexicons with Gen. -α, contrary to analogy (see No. 8, above), but in the N. T. no Gen. is found; in the O. T., indeed, occurs the Gen. *Ἀνανία* (Neh. iii. 23), but also the regular *Ἀνανίου* Tob. v. 12 (13). Cf. *Ἰωσίας*, etc. in No. 8, p. 18, above.

14 B. *Words in ης*. The proper name *Φιλῆς*, -ῆ, etc. serves as the paradigm. From the N. T. are to be referred to this class only a few isolated forms, as the collateral forms of *Μωσῆς* given above, p. 19, and the Gen. *Ἰωσῆ* from *Ἰωσῆς* (Matt. xxvii. 56 [Tdf. reads *Ἰωσήφ*, after *κ* etc.]). The proper names *Ἰαννῆς* and *Ἰαμβρῆς* have no oblique cases extant; yet according to Suidas (sub voce) the Gen. of *Ἰαμβρῆς* was *Ἰαμβροῦ*. The Acc. *Ἰαμβρῆν* occurs in Apocryphal writings.

15 C. *Words in ως*. These, according to Mehlhorn, ought properly all to be accented as perispomena, as is still done, for

example, in *ταῶς*, *ταῶ* (B. § 58), according to the direction of the ancient grammarians. Commonly, however, this rule is not observed in the editions (and mss.), but the words are accented as oxytones, and thus made to agree perfectly with the so-called Attic second Declension (B. § 37). And in general, amid the variety of views concerning this declension, even among the ancients, harmony can hardly be attained.

Accordingly, the proper name *Ἀπολλῶς* is inflected in the 19 N. T. after the Attic 2d Declension, thus Nom. *Ἀπολλῶς* Acts xviii. 24, Gen. -ῶ 1 Cor. i. 12, but likewise Acc. -ῶ Acts xix. 1, yet in 1 Cor. iv. 6 Acc. *Ἀπολλῶν* (after A, B, **κ**); so too *Κῶς* the name of an island, Acc. *Κῶ* Acts xxi. 1.

16 D. *Words in οὖς*. In the N. T. only *Ἰησοῦς*, -οῦ, -οῦ, -οῦν, -οῦ. Lastly, the analogy of all these words is closely followed by the inflection of

E) *Ἀευτῆς* [-*ῆς*, etc. Tdf. (except in Rev. vii. 7, ed. 7), Treg.] Luke v. 29, Gen. *Ἀευτῆ* iii. 24, Acc. *Ἀευτῆν* v. 27.

17. The *Gender of Proper Names* in the case of persons follows the sex. As a specialty it is to be noticed, that the name of the heathen god *Βάαλ* has the feminine article in a quotation by Paul from the O. T. (Rom. xi. 4). In the O. T. *ὁ* and *ἡ Βάαλ* occur; see Winer 179 (168).

Χερουβίμ (Lchm. [Tdf. 7, 8; Treg.] -*βελν*) is construed as a neuter plural in Heb. ix. 5.

18. *Names of cities*, even when indeclinable, follow the general rule, that is to say, are feminine; as, *ἡ Ἱερουσαλήμ*, *ἡ Βηθλεέμ*, *ἡ Κανᾶ*, etc. (John iv. 46, etc.). But if they are declinable the general rules hold; as, *τὰ Σόδομα*, *οἱ Φίλιπποι*, etc. On *ἡ Ἱεροσόλυμα* see No. 10 above, p. 18.

In like manner the *names of rivers* are Masculine, according to the general rule, as *ὁ Ἰορδάνης*; so, too, when indeclinable: *ὁ Κεδρὼν* (John xviii. 1 Lchm.), *ὁ Σιλωάμ* John, Luke, (in Josephus also *ἡ Σιλ.* sc. *πηγή*, B. J. 5, 4, 2; 12, 2).

19. The names of the *mountains* *Σινᾶ* and *Σιών* are given in the lexicons as masculine. Their gender is not evident from the N. T., since they occur either without the article or in connection with *τὸ ὄρος*, and *τὸ Σινᾶ* (Gal. iv. 25 Lchm.) may be explained by the rule that a word regarded as an independent object is made neuter. When we consider, however, that proper names frequently take the gender of the most

current appellative belonging to them (here, therefore, τὸ ὄρος), it is much more probable that these indeclinable names of mountains are also neuter. With this agrees the current O. T. phrase τὸ ὄρος τὸ Σινᾶ (Exod. xix. 11, 18, etc.), and there is no reason for giving a different explanation of this combination from that of τὸν ποταμὸν τὸν Εὐφράτην (Rev. xvi. 12). Further, Σιών when, as is so often the case, it stands for all Jerusalem, is always *feminine* in the prophetic writings of the O. T., as Ps. cxxxii. 13; Lam. i. 17; Zech. viii. 2, etc.¹

- 20 The Mt. of Olives, commonly called τὸ ὄρος τῶν ἐλαιῶν (Matt. xxi. 1 etc.) also has the single name Ἑλαιῶν, Gen. -ῶνος (Acts i. 12 ἀπὸ ὄρους τοῦ καλουμένου Ἑλαιῶνος), and must accordingly, like Greek names of mountains of the same form (Κιθαιρών, Ἐλικών, etc.), be masculine. Nevertheless, in Luke xix. 29; xxi. 37 it is treated as indeclinable, consequently as neuter: πρὸς τὸ ὄρος τὸ καλούμενον Ἑλαιῶν; so, too, in Josephus (e.g. Antiq. 20, 8, 6; B. J. 5, 2, 3). Recent editors have, accordingly, rejected the former accentuation -ῶν and write Ἑλαιῶν, to distinguish it from the other designation τῶν ἐλαιῶν, which Luke also uses just afterwards: xix. 37; xxii. 39. Cf. Fritzsche ad Marc. Exc. III.

ANOMALOUS DECLENSION.

B. § 56, N. 2; H. § 197; C. § 223 sq.; J. § 116 sq.

The word σκότος, which so frequently occurs, is of the *neuter* gender throughout the N. T. The statement in Wahl that it is also masc. is supported only by the reading — long ago discarded — of the Rec. in Heb. xii. 18 (τῷ σκότῳ).

*Ἑλεος, of the masculine gender in Attic authors (see Pape), is in the N. T. only neuter, — in the four or five passages where the Rec. had the masculine the neuter having now been restored; see the passages in Wahl.

Πλοῦτος, elsewhere only masculine, is often used by Paul as neuter, but only in the Nom. and Acc., e.g. 2 Cor. viii. 2; Eph.

¹ Names of mountains, to judge from the Sept., have no established gender. The neuter, however, is the most common. Thus we have τὸ Ἰταβύριον (*Tabor*), and, in the same combination as that given above with Sinai, τὸ ὄρος τὸ Ἐφραΐμ, τὸ ὄρος τὸ Σηείρ, τὸ ὄρος τὸ Ἀβαρίμ, τὸ ὄρος τὸ Ἀερμών, etc. Lebanon is masculine, δ Λίβανος, likewise Carmel, δ Κάρμηλος or δ Χέρμελ Isa. xxxii. 15 sq.; Jer. xlvī. (xxvi.), 18; but τὸ ὄρος τὸ Καρμήλιον also occurs (2 Kings ii. 25), and once even ἡ Κάρμηλος (1 Kings xviii. 42), as also ἡ Ἀερμών Josh. xi. 3 etc. But ἡ Θαβώρ in 1 Chron. vi. 77 is the city or region of Tabor.

i. 7, etc.; in the Gen. always of the 2d Declension, Rom. xi. 33, etc.; (the Dative does not occur).

Ζῆλος is masculine as it is everywhere in Greek authors; but in 2 Cor. ix. 2 (codd. Vat. and Sin.), perhaps also in Acts v. 17 (Vat.), the preference might be given to the neuter form (as in the Clem. Epp.). Only once, in the *adverbial* expression *κατὰ ζῆλος* (Phil. iii. 6), has the neuter been adopted by all the mss. [Sin. also].

Ἥχος, altogether a later word (see Thom. Mag.), is masculine; but in Luke xxi. 25 the Genitive is *ἤχους* (if the reading [so Sin. also] is correct).

Instead of *ἡ νίκη*, which appears only once (1 John v. 4), the collateral form *τὸ νίκος*, common elsewhere also in later writers, is usual; as, Matt. xii. 20; 1 Cor. xv. 57, etc.; so, too, in the Sept.

B. § 56, 6; H. § 200; C. § 226; D. § 284; J. § 85, Obs. 2.

Of *δεσμός* both plurals (*-μά* and *-μοί*) appear in the N. T. — 21 the first in Luke. That Paul takes the word as masculine follows from Phil. i. 13 (in the other passages the gender is not evident) and the usage of the Sept. (Jer. ii. 20; Job xxxix. 5, etc.).

A metaplasm of the N. T. language, which however is in plain analogy with other metaplasms (cf. *πρόσωπον*, *ὄνειρον*, B. § 58; H. § 199 and D; C. § 225 f.; D. § 284; J. § 117), is found in *τὸ σάββατον* which regularly has *σαββάτου*, *-ω*, Plur. *τὰ σάββατα* (Acts xvii. 2; see the following paragraph) *σαββάτων*. The Dative plural is almost uniformly *σάββασιν* — from the Hebr. *שַׁבָּתִים*, as if from a theme not in use. The regular form, *τοῖς σαββάτοις*, Lehm. has adopted from the single codex B in only two passages: Matt. xii. 1, 12; but between them (vs. 5), he gives *σάββασιν* as everywhere else.

DEFECTIVE, PLURAL, AND INDECLINABLE NOUNS.

B. § 57, 1; H. § 201; C. § 227 sq.; D. § 284; J. §§ 114, 118.

Jewish Names of Festivals have the plural form, according to Greek usage, as *τὰ ἐγκαλνία*, *τὰ ἄζυμα*; in like manner *τὰ γενέσια* *birth-day festival*, and sometimes *οἱ γάμοι* when it is synonymous with *convivium*, *epulae*, Matt. xxii. 2; Luke xii. 36; xiv. 8. Also the plural *τὰ σάββατα*, both when it signifies a festival and a week, frequently alternates with *τὸ σάββατον*; see Wahl, and cf. e.g. Luke xviii. 12 with xxiv. 1, etc.

The Plural τὰ σάββατα appears even in the Sept., e.g. Lev. xxiii. 32, etc. Respecting Names of Cities see above, p. 18.

Further, the following are sometimes used as Plurals in the N. T.: οἱ κόλποι in the phrase ἐν τοῖς κόλποις τοῦ Ἀβραάμ εἶναι Luke xvi. 23; τὰ ἀργύρια in the sense of *money* Matt. xxviii. 12 (Vulg. *pecuniam*), cf. the common reading in Mark xiv. 11, where, as in most other passages, the Sing. has been adopted; τὰ ὀψώνια *wages*, synonymous with τὸ ὀψώνιον (Luke iii. 14, etc., cf. the Lat. *stipendium*); and, agreeably to a Jewish mode of thought, οἱ αἰῶνες *the world* (עוֹלָמוֹ Ps. cxlv. 13) Heb. i. 2, and οἱ οὐρανοί (שָׁמַיִם) Matt. iii. 16, etc. Also 'the holy place' in the temple and 'the holiest of all' are called in Heb. ix. 2, 3 τὰ ἅγια and ἅγια ἁγίων after Ezek. xli., xlii. etc. Also the newly-formed word μεγιστᾶνες (equivalent to μέγα δυνάμενοι, see Phryn. and Thom. Mag. sub voce) seems (like *proceres*) to have been ordinarily used only in the Plural.

In the case of αἱ θύραι (*fores*) and τὰ ἱμάτια (*clothing*) the Plural form is sufficiently accounted for by the meaning.

The foreign word τὸ σίκερα *intoxicating drink*, like τὸ πάσχα, is indeclinable; in the N. T. it occurs only in the Acc. (Luke i. 15), but in the Sept. also in the oblique cases (Num. vi. 3; Deut. xiv. 26).

B. § 58; H. § 202; C. § 223 sq.; D. § 284; J. § 112.

Instead of ὁ ἅλης *salt* (Mark ix. 49, 50) in the N. T. the later neuter form is more common: τὸ ἅλας (Gen. ἅλατος), Dat. ἅλατι Col. iv. 6, [in Mark ix. 50 Tdf. twice reads Nom. τὸ ἅλα, with \aleph^* , etc.].

The Acc. of ἀρτέμων (Gen. -ονος) is according to mss. [Sin. also] ἀρτέμωνα in Acts xxvii. 40; so the Scholiast on Eurip. Med. 273.

In the N. T. ἔρις, after the analogy of ὄρνις, has the two Plur. forms ἔριδες, 1 Cor. i. 11, and ἔρεις — at present only in Tit. iii. 9. In the other passages the editors have given the preference to the Sing. ἔρις (2 Cor. xii. 20; Gal. v. 20; 1 Tim. vi. 4); yet in Cor. and Tim. Tdf. ed. 7 restores ἔρεις again, [so Treg. in Cor.; \aleph only ἔρις, which Tdf. now adopts uniformly.]

Of κλεῖς, likewise, both forms are found in Sing. and Plur.: κλεῖν Rev. iii. 7, κλεῖδα Luke xi. 52, τὰς κλεῖς Rev. i. 18, κλεῖδας Matt. xvi. 19.

Συγγενής, properly an Adjective, like all words in *ης* of the 3d Declension, regularly follows the analogy of *τρίῃρης*. Only once is the Dat. Plur. *συγγενέσσι* found as an important variant Mark vi. 4 (also 1 Macc. x. 89). Whether this erroneous form, which arose probably from the resemblance between the inflection and that of nouns in *εύς* (cf. *Μωυσής*), is to be attributed in the above passage to the scribes or to the author, may be doubtful; and on this account the reading has not been adopted [yet so in Mark, Tdf. eds. 7 and 8, and Treg.]. But it makes in favor of the latter supposition that in another passage (Luke ii. 44) [many of] the *very same* mss. (with the exception of cod. Vat. which here also exhibits *συγγενέσσι*) do not repeat the termination *-έσσι* but give the regular form *συγγενέσι*, which also harmonizes perfectly with the general accuracy of form characteristic of Luke, as on the other hand the form *συγγενέσσι* is congruous with Mark. Further, that the form acknowledged to be erroneous should be early altered by other scribes into the regular one, is quite natural; and finally, it appears from the grammarian Herodian, in *Cram. An.* III. p. 246, that this corrupt form must have actually been in frequent use (*πολλῶν σφαλλομένων κατὰ κλίσιν δοτικῆς πτώσεως καὶ λεγόντων συγγενέσσι κτλ.*). Otherwise he would have hardly found it necessary to demonstrate in detail, as he does, its erroneousness.

Κατήγορ, a solecistic by-form of *κατήγορος*, occurs only in Rev. xii. 10; (it is wanting in the lexicons).

ADJECTIVES.

B. § 60; H. § 209 sq.; C. § 229 sq.; D. § 196; J. § 127.

In the distinction of Genders of Adjectives in *ος* certain irregularities and departures from the common usage occur in the N. T. The following deserve especial notice:

βέβαιος, in Attic authors generally of the common gender, always in the N. T. takes the form *βεβαία* in the Fem.; see Wahl. *ἔρημος*, on the other hand, which in Attic writers has three endings, has invariably the Fem. *ἔρημος* Gal. iv. 27, etc., and Wahl is to be corrected accordingly.

ἔτοιμος fluctuates between three terminations and two, cf. Matt. xxv. 10; 2 Cor. ix. 5; 1 Pet. i. 5.

ἀργή Fem. of *ἀργός* (1 Tim. v. 13; Jas. ii. 20) is altogether 23 a later form; see Pape, and cf. Tit. i. 12.

Not only *ἐπουράνιος*, which as a composite adj. must be of the common gender (Heb. iii. 1, etc.), but also the simple *οὐράνιος*, which is regularly of three endings (see Pape), has two terminations in the N. T.: *στρατιὰ οὐράνιος* Luke ii. 13; *ὁπτασία οὐράνιος* Acts xxvi. 19.

ὅμοιος is always of three endings, only in Rev. iv. 3 we find *ἵρις ὅμοιος* (according to cod. A).

ὁσίους, too, in 1 Tim. ii. 8, as its very position indicates, is to be joined to *χείρας*, as is done by most of the commentators and the ancients. The Fem. does not occur elsewhere.

αἰώνιος, ordinarily even in the N. T. of the common gender, has the Fem. *αἰωνία* only in two passages: 2 Thess. ii. 16; Heb. ix. 12, (cf. the common reading in 1 John ii. 25; Acts xiii. 48).

B. § 60, 6; H. § 208; C. § 23; J. § 121, 2.

χρύσεος contracts its feminine *χρυσή* Heb. ix. 4; on the other hand, the Acc. *χρυσάν* is given by Lchm. [Tdf. Treg.; so cod. Sin.] in Rev. i. 13 (analogous to the Plural *χρυσᾶς* neut. *χρυσᾶ*). Contraction is neglected in the Gen. Plur. *χρυσέων* in Rev. ii. 1 Lchm. [Trg., Tdf. 7]. In Rev. also occur according to cod. Sin. *χρύσεα*, *χάλκεα*, — forms which (according to Phryn. p. 207) must have been generally in use among writers of the *κοινή*.

B. § 62; H. § 212; C. § 23; J. § 122, 1.

The Genitive *βαθέως*, which now on MS. authority [Sin. also] is substituted in Luke xxiv. 1 for the regular *βαθέος*, rests on later usage; see B. § 51 N. 2; H. § 186; D. § 101; J. l.c.; Tdf. ed. 7, p. liv. Perhaps, too, in 1 Pet. iii. 4 *πραέως* [Tdf. Treg.] should be read instead of *πραέος*.

Respecting *ἡμίους*, etc., see p. 14.

B. § 63, 1; H. § 217; J. § 130, 1.

The plural *νήσταις* from *νήστις*, Matt. xv. 32; Mark viii. 3 [here Tdf. now reads *νήστις*; so too in Matt. l.c. edd. manual. et stereot.], is a collateral form of the Plur., instead of *νήστιες* or *νήστιδες*, which occurs also elsewhere, but is censured by the Atticists; see Lob. ad Phryn. p. 326; Fritzsche ad Marc. Exc. III. p. 796.

ANOMALOUS ADJECTIVES.

B. § 64, 2; H. § 219 a.; C. § 236 c.; D. § 216; J. § 125, Obs. 2.

The form *πῶρος* seems to be wholly unknown to the language of the N. T.; for not only in Matt. xi. 29 — the single passage where it still stood — has it been made by the editors to give way to the other form *πραῦς*, agreeably to all the other passages (see Wahl), but the abstract substantive *πραότης* also has been, at least by Tdf., everywhere altered into *πραύτης*. And

this procedure is the more defensible because in the two passages still remaining (Gal. vi. 1; Eph. iv. 2) in which Lehm. has left the form *πραότης* (which he writes without iota subscript), important MS. authorities [Sin. also] offer the other form; see the other passages in Wahl, to which Col. iii. 12 is to be added. 24

An example of the use of the indeclinable word *ἐπ'άναγκες* as an adjective by means of the article, after the manner of adverbs (see § 125, 10 p. 95), is Acts xv. 28 *πλὴν τούτων τῶν ἐπ'άναγκες*. Elsewhere the word does not occur in the N. T.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES IN -ος.

B. § 65, N. 5; H. § 221; C. § 257; J. § 135.

The comparative of *διπλοῦς*, — which in its ethical sense antithetic to *ἀπλοῦς* (see Pape) is capable of comparison, — is in Matt. xxiii. 15 *διπλότερος*, a form which can be shown elsewhere also in later authors (Appian, Praef. 10) and is constructed as if from *διπλός*, of which the Neut. plural *διπλᾶ* can be authenticated, at least in later poets; see Steph. Thesaur. and Lob. ad Phryn. p. 234.

OTHER FORMS OF COMPARISON.

B. § 67; H. § 222; C. § 261; D. § 277; J. § 136.

The form of the comparative of *ταχύς* peculiar to later Greek: *ταχίων*, *τάχιον*, is the only form in use in the N. T. as well as in the Old. In the New Testament, however, it occurs only as an adverb in the neuter: John xx. 4, etc. The common form *θᾶσσον* has so completely passed out of use that it has not been preserved even as a variant.

ANOMALOUS COMPARISON.

B. § 68; H. § 223; C. § 262; D. § 280; J. § 137.

The common comparison of *ἀγαθός* is *κρείσσω*, *κράτιστος* — the latter employed in addressing persons of rank and authority: Acts xxiii. 26; xxiv. 3; xxvi. 25 (cf. Luke i. 3; the Vulg. always uses *optimus*). Of the other forms of comparison only *βέλτιον* occurs once (as an adverb), 2 Tim. i. 18.

The ordinary comparative of *κακός* is *χείρων* — as well in the signification *deterior* as *pejor*, Matt. xxvii. 64, etc. The superlative does not occur.

DEFECTIVE COMPARISON.

B. § 69, 2; H. § 224; C. § 262; D. § 282; J. § 140.

The positive *ἡρεμος* (formed from *ἡρέμα*), which is very rare and not yet satisfactorily established from other writers, occurs in 1 Tim. ii. 2. Cf. Lobeck, *Path. Proll.* p. 158.

The adjectival forms of the comparative *ἀνώτερος*, etc., (questioned in B. § 69, 2 note) cannot be denied, at least in
25 later writers. Accordingly in the N. T. we have them not only used adverbially in the Neuter, *ἀνώτερον* Luke xiv. 10 etc., but even as adjectives: *τὴν ἐσωτέραν φυλακὴν* (Acts xvi. 24, cf. Heb. vi. 19), *τὰ κατώτερα μέρη* Eph. iv. 9.

B. § 69, N. 3; C. § 262(c); D. § 283; J. § 140.

Two examples of double comparison occur in the N. T.: 3 John 4 *μειζότερος*, and Eph. iii. 8 *ἐλαχιστότερος*. In general it is to be noticed, that in all such formations, which are not altogether rare either in poets or in prose writers, the two different kinds of comparison (by *-τερος*, etc. and *-ίων*, etc.) are always found united. The Latin language also presents analogous phenomena, which in general belonged probably more to the popular language and to the class of arbitrary formations.

NUMERALS.

B. § 70. 1; H. § 255; C. § 24 sq.; D. § 249 sq.; J. § 166.

Respecting *εἰς καθ' εἰς* and similar expressions, see p. 30.

The later spelling *οὐθείς*, *μηθείς* is found in the N. T. (see Tdf. 7, 8 on 1 Cor. xiii. 2) alternating with the common one; indeed the two are found close beside each other, as in 1 Cor. xiii. 2, 3 (cf. *Ἱεροσόλυμα*, *Μαρία* above, pp. 17, 18). The same holds true of the derivative *ἐξουθενέω*, only that here the other form with *δ* is incomparably more rare; Lchm. gives it only in Mark ix. 12 and 2 Cor. x. 10; [so Treg. in Mark].

REMARK. The Form *ἐξουθενόω*, which is given in the lexicons on account of Mark ix. 12, has been altered into the common form in *-έω* after preponderant ms. authority. On the other hand, the form in *-όω* is very common in the Sept., and has now been adopted again by Tdf. in Mark ix. 12 (after Sin.) The mss. fluctuate between *ἐξουθενέω*, *-όω*, *ἐξουθενέω*, *-όω*; cf. Steph. Thesaur. sub voce.

The form *δυοῖν* from *δύο* no longer occurs, but instead of it in the Genitive the indeclinable form *δύο*, e.g. Matt. xviii. 16, and in the Dative *δυσί*, Matt. vi. 24, etc.

The spelling *τέσσερες*, *τεσσεράκοντα* is probably hardly

to be called an Ionism, but rests merely on an erroneous usage of the Alexandrian period. For we never find the inflections *τεσσέρων, -εσι*, as these cases run in Ionic, but invariably (even in cod. Alex.) *τεσσάρων, τέσσαρσι*, e.g. Acts x. 11; Rev. xxi. 17 (*τεσσεράκοντα τεσσάρων*). Since, however, the forms with *ε* have been transmitted principally by the above codex, whence they have often found their way into the O. T. (see Sturz, Dial. Alex. p. 118), Lachmann, following the authority of cod. Vat., has adopted them but sparingly, e.g. Acts i. 3; 2 Cor. xi. 24, and almost always in the Apocalypse. Tischendorf [cf. ed. 7, p. ii] has them more frequently, — in particular *τεσσεράκοντα* throughout [so Treg.] and the neuter *τέσσερα*, — but otherwise *τέσσαρες, -ας, τεσσαρεσκαίδεκατος*. To maintain consistency throughout is not advisable, since it is certain that both modes of spelling were in use, but it is 26 best everywhere to follow the MSS. Compare besides the form (received by Lehm.) *κεκαθερισμένος* for *κεκαθαρ.* in Heb. x. 2, and *ἐκαθερίσθη* in Tdf's. last ed. Matt. viii. 3; Mark i. 42, *ἐκαθέρισεν* Acts x. 15 Tdf. [ed. 7; Treg.], *μικρός* for *μιαρός* Barn. Act. 19, p. 71 ed. Tdf. [In Rev. xxi. 17 Treg. prints *τεσσαράκοντα*].

The rule of certain ancient grammarians relative to the accent of the compounds of *ἔτος* (Etym. Magn. *τριέτης μὲν χρόνος, τριετής δὲ παῖς*, cf. Winer p. 50 (49)) has been observed in the N. T. by Lehm.; hence *τεσσερακονταέτης χρόνος* Acts vii. 23; xiii. 18, but *ἐκατονταετής* sc. *ἀνὴρ* Rom. iv. 19 (*-έτης* Tdf.). In the Rec. the rule was reversed; [Treg. accents the last syllable in every instance]. On the disagreement among the old grammarians see Schol. ad Il. ψ. 266, and cf. Lehrs, quaest. epp. pp. 136, 147.

ORDINAL, AND OTHER DERIVATIVE NUMBERS.

B. § 71, 1; H. § 256; C. § 240; D. § 253, Obs. 1 d.; J. § 165, 3.

As a later form for *τεσσαρακαίδεκατος*, and one peculiar to the N. T., *τεσσαρεςκαίδεκατος* is to be noticed: Acts xxvii. 27, 33. Cf. the Ionic cardinal number B. § 70.

The cardinal *εἰς* takes the place in one case of the ordinal *πρῶτος* (cf. B. p. 92 note †), namely, in the common phrase *ἡ μία τῶν σαββάτων* i.e. *the first day of the week* (see p. 23); as, Mark xvi. 2 (on the other hand, in vs. 9 *πρώτη σ.*) Acts xx. 7, etc. Matt. xxviii. 1 also, where the article is wanting, is nevertheless to be understood like the other passages; cf.

Rev. ix. 11 ἡ οὐαὶ ἡ μία with xi. 14. This use is borrowed from the Hebrew (see Wahl under εἰς, or Gesen. under חֶסֶד), hence it is to be found frequently in the Sept. also, e.g. ἐν ἡμέρᾳ μιᾷ τοῦ μηνός Exod. xl. 2; Ezra x. 16, etc. Corresponding to τίς for πότερος (B. § 78, 2) is the use of εἰς or ὁ εἰς in the sense of *alter*, ὁ ἕτερος; see Wahl.

In 2 Pet. ii. 5 the ordinal number is used peculiarly, (having the force of the German *selb-*); thus ὄγδοον Νῶε Noah with *seven others*. Cf. αὐτὸς πέμπτος (B. § 127, N. 2; H. § 669; C. § 541 g.; D. p. 462; J § 656 f.).

In compound numeral adverbs it is sufficient if the adverbial form occurs but once; as, Matt. xviii. 22 ἐβδομηκοντάκις ἑπτὰ.

Distributive numerals are destitute of a special adjective-form in Greek. In the N. T. accordingly they are sometimes, as in other Greek authors, expressed by adverbial constructions, as ἀνὰ δύο Luke ix. 3 (see § 147 under ἀνά, p. 331), οἱ καθ' ἓνα, κατὰ δύο, *singuli, bini* Eph. v. 33; 1 Cor. xiv. 27 (see § 147 under κατὰ, p. 335). In this case the combination (unknown to classic Greek) deserves notice, by virtue of which εἰς is treated like an indeclinable numeral, or the preposition as a species of adverb, particularly in the formula εἰς καθ' εἰς Mark xiv. 19 [Tdf. κατὰ]; John viii. 9 (Rev. iv. 8 ἐν καθ' ἓν), and cf. Rom. xii. 5 τὸ δὲ καθ' εἰς for εἰς ἕκαστος, Rev. xxi. 21 ἀνὰ εἰς ἕκαστος. Sometimes distributives are expressed by repeating the cardinal numeral, as is done in Hebrew (see Gesen. Lehrs. p. 703; Gr. § 118, 5), e.g. δύο δύο Mark vi. 7 with which the analogous expressions in 39, 40 συμπόσια συμπόσια, πρασιαί πρασιαί may be compared (Gesen. Lehrs. p. 669; Gr. § 106, 4).

B. § 71, 3; H. § 258; C. § 240, 5; D. § 256; J. § 161, 5.

The Multiplicative numerals are formed: in the parable of the Sower (Luke viii. 8) by means of -πλασίον, — a termination which in later writers came into frequent use (see Lob. Phryn. p. 411 note), καρπὸν ἑκατονταπλασίονα (like πολλαπλασίον Luke xviii. 30; see Pape, and cf. Xen. Oec. ii. 3 ἑκατονταπλασίονα); in Mark iv. 8 by circumlocution with a preposition, after the manner of distributives, as εἰς τριάκοντα, εἰς ἑκατόν¹; finally in Matt. xiii. 8, 23 by the simple cardinal.

¹ This, at least, is that one of the ancient readings which Tischendorf [so Treg.] has followed. As respects the other (Lehm. Grsb. etc.) see Syntax § 126, 3 p. 113.

PRONOUNS.

B. § 72; H. § 230; C. § 243 sq.; D. § 232; J. § 149, 1.

The reflexive forms of the 3d Pers. Sing. and Plur. (*οἱ*, etc.) have passed quite out of use in the language of the N. T. On *ἐαυτοῦ*, (*αὐτοῦ*), *αὐτοῦ*, etc. see below, Syntax § 127, 14 p. 111.

B. § 72, N. 8; H. § 232; C. § 788 e.; D. § 55 (c); J. § 64, 3a.

The inclination of the accent in *πρός με* has been adhered to by the editors of the N. T., as in Matt. iii. 14, etc. And Lchm. accents also the 2d Pers. in the same way when no especial emphasis rests on the Pronoun, as *πρός σε* Matt. xiv. 28; xxv. 39; Mark ix. 17, etc. On the other hand, in John xxi. 22 *τί πρὸς σέ*; Matt. xxvi. 18 *πρὸς σὲ ποιῶ τὸ πάσχα*. With other prepositions the pronoun is always orthotone; as, *ἐν ἐμοί*, *ἐν σοί*, *ἐπὶ σέ*, etc.; see the rule of the old grammarians in Herm. de emend. rat. p. 75. The accentuation *πρὸς μέ* often employed by Tdf. is uniformly to be rejected.

Αὐτός; THE REFLEXIVE PRONOUN; THE RECIPROCAL.

B. § 74; H. § 234 sq.; C. § 244; D. § 234 sq.; J. § 150 sq.

Respecting the N. T. use of *αὐτός* as well as of the reflexive pronoun *ἐαυτοῦ*, etc., see the Syntax § 127, p. 107 sqq.

Though the use of the reciprocal pronoun *ἀλλήλων* is quite current in the N. T., yet the circumlocution by means of the numeral *εἰς* is also found, but only in isolated cases: 1 Thess. 28 v. 11 *οἰκοδομεῖτε εἰς τὸν ἕνα* (interchanged with *ἀλλήλους*); cf. 1 Cor. iv. 6 *ἵνα μὴ εἰς ὑπὲρ τοῦ ἐνὸς φυσιοῦσθε κατὰ τοῦ ἐτέρου*. This use is not a Hebraism, see Winer, p. 173 (163), and cf. § 126, 3 p. 102.

τίς, τις.

B. § 77; H. § 244; C. § 253; D. § 240; J. § 156.

The secondary forms of *τίς* and *τις* are quite unknown to the N. T.; the Gen. *οὔτου* of the compound *οὔστις* occurs, indeed, but only in the conjunctive phrase *ἕως οὔτου* Matt. v. 25, etc. The un-Attic (and poetic) *μήτις* for *μηδείς* occurs 1 Cor. xvi. 11.

CORRELATIVES.

B. § 78, 2; H. § 247; C. § 53; J. § 874, Obs. 4.

The distinction between *τίς* and *πότερος*, which was sometimes neglected even by the Greeks (like the use of *quis* and *uter* by the Romans), seems to be wholly disregarded by the writers of the N. T.; for the form *πότερος* occurs but once and

in the double conjunction *πότερον . . . ἢ* (John vii. 17), while everywhere else *τίς* is used, even where there is the plainest reference to two, as Matt. xxi. 31 *τίς ἐκ τῶν δύο ἐποίησεν*. See Wahl under *τίς*, and cf. B. § 71, 1. An analogy to this is offered by the obliteration of the difference between *πρότερος* and *πρώτος, -ον* (although the Latins in translating still observe it in numerous instances), and likewise between *ἄλλος* and *ἕτερος*. For example, Heb. viii. 7 *εἰ γὰρ ἡ πρώτη ἐκείνη* (Vulg. *illud prius* sc. testamentum) *ἦν ἄμεμπτος, οὐκ ἂν δευτέρας ἐξῆ- τεῖτο τόπος*, John xx. 4 *ἔτρεχον οἱ δύο ὁμοῦ· ὁ δὲ ἄλλος μαθητῆς ἦλθεν πρώτος* (*prior* a, b, c, d,) *εἰς τὸ μνημεῖον*. Hence *πρώτος* is even connected with the Gen. compar. (John i. 15, 30), respecting which see Syntax § 123, 14 p. 84.

THE VERB.

SYLLABIC AUGMENT.

B. § 83, 2; H. § 43; C. § 277 sq.; D. § 305; J. § 171, and Obs. 6.

The doubling of *ρ* after the augment, which, as is well known, was omitted only by the poets on account of the verse (B. § 21, N. 2) has sometimes been neglected also in the N. T. Although double letters are often written singly in the mss. yet the doubling of *ρ* in most verbs is never, or only in extremely rare instances, omitted; accordingly we find *ἔρριψα*, *ἔρρηξα*, etc. Hesitation, therefore, has justly been felt at making arbitrary alterations in those verbs in which the best codices sustain almost unanimously the single *ρ*. They are 29 Matt. xxvi. 67 *ἐράπισαν*, Acts xvi. 22 *περιμήξαντες* (codd. Vat. and Sin.), 2 Cor. xi. 25 *ἐραβδίσθην*, Heb. ix. 19 *ἐράντισε* (cf. below, p. 33), 2 Tim. iii. 11; iv. 17 *ἐρύσατο*, *ἐρύσθη*, — (on the other hand, *ἐρρύσατο* 2 Cor. i. 10; Col. i. 13; 2 Pet. ii. 7). According to the analogy of these examples the cod. Alex. [Sin. also] (and Tdf. [so Treg.]) writes in John xix. 23 *ἄραφος* instead of *ἄρραφος*; and so frequently in composition after prepositions, as *διαρήσσω* Luke viii. 29, *ἐπιρρίψαντες* xix. 35; 1 Pet. v. 7; cf. Mark ii. 21; Luke v. 6; Acts xvi. 22, etc.

B. § 83, N. 1; H. § 219 b.; C. § 280 b.; D. p. 195; J. § 175, Obs. 1.

The former reading *μεμνηστευμένη* Luke i. 27; ii. 5 is now set aside on the authority of mss.; yet it is often found in the N. T. Apocrypha, and elsewhere also, e.g. in Diodor. (18. 23); see Loh. Parall. p. 10 sq.

B. § 83, N. 4; H. § 319; C. § 159 e.; D. § 305 b) Obs.; J. § 176, 1.

The Homeric *ῥερυπωμένα* finds now two parallels in the text of the N.T., viz. *ρεριμμένον* Matt. ix. 36 (Lchm. after cod. D, *ἐριμμ.* Tdf. [Treg.]) and *ρεραντισμένοι* Heb. x. 22 (according to codd. [A C]). Similar instances in later authors are adduced by Lobeck, Parall. p. 13. As respects the aspiration of the first ρ, Lchm. has in both cases [so Treg. in Heb.] given the smooth breathing, see Ausf. Sprachl. § 6 Anm. 3 Note, and Lobeck as above, who besides puts a breathing over the second ρ, as *ῥέριμμα*. But as the opinions of the old grammarians do not quite favor the adoption of this, Götting (on Theodos. p. 213 and Acc. p. 205) advocates the retention of the rough breathing on the first ρ, except in words of Aeolic origin; and this is done by most editors. Cf. Steph. Byz. p. 543 Mein.

B. § 83, N. 5; H. § 308 a.; C. § 279; D. § 305 (1); J. § 171, Obs. 1.; Tdf. ed. 7, p. lvi.

With *μέλλω* and *δύναμαι* in the N. T. both kinds of augment are used promiscuously; as, *ἤμελλεν* John iv. 47, *ἔμελλεν* vi. 71, *ἠδύνατο* Matt. xxvi. 9, *ἐδύνατο* Mark iv. 33. But with *βούλομαι* the text of Lchm. [Treg. Tdf. apparently] always gives the simple augment: Impf. *ἐβουλόμην* Acts xv. 37; xxviii. 18; Philem. 13; Aor. *ἐβουλήθην* 2 John 12; on the other hand, the Aorist of *δύναμαι* is always *ἠδυνήθην* [-*άσθην* Tdf. in Mark vii. 24 after B], as in Matt. xvii. 16, 19; 1 Cor. iii. 1, etc. Cf. besides, the anomalous *ἐθέλω*.

B. § 83, N. 7; H. § 311; C. 284 e.; D. § 311; J. § 171, Obs. 4; Tdf. l.c.

The omission of the syllabic augment of the Pluperfect takes place, though not invariably (e.g. Luke xvi. 20; John ix. 22), yet in the majority of cases; hence *πεποιήκεισαν*, *ἐκβεβλήκει*, *γεγόνει* Mark xv. 7, 10; Luke vi. 48, etc. See other examples in Winer § 12, 9 p. 72 (70).

TEMPORAL AUGMENT.

B. § 84, 2; H. § 312; C. § 278; D. § 305, Obs. 2; J. § 173, 7; Tdf. l.c.

With *ἐργάζομαι* the augment *ει* is the common one in the N. T. also; yet the other augment (*η*) has been received into the text on preponderant authority in Acts xviii. 3; Luke xix. 16 [Treg. *ει*]. In the other passages it is commonly found as a noteworthy variant (particularly in codd. Cant. and Clarom.) 30 [and adopted by Tdf.], as in Matt. xxv. 16 [Sin. also]; xxvi. 10 [Sin. also]; Rom. vii. 8; 2 Cor. xii. 12.

The reading of the Rec. in Rev. vi. 14 *εἰλισσόμενος* is now set aside.

On the other hand, the number of the verbs that take the augment *ει* is increased in the N. T. by one, viz. *ἐλκώ*, Perf. Pass. Part. *ἐίλωμένος* Luke xvi. 20.

B. § 84, 5; H. § 310; C. § 278 d.; D. § 305 (2); J. § 173, 2; Tdf. l. c.

Verbs beginning with *εὐ* have now *εὐ*, now *ηὺ*; and in fact, both kinds of augment alternately: *εὐκαιρέω* Mark vi. 31; Acts xvii. 21, *εὐλογέω* Luke ii. 34; Heb. xi. 20, 21, *εὐφραίνω* Acts ii. 26; vii. 41, *εὐχαριστέω* Acts xxvii. 35; Rom. i. 21, *εὐρίσκω* in the Imperf. Acts vii. 11; Luke xix. 48; Heb. xi. 5.

On the other hand, *εὐ* alone is used in the other tenses of *εὐρίσκω*, as *εὔρον*, *εὔρηκα*, *εὔρέθην*, also in *εὐδοκέω* (yet not without variants, see Col. i. 19), and in the following verbs, which occur but once in augmented forms: *εὐθυδρομέω* Acts xvi. 11, *εὐνουχίζω* Matt. xix. 12; *εὐπορέω* Acts xi. 29.

But *εὐχομαι* has everywhere only *ηὺ*, as *ηὺχόμεν* Rom. ix. 3; *ηὺχοντο* Acts xxvii. 29 [*εὐ*-Tdf. Treg.]; *προσηύχετο*, *προσηύξαντο* viii. 15; Luke xviii. 11; Jas. v. 17, 18, and in the case of *εὐφορέω*, Luke xii. 16, the mss. are divided (Lchm. *ηὺφόρησεν*, [*εὐ*- & Tdf. Treg.]). Cf. further below, p. 35.

B. § 84, N. 3; H. § 309 D.; C. § 284 b.; D. p. 201; J. § 174, 3.

Neglect of the temporal augment, after the manner of the Ionians, occurs in the N. T. but very rarely. Thus the mss. sustain *ἐπαισχύνθη* [*ἐπη*- &] 2 Tim. i. 16 (on the other hand, it is regular in 2 Cor. vii. 14), *διερμήνευεν* Luke xxiv. 27; there is preponderant authority also for *ἀνορθώθη* [& *ἀνωρ*-] Luke xiii. 13; further, for *προορώμην* Acts ii. 25, and *ὁμοιώθημεν* [*ὠ*- & Tdf. Treg.] Rom. ix. 29, — both in quotations from the O. T. (the latter, indeed, not taken into the text by Lchm., but placed on an equality with the reading adopted); also for *οικοδόμησεν* Acts vii. 47 Tdf. [ed. 2; Treg.] cf. Luke vii. 5 var. [in John ii. 20 Tdf. now reads *οικοδομήθη*], *ἐποικοδόμησεν* 1 Cor. iii. 14 Tdf. [Treg.] (on the forms of the Aug. of this verb see Tdf.'s crit. com. on Acts vii. 47), *ὁμολόγησεν* Acts vii. 17 (Sin.), *διεγείρετο* John vi. 18 (Vat. [Treg.]). See more examples of the kind from the Sept. in Sturz, Dial. Alex. p. 124.

The reading *περίστραψεν* Acts ix. 3 Lchm., as if formed from *περιστρέπω*, may be noticed as an anomaly quite isolated. It is an

instance of carelessness, which in such a writer as Luke is probably to be charged only to the transcribers, since in another passage (xxii. 6) of the same author the Inf. Aor. runs *περιαστράψαι*. Tdf. accordingly has not adopted it; see the various readings, and Steph. Thes. sub voce *στράπτω*.

THE AUGMENT IN COMPOSITION.

B. § 86, 3; H. § 316; C. § 282; D. § 310; J. § 180, 2.

Of the verbs belonging under this head *εὐαγγελίζω* (also *προεναγγ.* Gal. iii. 8) always has the augment in the middle, also in 1 Cor. xv. 2, see Wahl. On the other hand, the Perf. Inf. of *εὐαρεστέω* is now read after cod. A without augment, *εὐαρεστηκέναι*, in Heb. xi. 5 [~~ἐν~~ *ἐν*η-].

B. § 86, N. 3; H. § 315; D. § 308, Obs. 2; J. § 181, 6.

Agreeably to the general rule, *προφητεύω* in the N. T. has its augment at the beginning: *ἐπροφήτευσον*, -σαν, etc. (see Wahl); yet everywhere with the variant *προεφήτευσον*, etc. 31 (especially in the Vat. cod., which the Rec. followed). Only once, Jude 14, has the text of Lchm. (not Tdf. [Treg.]) the augment in the middle. [Cf. Grimm's Lex. sub voce.]

B. § 86, N. 4; H. § 314; C. § 279 b.; D. p. 200; J. § 181.

The number of examples of a twofold augment can be increased from the N. T. Thus throughout we find *ἀπεκατέστη* Matt. xii. 13 etc. [so *ἀπεκατέστη* Mark viii. 25 Tdf. Treg.], and *ἠνεόχθησαν*, see the anom. *οἶγω* p. 63. On the other hand, *ἀνέχομαι* and *διακονέω* have the simple augment: *ἀνείχεσθε* 2 Cor. xi. 1 (and 4 Tdf. [Treg.]) *ἀνεσχόμην* Acts xviii. 14 Lchm. [Tdf. Treg.], *διηκόνουν* -ησα frequently. On the double augment see Poppo on Thuc. 4, 130; and on this (common) *διηκόνουν* cf. An. Bekk. p. 1285; Moeris sub voce. Respecting *ἀνορθόω* see p. 34. (Cf. besides Ps. xlviii. 13, 21 cod. Alex.)

FUTURE SUBJUNCTIVE.

B. § 88, 1; H. § 262; C. § 269 b.

From the N. T. a number of examples of the Subjunctive form of the Future are adduced. In very late Greek, like that of the Byzantine writers and Scholiasts and N. T. Apocrypha (which swarm with similar anomalies), forms of this sort (*ἔσονται*, *ἐλεύσονται*) are not to be denied; but, according to Lobeck's judgment (Phryn. p. 721), in the earlier authors down to the *κοινοί* they are to be charged wholly to the copyists,

whose ear had already become accustomed to such half-barbarous forms (ib. 720). How far back, however, the beginnings of this usage are to be carried, would be hard to decide. A basis for it is offered by *μεμισθώσονται* in the Tabul. Heracl. (cf. Ahrens, Dial. Dor. p. 334). Respecting the usage of the N. T. authors, Lobeck, indeed, does not generally express himself; yet on the whole he seems to be opposed to the admission of such subjunctives even in the N.T. (p. 722). In point of fact, too, recent criticism has done away with most of the instances (cited by Winer p. 75 (72)): e.g. 1 Pet. iii. 1 *κερδηθήσονται*, Rev. xviii. 14 *εὐρήσουσιν* (*εὐρησ* Tdf. [eds. 2, 7], *εὐρήσης* Rec.). Also the first of the examples adduced there (1 Cor. xiii. 3 *καυθήσονται*) has been set aside by Tdf. yet is still admitted by Lehm. [Treg.]; but the reading is altogether uncertain (the three leading mss. have *καυχήσονται*). Cf. Lob. p. 722. The reading of the received text in Luke xiii. 35 *ἤξει* for *ἤξει* Lehm. Tdf. can likewise be referred to this head. *Δώσει*, which in John xvii. 2, owing to its strong support, can hardly be got rid of (although even in the Rev. it has yielded to the forms *δώσει* and *δώσω*, viii. 3; xiii. 16), may, if established, still be looked upon as an (erroneous) Aorist Subjunctive form, which in later times became more and more prevalent in the mouth of the people; (some of the modern Greeks still say *ἔδωσα*). See the numerous forms of the kind from *δίδωμι* and *τίθημι* in Lobeck as above, also in Cobet's Nov. Lect. 266; Var. Lect. 96. The same holds good of the clearly transmitted Subj. *ὀψήσθε* in Luke xiii. 28 [Tdf. 32 Treg. read *ὀψέσθε*, with codd. B D etc.], formed from the elsewhere unused theme *ὀπτω* and the Aorist *ὤψάμην* which actually occurs here and there. See in particular Plat. legg. p. 947 c., and cf. Ausf. Sprachl. under *ὀράω*.

CHARACTERISTIC.

B. § 92, N. 3; H. § 328 b.; C. § 349.

στηρίζω has commonly, in accordance with the rule, *στηρίξω*, *ἐστήρικται*, *στηριχθήναι*; but the Aor. Imperat. is always *στήρισον* Luke xxii. 32; Rev. iii. 2 (likewise Ezek. vi. 2), and besides, in cod. Vat. the same inflection is found also in Luke ix. 51 *ἐστήρισε* [so Tdf. Treg.], 2 Thess. iii. 3 *στηρίσει* (not in Lehm. [Treg.]). Hence the Perf. *ἐστήρικα* (not *ἐστήριχα* Jer. xxi. 10) and Fut. *στηριῶ* in the Sept

Moreover *σαλπίζω*, though *σάλπιγξ* (var. *σάλπιξ*) -γγος Rev. i. 10 etc. comes from it, invariably has the forms *σαλπίζει*, *ἐσάλπισεν* Matt. vi. 2; 1 Cor. xv. 52 (and often in Rev., see Wahl), and likewise the subst. *σαλπιστής* instead of *σαλπιγκτής* Rev. xviii. 22.

THE FUTURE.

B. § 95, H. § 372 sqq.; C. § 305; D. § 302; J. § 203.

In the N. T. (as generally in later Greek, see Ausf. Sprachl. II. 315) *φορέω* (*φορέσω*) *ἐφόρεσα* 1 Cor. xv. 49 (Sir. xi. 5) belongs also to those verbs in *έω* which in inflection do not lengthen the *ε*.

Respecting *ἐπαινέσω* see p. 53.

Contrary to rule, *πεινάω* has uniformly Fut. *πεινάσω*, Aor. *ἐπείνασα*: Matt. xii. 1, 3, etc. See Lob. Phryn. p. 204.

The so-called Attic Future of verbs in *ίζω* is quite usual in the N. T. Yet not from all these verbs; but, so far as can be gathered from existing evidence, a portion of them have exclusively the Attic Future, others the ordinary Future, still others both. By far the greater number, however, do not occur in the Future, and it is not always safe to draw an inference from the usage of the Sept. or of later authors respecting that of the N. T. The Attic Future forms in the N. T. (in part quotations from the O. T.) are the following: *ἀφοριεῖ*, *-ιοῦσιν* Matt. xiii. 49; xxv. 32, *ἐλπιοῦσιν* Matt. xii. 21; Rom. xv. 12, *παροργιῶ* Rom. x. 19, *καθαριεῖ* Matt. iii. 12; Heb. ix. 14 etc., *ἐδαφιοῦσιν* Luke xix. 44, *μακαριοῦσιν* i. 48, *μετοικιῶ* Acts vii. 43, *ἐγγιεῖ* Jas. iv. 8, *χρονιεῖ* Heb. x. 37, and in the O. T. there are many more of them. The following, on the other hand, have the Future in *σω*: *γνωρίζω*, invariably, John xvii. 26, etc., also Col. iv. 9 (where Tdf. [Treg.] and the Rec. read *γνωριοῦσιν* after [Σ] A C), *θερίζω* 1 Cor. ix. 11; Gal. vi. 7 etc., *ἐμφανίζω* John xiv. 21, *ἐρίζω* Matt. xii. 19, *καθίζω* Matt. xix. 28; xxv. 31, *καταρτίζω* 1 Pet. v. 10, *μετασχηματίζω* Phil. iii. 21, *σχίζω* Luke v. 36, *χαρίζομαι* Rom. viii. 32, *χρηματίζω* 33 vii. 3, *χωρίζω* viii. 35, and *ῥαπίζω* Matt. v. 39 Tdf. [eds. 2, 7]. But *ἐξυπνίσω* John xi. 11, *σκανδαλίσω* 1 Cor. viii. 13, are Aor. Subjunctives. *Κομίζομαι* has both forms: 1 Pet. v. 4; 2 Pet. ii. 13 (*-ιοῦμαι*), Eph. vi. 8; Col. iii. 25 (*-ίσομαι*); this may have occurred often, as well as in the O. T., e.g. *ποτιῶ* Num. v. 24, 26; Sir. xxiv. 31, *ποτίσω* Sir. xv. 3.

Respecting *στηρίζω* and *σαλπίζω* see above, p. 36 sq.

B. § 95, N. 13.

As proof of the statement that the N. T. writers give the Attic form of the Future even to such verbs as lengthen the vowel, several passages are cited with more or less reason (see Fisch. ad Well. II. p. 359). After the rejection of those passages in which formerly a Future was erroneously supposed to be discovered (*τί ποιῶ*, etc.), the following have perhaps the greatest probability of such a use in their favor: Matt. xxvi. 18 *ποιῶ*, Luke xiii. 32 *τελειοῦμαι*, Luke xii. 20 *ἀπαιτοῦσιν*; in particular, Matt. xii. 25 *ἐρημούνται* and John xiv. 19; xvi. 16, 17 *θεωρεῖ*, *θεωρεῖτε*, since indubitable Futures (*σταθήσεται*, *ᾔψεσθε*, etc.) correspond to them both before and afterwards. The supposition is opposed by (1) Its complete irregularity; (2) The entire silence of the ancient grammarians, since, had the usage actually found place in the language, it is hardly credible that they should not on any occasion have taken notice of it; (3) The extraordinary circumstance that, if this form of the Future was possible, the examples of it are so uncommonly rare, although the opportunity of employing it was so frequent, while yet the use of the Attic Future of those verbs that can form it regularly occurred so very extensively; finally (4) The fact that the Vulgate in translating the form employs almost always the Present; which, on the other supposition, would hardly have been done where the temptation to use the Future lay so close at hand as e.g. in Matt. xxvi. 18. Only *ἐρημούνται* does it translate by *desolabitur* and *θεωρεῖτε* by *videbitis*, probably on account of the other Future forms which follow.¹ Hence the admission of this anomalous Attic Future is unwarranted even in the language of the N. T., and such Futures are to be explained syntactically as Presents in which the future signification is included (§ 137, 10 p. 203). By this, however, it is not meant at all to deny, that the N. T. writers, affected by their frequent use of the Attic Future, were the more easily led to employ in pure verbs the Present instead of the Future, inasmuch as the feeling which demands the Future was in some measure satisfied by the circumflexed form. Cf. *τί ποιούμεν* (*quid faciemus*) John xi. 47.

On *γενᾶται* Matt. ii. 4 see Fritzsche on the passage, and below § 137, 9 p. 203.

¹ The other (Ital.) versions have some of them the Future in the other passages also. But that this warrants an inference respecting the sense only, in no wise respecting the form, is satisfactorily shown by the circumstance that they translate other indubitable Presents also (leaving out of sight *ἐρχομαι*, *ἐρχόμενος*, see p. 58), such as *γινώσκειται*, *ἀναβαίνω*, *δύναται* (Luke vi. 44; John vii. 8; Matt. xix. 25) by the Future. Cf. Lachmann's preface (Ph. Btm.'s coroll.) p. 50.

ALEXANDRIAN AORIST.

B. § 96, N. 1; C. § 327; J. § 192, 8; Tdf. ed. 7, p. lvi; Scrivener's N. T. Crit. p. 416

Numerous examples from the O. T. of the Alexandrian Aorist in *a* with the characteristic of the 2d Aor. are given in Sturz, Dial. Alex. p. 60 sq., and from the N. T. in Winer § 13, 1, a. p. 73 (71). Moreover, it is to be particularly noticed that both Aorist forms are constantly found in use by the same writer, often in close proximity (e.g. Matt. xxii. 22 sq. ἀπῆλθον . . . προσῆλθον, Acts xxviii. 13 sqq. ἦλθομεν . . . ἦλθαμεν . . . ἦλθον, xii. 10, etc.). This phenomenon is no more surprising than the simultaneous use by the Attics of the two Aorists εἶπον and εἶπα, ἤνεγκον and ἤνεγκα, formed after the same analogy. Accordingly, it is a very uncritical procedure (of which the Rec. has sometimes been guilty) to undertake by correction to carry through consistently the one form or the other in any writer; but here if anywhere the authority of the greater number of good mss. alone should decide in every particular case. To be sure, the editors often arrive in this matter at different results, according as they give this class of mss. or that the preference, (the cod. Alex., particularly, has the Alexandrian form in such cases). Yet in general it will be found that in the instances belonging here the Alexandrian forms occur most frequently in the 1st Pers. Sing., the Plural throughout, and the inflected forms of the Imperative; but never in the Infin. and Partic. Active (seldom in the Middle). Cf. with this the somewhat variable use of the two Aorists in the anomalous φέρω and εἰπεῖν. For an example from the Sept. of the 2d Pers. Sing. see 2 Sam. iii. 34 ἔπρασας.

Thus in the N. T. we find used promiscuously the forms ἦλθον -ομεν -ετε, ἐλθέτω, and ἦλθαν etc. (the 1st Pers. ἦλθα is found only in Rev. x. 9), εἶδον and εἶδαν (John i. 40; Acts xii. 16 etc., εἶδαμεν in Acts iv. 20), but εἶδον always in the 1st Pers. almost without a single variant;¹ ἔπρεσον [-σαν Tdf.

¹ It is surprising that in the Apocalypse, amid the uncommonly numerous instances of the 1st Pers. Sing. εἶδον, nevertheless in one passage εἶδα is twice given (xvii. 3, 6); so that we are probably justified in attributing the form rather to the scribe of cod. A, which here is almost the sole authority [so T., Tr., & in vs. 6]. It may be further noticed that Tdf. [ed. 7; cf. Prol. p. lii] in the Apocalypse has everywhere ['plerumque'] adopted the forms ἴδον, and ἴδα, which often occur in the Sept. [cf. Tdf.'s ed Prol. § 28, p. lxxii⁷ ed. 4]. In other books they seldom occur in the mss., see e.g. Mark xvi. 5 var.; Luke ii. 20 [Tdf.].

Treg.] Mark vi. 40 etc., and ἔπεσαν¹ Acts xii. 7 etc., also 1st
 35 Pers. ἔπεσα Acts xxii. 7; Rev. i. 17, etc. and in the Sept.;
 πέσετε Luke xxiii. 30 [-ατε Tdf. Treg.] and πέσατε Rev. vi. 16,
 ἐξεπέσατε Gal. v. 4; εἶρον -ομεν and εἶραν Luke ii. 16 Tdf.
 [Treg.], εὐράμενος Heb. ix. 12. In the Middle αἰρεῖσθαι the
 Aor. εἰλάμην, εἶλατο has (except in the Partic. and Infin. Heb.
 xi. 25; Acts vii. 34) wholly supplanted the other: Acts vii.
 10, 21; xii. 11; xxiii. 27; 2 Thess. ii. 13, (in the Active
 ἀνείλατε Acts ii. 23, ἀνείλαν x. 39).

Other forms, like ἔφυγαν, ἔλαβαν, ἐλάβαμεν, ἔβαλαν, ἐφάγα-
 μεν, ἔφαναν, belong for the most part only to the O. T., yet are
 found also in the mss. of the N. T. and here and there in
 modern texts, e.g. Luke v. 5 (A); Acts xxi. 27 (A [N, Tdf.
 Treg.]); Mark xii. 8 (B); Acts xvi. 37; Rev. xviii. 19 Lchm.
 Tdf. [ed. 7]. But the Imperfect form εἶχαν Mark viii. 7 (Rev.
 ix. 8), παρείχαν Acts xxviii. 2, is wholly without analogy,
 although the editors have adopted it into the text because sus-
 tained by the testimony of the leading codices A and B (and N
 also). In the N. T. Apocrypha forms of the sort become more
 and more numerous.

B. § 96, N. 2.

In the Active voice κρύπτω has commonly the 1st Aor., in
 the Passive the 2d; yet once it has also the 2d Aor. Active
 ἔκρυβον Luke i. 24 — [according to Sophocles, Gram. an Im-
 perfect; cf. 2 Kings xi. 3; Soph. Lex. sub κρύβω; Lob. Phryn.
 p. 317]. See B. § 92, Note 2, foot-note p. 122.

THIRD FUTURE.

B. § 99; H. § 394; C. § 319.

The Third Fut. (Passive), seldom used even by the Greeks
 in its peculiar force as a Paulopost Future and Future Perfect,
 belongs to the more delicate and artificial products of the
 Greek tongue. In the N. T., therefore, it no longer appears.
 On κεκράξομαι see the anomalous κράζω p. 61.

¹ In Matt. vii. 25 also the mss. [N also] give προσέπεσαν, out of which Lchm.,
 on account of the Latin translation and taking into consideration the frequent
 interchange of ε and αι (see e.g. αναπεσαι for αναπεσε Luke xiv. 10; xvii. 7 [Tdf.
 ed. 7, p. lvi], φαγεσε ib. 8, γυνεκαις 1 Cor. xiv. 34, and the still more uncouth
 αισθειται for εσθιετε 1 Cor. x. 25 cod. G), thought he must make προσέπαισαν.
 Yet considering the rarity of the word προσπαίω (it occurs nowhere else in the
 N. T., and in the O. T. also, as well as in other authors, its existence is almost
 doubtful, see Stephanus sub voce; the usual word is προσπταίω) Tdf. [so Treg.]
 has with reason given the preference to the ms. reading. Cf. besides the anom-
 alous πίπτω, p. 67.

VERBS IN λ μ ν ρ.

B. § 101; H. § 345; C. § 152; J. § 222.

Examples from the N. T. of the later formation in *a* from verbs in *-αίνω*, *-αίρω* are, *σημᾶναι* Acts xi. 28; xxv. 27; Rev. i. 1, *ποιμάνετε* 1 Pet. v. 2, *ἐκκαθάρῃ* 2 Tim. ii. 21, *ἐβάσκανεν* Gal. iii. 1 and even *ἐπιφᾶναι* Luke i. 79; thence the Subjunc. *φάνῃ* (Rec. *φαίνῃ* or *φανῇ* [Tr.]) Rev. viii. 12; xviii. 23. Cf. the extended discussion in Lob. ad Phryn. p. 25. The spelling *σημᾶναι*, *καθᾶραι* in earlier authors (e.g. Xen. Hell. 1, 1, 2; Oec. 18, 8, etc.) probably arose only through later copyists. See Poppo and Dind. on Cyr. 4, 5, 36.

Ἀποκτείνω uniformly retains the *ν* in the 1st Aor. Passive; thus, *ἀπεκτάνθη* Mark viii. 31, etc., see Winer § 15, p. 83 (79). With *κρίνω* and *κλίνω*, however, this is never the case. This 36 usage holds good in the N. T. Of *τείνω* and *πλύνω* no Aor. Pass. forms occur.

B. § 101, N. 7 and 8; C. § 50.

The Perfect Passive of *μιαίνω*, which in earlier authors (Plato, Thucyd.) is formed according to common analogy *μερίασμαι*, is *μερίαμμαι* in later writers (e.g. Dio C. p. 655, and cf. An. Cram. IV. p. 197); and this is the form given by all the manuscripts in Titus i. 15. The form *μερίανται* which occurs in the same passage may be taken (according to B. § 101, N. 7) as 3d Pers. Plural; commonly it is explained as 3d Pers. Singular, like *ἐξήρανται* Mark xi. 21.¹ This last-mentioned verb also has in the N. T. *ἐξήραμμαι* in the 1st Pers. Sing., cf. Mark iii. 1; xi. 20.

VERBALS IN τός.

B. § 102; H. § 398; C. § 269 d.; D. p. 190; J. § 318.

Verbals in *τός* take the accent on the last syllable, as *γραπτός*, *γνωστός*, *όρατός*, *άγαπητός*, *φθαρτός*, etc. When compounded,

¹ The Vulgate translates it *inquinatae sunt*. When we add to this the express testimony of the scholiast on Arist. Plut. 635 (*ἔχει δὲ τὸ λελάμπρυνται τρίτον πρόσωπον τῶν ἐνικῶν δμόφωνον τῷ τρίτῳ τῶν πληθυντικῶν, ὡς τὸ ἐξήρανται καὶ κατήσχυνται καὶ ὅσα τοιαῦτα*) and the other passages cited in the Ausf. Sprachl. I. 442, we can hardly regard the existence of the 3d Pers. Plural as so improbable as Schäfer on Dion. H. de comp. verb. p. 355 asserts it to be; especially as to a Greek the ending *-νται* would naturally produce the impression of a plural. As further evidence towards establishing that form *μερίανται* as plural, the quotation from an unknown poet in Suidas under *ψαφαρῇ* may serve: *Ἔστασαν, οὐδὲ κόμας ψαφαρῇ μερίαντο κονίη*, where *μεμ.* is manifestly plural, whether we read *κόμας* or with Valckenaer *κόμαι*. Hermann also (on Aesch. Pers. 569) takes the form *ἔρρανται* as 3d Pers. Plur. of the Perfect.

however, they always draw back the accent if the composition first takes place in the Verbal; as, *θεόπνευστος*, *δυσβάστακτος*, *εὐθετος*, *εὐπρόσδεκτος*, *εὐχρηστος*; and all those compounded with *a* privative, the number of which is very great in the N. T., as *ἀνιπτος*, *ἄφθαρτος*, *ἀπρόσιτος*, *ἀδιάκριτος*, etc. On the other hand, if derived indubitably from verbs already compounded, they retain the accent on the last, as *ἀνεκτός* from *ἀνέχομαι*, *εὐλογητός* from *εὐλογέω*, *ἐκλεκτός* from *ἐκλέγομαι*, also *συνεκλεκτός*, *συνετός* from *συνίημι*, etc. Those that do not do this must be regarded as first compounded in the Verbal, as *ἀπόδεκτος* (simple *δεκτός* Luke iv. 19, etc.), *σύμφυτος*, *ἔμφυτος*, *ἔκθετος*, etc.

- Verbals in *τος* derived from intransitive verbs have also an
 37 Active (intransitive) sense, as *θνητός*, *παθητός* (Acts xxvi. 23), *ἄπταιστος* (Jude 24), *ἄρεστός*, etc. See further respecting Verbals below, § 134, 8, p. 190. On *προσήλυτος* see p. 74.

REMARKS ON THE REGULAR VERB.

B. p. 162; H. § 349; C. § 293; D. p. 179; J. § 194.

Respecting the double form of the 1st Aor. Opt. Act. given in the paradigm, it may be remarked that in the 3d Pers. Sing. the form in *αι* is the only one in use (hence probably in the 3d Pers. Plur. more correctly *ποιήσαιεν* Luke vi. 11 Lehm. [Treg. Tdf.], *ψηλαφήσαιεν* Acts xvii. 27 var.), and in the 3d Pers. Plur. of the Imperative of all tenses the forms in *-τωσαν* and *-θωσαν*. Examples of both verbal forms abound in all parts of the N. T., e.g. 1 Thess. iii. 11, 12; Heb. xiii. 21; Jas. v. 14; Rom. xv. 11; Luke xxi. 21, etc.

B. p. 162; H. § 363; C. § 331; J. § 196.

Instances of the form in *σαι* in the 2d Pers. Sing. of contract verbs — a form which indubitably occurs in the N. T., and is elsewhere also in use here and there, and is accordingly censured by the Atticists and even the anti-Atticists (An. Bekk. II. 77, 98) — are the following: *ὀδυνᾶσαι* Luke xvi. 25, *καυχᾶσαι*, *κατακαυχᾶσαι* Rom. ii. 17, 23; xi. 18; 1 Cor. iv. 7. Elsewhere it appears only in the two Future forms *πίεσαι* and *φάγεσαι*; see the anomalous *πίνω* p. 66, and *ἐσθίω* p. 58.

B. p. 162; H. § 363 a.; C. § 297 f.; J. § 196, Obs. 4.

The 2d Pers. *βούλει* has been retained in the N. T. (Luke xxii. 42), but the reading of the Rec. *ἔφει* is not found to be

established by the codd.; hence recent editions have -η, as generally in the 2d Pers., also of the Future, thus *ᾔψη, μάλῃ, παρέξη, ἀπαρνήση*, etc.; see Win. § 13. 2, p. 75 sq. (73). The 2d Pers. of *οἶμαι* does not occur. In the N. T. Apocrypha always *βούλῃ, ᾔψῃ* (Nicod. B. 6, 9; Ep. Clem. 1, 39, etc.).

B. p. 163; H. § 355 sq.; C. § 330; D. p. 253; J. § 192.

The (Alexandrian, see An. Bekk. p. 91) termination, common in the Sept., of -οσαν for -ον especially in the 2d Aor. (see examples in Sturz, Dial. Alex. p. 59; Mullach, Vulg. Spr. p. 16), does not occur very often in the N. T. The reading of cod. A [α also] in 2 Thess. iii. 6, *παρελάβοσαν*, has not been adopted by Lchm. [yet so Tdf. eds. 7, 8]; *ἐδολιούσαν* in Rom. iii. 13 is in a quotation from the O. T. (Ps. v. 9); and *ἐδίδοσαν*, which Winer p. 77 (74) adds to these, cannot be taken into account. In the 3d Pers. of 2d Aorists the ending -αν was more common (*ἦλθαν, εἶδαν*), as observed above, p. 39. Accordingly we have only *εἵχοσαν* (John xv. 22, 24) left, — an Imperfect form, therefore, which is as isolated here as *εἵχαν* was above; see respecting it my article in the Stud. u. Krit. for 1858, Heft 3, p. 485 sqq. It is remarkable that this very form has the authority of cod. Alex. against it.

B. p. 164; C. § 330; D. p. 253; J. § 191.

The ending -αν for -ασι in the Perfect is now established in many passages of the N. T., as John xvii. 7; Rev. xviii. 3 38 Lchm. [Tdf. Treg.]; Jas. v. 4; Acts xvi. 36 etc., see Winer § 13, p. 76 (73); yet not in all, see e.g. Luke ix. 36 [-αν Tdf. Treg.]; Rev. viii. 2; 1 John ii. 18 (*γεγόνασιν*, but in Rom. xvi. 7; Rev. xxi. 6 etc. *γέγοναν*), etc.

Quite without parallel is the 2d Pers. Sing. of the same tense with the ending -ες for -ας: Rev. ii. 3 *κεκοπίακες*. See Lchm. pref. p. 42 note, and cf. Exod. v. 22 Alex. This form of the Perf., however, was by no means uncommon in the Alexandrian dialect, as is apparent from Apollon. Synt. p. 37, 9; 71, 12, and is found both in cod. Vat. and cod. Sin. in many other passages also.

The 3d Pers. Plur. of the Pluperf. Act. is uniformly -εισαν, as *πεποιήκεισαν* Mark xv. 7, etc., even when in Attic the form in -εσαν is the only one in use see *οἶδα*, p. 51. (But *ἀπ-, ἐξήκεισαν* Acts xvii. 15, etc.)

CONTRACT VERBS.

B. § 105; H. § 370 sq.; C. § 309 sq.; D. § 332 sq.; J. § 238 sq.

The uncontracted Imperative ἀπόχεε (B. p. 174, note) has a parallel in the form (Rev. xvi. 1) ἐκχέετε (Rec. ἐκχέατε). Cf. Lehm. pref. p. 42 note.

B. p. 167, note; H. § 371; C. § 309 c.; D. p. 256; J. § 239.

In the more recent editions the *ι* subscript is omitted in the Infinitive termination -ᾶν. Yet in consideration of the Infinitive termination -οῖν for -οῦν in verbs in ὄω, which is here and there given and even accepted (Matt. xiii. 32, cf. Mark iv. 32; Heb. vii. 5 where Tdf. [so too Treg.] after cod. B reads ἀποδοσκατοῖν), the other mode of writing is perhaps to be preferred in the N. T.

B. § 105, N. 5; H. § 371; C. § 120; D. p. 262; J. § 239.

Of the four verbs here mentioned, διψάω and πεινάω do not follow the rule, as they everywhere revert to the main rule and contract into *α*, e.g. Rom. xii. 20. That πεινάω (not διψάω) retains the *α* in the other tenses also see p. 37.

B. § 105, N. 8; C. § 322; H. § 370 D.; D. p. 263 sq.; J. § 240.

As in the case of the forms τέσσαρα etc., see above p. 29, so when contractions of verbs in ᾶω which have *η* in the Future occur occasionally as if from -έω (but only into -ου), we are hardly warranted in regarding them as Ionisms, but only as irregularities (perhaps of the scribes) occasioned by analogous forms. Thus we find ἡρώτων Matt. xv. 23 [Mark iv. 10 Tdf.], νικούντι Rev. ii. 7, 17 Lehm. [so T. Tr. vs. 17]; but νικῶντας again in xv. 2 (-οῦντας C.); [ἐμβριμούμενος John xi. 38 Tdf.; ἐνεβριμούντο Mark xiv. 5 Tdf.]. Numerous examples of the contraction in ου may be quoted, moreover, from the Apocrypha of the N. T., the Apost. Fathers, etc.; cf. also Cram. Anecd. IV. p. 412.

Respecting the opposite change of έω into ᾶω see ἐλεέω and ξυρέω in the list of anomalous verbs, pp. 57, 63.

VERBS IN μι.

B. § 107; H. § 400; C. § 45; D. § 319; J. § 274.

The remark that the contracted forms of the 3d Pers. Plur. were those used in common Greek, does not hold at least in the N. T., for there only the ordinary Attic forms are in use, as τιθέασι, διδάασι Matt. v. 15; Rev. xvii. 13, etc.

Side by side with the common forms of the Pres. ἵστημι, the later Present form ἱστάνω occurs, especially in the Indic. 3rd and Partic., as συνιστάνω Gal. ii. 18, συνιστάνομεν 2 Cor. v. 12, ἐξ-συν- καθιστάνων Acts i. 6; viii. 9; xvii. 15; 2 Cor. x

12, 18, etc. Besides this, the Rec. often had by-forms of the Pres. from the theme in *άω*, see Winer 78 (75). These, however, in the Indic. and Partic. have all now been changed: some into the common form (as in 2 Cor. iv. 2; vi. 4), and some into that in *νω* (see above). The Infinitive in Lachmann's edition [and Treg.'s] is given, as commonly, *ιστάναι* (1 Cor. xiii. 2), and once as from the collateral form in *άω*, viz. *ιστάν* (2 Cor. iii. 1). But as important mss. give in both passages [x Tdf. 8 in 2 Cor. l.c.] the form in *-άνειν*, Tdf. [eds. 2, 7] in consideration of the above examples has given it the preference.

The contracted forms of the Imperfect (B. p. 183), *ἐτίθουν*, *ἐτίθει*, *ἐδίδουν*, *-ου* are by far the most common forms in the N. T. as also in common prose, e.g. Matt. xxvi. 26; Mark iv. 8; vi. 7, 56; Luke xxiv. 30; Acts ii. 47; iii. 2; iv. 35; 2 Cor. iii. 13, etc. Instances like *ἐδίδοσαν* John xix. 3; Acts xvi. 4, *ἐπετίθεσαν* Acts viii. 17, are exceptional, (and have for the most part important variants against them). In the Present of both verbs only the common forms (*τίθημι*, *-σι*, etc.) are in use, and the neuter Partic. *ἀποδιδόν* Rev. xxii. 2 is quite isolated. In Rev. iii. 9 we find *διδῶ*, which Lehm. [Tdf. eds. 7, 8] following the two leading mss. [but not Sin.] has adopted, manifestly for the Indic. (not Subjunc.), which here agreeably to the style of the Rev. stands for the Future (Vulg. *dabo*), the common form of which, *δώσω*, occurs ii. 17, etc.

The fourth formation in *νμι* occurs, indeed, in the N.T., yet perpetually alternating with the inflection in *ύω* (which is more common in later authors). For example, from *δεικνύναι* we have *δείκνυμι* 1 Cor. xii. 31, *δεικνύεις* John ii. 18, *δείκνυσιν* Matt. iv. 8; John v. 20, *δεικνύειν* Matt. xvi. 21, *ἐπιδεικνύς*, *ἀποδεικνύντα* Acts xviii. 28; 2 Thess. ii. 4, *δεικνύοντος* Rev. xxii. 8, *ἐπιδεικνύμεναι* Acts ix. 39; from *ὀλλύναι*: *ἀπόλλυε* Rom. xiv. 15, *Ἀπολλύων* Rev. ix. 11 (cf. Sir. xx. 22), *ἀπόλλυται* 1 Cor. viii. 11, *-ύμεθα* Matt. viii. 25, *-ύμενοι* 2 Cor. iv. 9, etc. In other verbs the form in *νω* has almost completely superseded the other; for instance, from *ἄμνυμι* we have *ἄμνυει*, *ἄμνυετε*, *ἄμνύουσι*; *ἄμνυειν* in Matt. xxvi. 74 (but in the parallel passage Mark xiv. 71 *ἄμνύναι*; where, however, cod. A [so Sin.] also has *-ύειν*); further, *ἐστρώννουν*, *ἐζώννυνες*, etc.

In the Subjunctive of the Pres. and 2d Aor. Act. the ordinary contracted forms (*τιθῶ*, *θῶ*, etc.) are everywhere found.

40 Yet of *δίδωμι* three forms of the 3d Pers. Sing. have been preserved, viz.

1) The regular (*διδῶ*) *δῶ* Matt. v. 25; John xv. 16 Lchm. [Treg. Tdf.], and often.

2) *διδοι*, *δοι*. These forms are not Optative [cf. e.g. Tdf. cd. 7, p. lvii] but Subjunctive, and have arisen by regular contraction from a theme in *όω* (cf. *μισθόη*, *μισθοῖ*): 1 Cor. xv. 24; Mark iv. 29; [viii. 37 T. Tr.]; xiv. 10, 11; John xiii. 2, (and as important variants in John xiii. 29; Eph. iv. 29; 1 Thess. v. 15; Luke xxii. 4). And in like manner from the syncopated Aor. *ἔγνω* comes the 3d Pers. Subjunc. *γνοι* Mark v. 43; ix. 30; Luke xix. 15 (John xi. 57 var.). In 1 Macc. xi. 40 we find *παρδοι*; in Hermas, Mand. iv., *γνοι* (Sin.). On the Subjunctive cf. § 139, 37, p. 233.

3) *δώη* (not *δῶη* or *δῶη*) as if from a lengthened form *δώω*. This form is the rarest and is quite without analogies in later Greek in its favor. It occurs in Eph. i. 17 Lchm. [*δῶη* Tdf. eds. 2, 7, 8; Treg.] (B *δῶ*), 2 Tim. ii. 25 Lchm. [*δῶη* Tdf. eds. 2, 7, 8; Treg.] and John xv. 16 Tdf. [eds. 2, 7; ed. 8, Lchm. Treg. *δῶ*].

The 2d Pers. Sing. appears always in the form *δῶς*, *γνώς*: Mark vi. 25; Luke i. 4; Rev. iii. 3 [Tdf. Treg. *γνώση*], etc.

The (Pres. and) Aor. Optative of *δίδωμι*, which in accordance with the syntax of the N. T. occurs but rarely, has the later form (*διδῶην*) *δῶην*; see Lob. Phryn. p. 346. Of the passages cited by Winer p. 78sq. (75) only Rom. xv. 5; 2 Tim. i. 16, 18 (according to Tdf. [eds. 2, 7] also Eph. i. 17 [ed. 8; so Tr.]; iii. 16; 2 Tim. ii. 25 [ed. 8; so Tr.]; iv. 14) belong under this head, as the others have been changed in modern editions, some into the Subjunctive (*δῶ*, *δώη*) some into the Future (*δώσει*).

B. § 107, N. I. 8; H. § 402; C. § 306 c.; D. p. 183; J. § 277.

The Aorist in *κα* of the three verbs *τίθημι*, *δίδωμι*, *ἵημι* is uniformly in use in the N. T., not only in the Sing. and 3d Pers. Plur. but also in the 1st and 2d Pers. Plur., so that in the Indicative it has almost completely supplanted the 2d Aorist; as, *ἔδωκαμεν*, *-τε*, Matt. xxv. 35; Mark vii. 13; Gal. iv. 15; 1 Thess. iv. 2; *ἀφήκαμεν*, *συνήκατε*, etc. Matt. xiii. 51; xix. 27; xxiii. 23; Mark x. 28, etc.; (only once *παρέδωσαν* Luke i. 2).

The Moods, on the other hand, are formed from the 2d Aor. throughout.

Respecting the very anomalous Subjunctive δώση, see p. 36 above.

B. § 107, N. I. 14; H. § 401; C. § 297; J. § 274.

The 2d Aor. Imperative of ἵστημι occurs in both forms: ἀνάστα Acts xii. 7 etc., and ἀνάστηθι, ἐπίστηθι Acts ix. 6, 34; 2 Tim. iv. 2. Cf. the anomalous βαίνω, p. 54.

The Present Imperative Pass. of ἵστημι has only the full form ἵστασο: 2 Tim. ii. 16; Tit. iii. 9.

The 3d Pers. Sing. of the Imperf. and 2d Aor. Middle of δίδωμι ought, according to common usage, to run ἐδίδοτο, ἔδοτο, as Lchm. [so Treg.] reads in Matt. xxi. 33; Mark xii. 1; Luke 11 xx. 9. But in other passages according to pretty trustworthy authority (and in the [last two of the] above three also according to cod. A [and in all three according to codd. A B]) it is preserved for us with the ending -ετο, as if from the theme δίδω. Thus διεδίδετο Acts iv. 35, ἀπέδετο Heb. xii. 16, παρεδίδετο 1 Cor. xi. 23, and often in the Sept. e.g. Ex. ii. 21; v. 13 Alex. That this erroneous inflection is not unexampled in later Greek may be seen from Stephanus, Thes. under δίδωμι; cf., too, the theme ἴω under ἵημι, p. 48. The more recent collations have shown that both cod. Vat. and cod. Sin. rather favor than oppose this form. Both codd. exhibit *prima manu* almost always -ετο. Hence it is not to be discarded from the N.T.; on the contrary, the form in -οτο is rather a later (Grecizing) correction.

The Future form ἐκδόσεται (Matt. xxi. 41) has been set aside.

B. § 107, m. 21; H. § 416; C. § 50; J. § 319.

The Aorist and Future Pass. ἐστάθην, σταθήσομαι occur very frequently in a purely neuter force, interchangeably with ἔστην, στήσομαι. Examples abound in all parts of the N. T., as Matt. xii. 25; Luke xviii. 10; xxi. 36; Rev. vi. 17; Rom. xiv. 4, etc. Both forms σταθῆναι and στήναι are united in Mark iii. 24 sq. Tdf. [Treg.]. Winer's statement p. 252 (237) that the 1st Aor. Act. ἔστησα also occurs in an intransitive sense is without foundation; for in the isolated instance, Acts xxvii. 28, an object (as ναῦν or ἑαυτούς) is to be supplied, according to the well-known rule (§ 130, 4 p. 144), which is to be applied also to the N. T.

Of the syncopated forms of the Perfect, we find most frequently in use — but always alternating with the full forms —

the Infin. *ἐστάναι* (Acts xii. 14; 1 Cor. x. 12) and the very common Partic. *ἐστώς, ἐστῶσα*. The Neuter in the abbreviated form is *ἐστός* Matt. xxiv. 15; Rev. xiv. 1 (Tdf. [ed. 2] *ἐστός* [7, 8, Tr. *ἐστός*]). On the other hand, the full form *ἐστηκός* is found Mark xiii. 14 [-κότα T. Tr.]; Rev. v. 6 [-κώς T. Tr.].

Of the collateral form of the Present we find *στήκει* John i. 26 etc., *στήκετε* (Indic. and Imperat.), and the Subjunc. *στήκητε* 1 Thess. iii. 8, (see B. p. 187, Note *); and one example of the Perfect *ἔστακα* in a transitive sense, Acts viii. 11 (cf. 9 and 13).

ἔημι.

B. § 108, 109; H. § 403; C. p. 78; D. p. 295; J. § 283 sq.

It is by far the most difficult task to lay down the N. T. use of the verb *ἔημι*; for nowhere do the MSS. (and consequently the editions also) vary so noticeably as in the case of this verb. Since its use is frequent, we will distribute the forms which occur under the various themes.

1) Present *ἔημι*: Under this head we comprise the common use, which is in the main that of the N. T. also, as is attested
42 by the forms *ἀφίησι, ἀφίετε, συνιᾶσι* (2 Cor. x. 12 Lchm. [T.Tr.]), *ἀφίετω, συνιῶσω* (Mark, Luke), *συνιείς*; Aorist *συνῆκα* (see p. 46), *παρεῖναι* (Luke xi. 42), *συνῶ, ἀνῶ* (Heb. xiii. 5), *ἄφες, σύνετε* (Mark vii. 14), *ἀνείς*; Passive *ἀφίεται, ἀφίενται, καθιέμενος, παρειμένος*. The Aor. Pass. is only found unaugmented: *ἀνέθη* Acts xvi. 26, *ἀφέθησαν* Rom. iv. 7.

2) Theme *ἰΕΩ*. Here belongs (besides the regular Pres. Subjunc. given above) the Indic. 3d Pers. Plur. if accented as perispome (*συνιοῦσιν, ἀφιοῦσιν*), as is done by Tdf. [eds. 2, 7] Matt. xiii. 13 [ed. 8 also]; Rev. xi. 9; 2 Cor. x. 12. But the form has few analogies. Still, they are now offered us by Hermas; who, indeed, in the Infin. uniformly has *συνιέναι*, but elsewhere always *συνῶ, συνιείς*. Yet since (according to cod. Simon.) Hermas gives the Imperat. *σύνιε*, perhaps we ought also to read everywhere *συνῶ, συνιείς*; but in Mand. 6, 2 *συνιείς* is a Future. Lchm. [so Treg.] has accordingly sometimes (with cod. B) changed it into the regular form, and sometimes accented it as proparoxytone [cf. T. on Rev. i. c.]—in this way bringing it under the

3) Theme *ἰΩ*. Here belong, besides this 3d Pers. Plur. *ἰουσιν*, the 1st Pers. *ἀφίομεν* Luke xi. 4 (and moreover, as an important variant in Matt. vi. 12, etc.), the Partic. *συνῶν* Rom.

iii. 11 (Tdf. again from 'ΙΕΩ: *συνιῶν*, see above; but quite erroneously in the Rec. *συνιῶν* Matt. xiii. 23), Eph. v. 17 var., *ἀφίονται* in cod. D (Matt. ix. 2, 5 [cod. Sin. also], etc.), and especially, the thoroughly established Imperfect form *ἤφιεν* Mark i. 34; xi. 16, (on which cf. B. p. 194, 5; J. § 284, and Lchm. praef. p. 43). Finally

4) Theme 'ΕΩ — to which belongs the isolated *ἀφείς* Rev. ii. 20.

5) Besides, there is still the Perf. Pass. 3d Pers. Plur. *ἀφέωνται*, already mentioned in B. p. 191, Note *. This seems to be a Dorism not peculiar to the N. T. but, on the contrary, rather widely extended, and even received by Attic writers; see Ahrens, Dial. Dor. p. 344; Bredow, Dial. Herod. p. 395. Tdf. [eds. 2, 7] adopted it throughout, Lchm. [Tdf. ed. 8, Treg.] only in Luke and John (also in 1 John ii. 12), but in Matt. and Mark *ἀφίενται* instead. See the passages in Wahl, and Winer § 14, p. 80 (77).

ἡμαι.

The 2d Pers. Sing. *κάθη* and Imperat. *κάθου*, noticed (in B. p. 192) as later forms, are both found in the N. T. — the former in Acts xxiii. 3, the latter in a quotation from the O. T. (Ps. cx.) in several passages (Matt. xxii. 44, Acts, Heb., etc.), and elsewhere also: Jas. ii. 3.

ἐννυμι.

Instead of *ἀμφιέννυμι* (Matt. vi. 30, etc.) the N. T. has a by-form *ἀμφιέζω* Luke xii. 28 Tdf. [Treg.] which has been formed, it is supposed, from the ordinary Fut. *ἀμφιέσω*. Lchm. 43 (after cod. B) substitutes for it the still more anomalous form *ἀμφιάζει*, not found elsewhere in the N. T., with which we have to compare only the (unreceived) reading of cod. D *ἡμφιασμένος* in Matt. xi. 8. The form *ἀμφιάζειν*, however, is found in the O. T. (e.g. Job xxix. 14; xl. 5) and sometimes elsewhere also in later writers; see Steph. sub voce. On the derivation of this form (held by the ancient grammarians to be a Dorism) cf. Lobeck, Rhemat. p. 223.

εἰμι.

The later by-form of the Imperat. 3d Pers. Sing. (B. p. 193, Note †; C. p. 74 c.; D. p. 229; J. § 286, 2), *ἦτω*, is found in 1 Cor. xvi. 22; Jas. v. 12, (on the other hand, *ἴσθι* in Matt.

ii. 13; 1 Tim. iv. 15; ἔστω in 1 Pet. iii. 3; ἔστωσαν, etc.). Further, the Imperf. 2d Pers. Sing. ἦς (questioned by Winer 80 (76)) is found without variant, and has accordingly been received, in Matt. xxv. 21, 23; John xi. 21, 32; xxi. 18; Rev. iii. 15. On the other hand ἦσθα as usual in Matt. xxvi. 69; Mark xiv. 67.

The 2d Pers. Plur. of the Imperf. is only ἦτε, Rom. vi. 20, etc. As to Luke ii. 33 (ἦν . . . θαυμάζοντες) see § 129, 3 p. 127.

In the 1st Pers. Sing. the Imperf. has uniformly the Mid. form ἤμην (so that ἦν in the N. T. is only 3d Pers. Sing.), as Matt. xxv. 35, etc. (see Wahl); rarely in the 1st Pers. Plur. ἤμεθα, Matt. xxiii. 30; Acts xxvii. 37. On the other hand, ἤμεν as usual in Rom. vii. 5; Eph. ii. 3 [Tdf. Treg. ἤμεθα], etc.

With regard to the inclination of εἰμί the remarks made, p. 6 above, hold true.

As an example of the peculiar style of the Apocalypse, often setting at defiance the laws of Grammar, may be here set down the frequently recurring formula ὁ ὢν καὶ ὁ ἦν; for here the Imperf. 3d Pers. Sing. ἦν, in the want of a Partic. Pret. of εἶναι, is not only used as such a Partic., but also the entire expression itself (by the use of the Art.) is treated like an indeclinable noun: i. 4, 8; iv. 8; xi. 17.

εἰμι.

This verb, so common with the Greeks, does not occur as a simple verb in the whole N. T. (also not in the O. T., with the exception, perhaps, of ἴθι Prov. vi. 6); but instead of it other and more expressive verbs are everywhere used, as ἔρχομαι, βαίνω, ὑπάγω, etc. Even in John vii. 34, 36, where some would read εἰμι, the only correct reading is εἰμί.

In composition it appears, but almost exclusively in the Acts (which approximates most closely to the Greek diction), as ἐξ-, ἀπήσαν, εἰσιέναι, (εἰσιθι in cod. B Acts ix. 6), εἰσῆει, 44 ἐξιόντων, ἡ ἐπιούσα sc. ἡμέρα; see the passages in Wahl. Elsewhere isolated compound forms occur; but still only in Luke (viii. 4) συνιόντος, and the Ep. to the Heb. (ix. 6) εἰσίσαι.

κέειμαι.

This verb is plainly used as Perf. Pass. of τίθημι (B. p. 198, 4) in Acts xxviii. 20 ταύτην τὴν ἄλυσιν περίκειμαι. Cf. § 134, 7 p. 189.

οἶδα.

Of οἶδα the regular (unsyncopated) forms of the Indicative are the only forms in use; thus 2d Pers. οἶδας (Matt. xv. 12, etc.), Plur. οἶδαμεν, οἶδατε (xxii. 16; xx. 25, etc.), also 3d Pers. οἶδασιν (Jude 10; Luke xi. 44, etc.). Only in the Acts again do we find once (xxvi. 4) the Attic 3d Pers. Plur. ἴσασιν, and in James i. 19 the best mss. give ἴστε (Vulg. also *scitis*) instead of the reading of the Rec. ὥστε, although the author elsewhere (iv. 4) writes οἶδατε.

The forms of the Moods correspond to the Attic, even in the Imperat. of which the syncopated form ἴστε occurs Eph. v. 5; Heb. xii. 17.¹

The Imperfect has only ἤδεις in the 2d Pers. Sing., Luke xix. 22 etc., and in the 3d Pers. Plur. always ἤδισαν, according to what was said on p. 43; as, Mark xiv. 40; Luke iv. 41; John ii. 9; Acts xvi. 3, etc.

DEPONENTS PASSIVE.

B. § 113, 4; H. § 413; C. § 266; D. §§ 337. 433; J. § 320.

The custom of Deponent Verbs — or of such as in the Middle form receive a peculiar meaning, whether transitive or intransitive — to form their Aorist out of the Passive steadily increased in later times, as may be gathered, for example, from the list of those verbs which may have both Aorists, since then the Passive Aor. belongs for the most part to the later period. Thus ἀπεκρίθη, is far more common in the N. T. than ἀπεκρίνατο (this occurs e.g. Matt. xxvii. 12; Acts iii. 12, etc.); ἀνάγομαι, αὐλίζομαι, have only ἀνήχθην, etc. Yet there are also cases of the opposite kind, as ἀρνέομαι, ὀπλίζομαι, and others still are used quite promiscuously, as ἀγαλλιάομαι² (John v. 35; viii. 45

¹ At any rate the Vulg. has *scitote* in both passages. Still, in both passages it suits the contents better to take this form as 2d Pers. Plur. Indicative, — especially in the Ep. to the Heb., which, moreover, in many respects approximates to the classic Greek more nearly than do the other Ep̃p̃.

² This verb (peculiar to the N. T. and Sept. and also to the ecclesiastical authors, but to profane writers almost unknown) is in all probability not a Greek word but of oriental origin, coined out of the Hebr. גִּיל (גִּיל, גִּלְגִּל, abstr. גִּלְגִּל) *to rejoice*, which is often, especially in the prophetic writings, rendered by ἀγαλλιᾶσθαι. Accordingly, with the word ἀγαλλομαι it has originally nothing to do. Probably, however, it may have found support in this well-known word (as is the case with all languages in the adoption of foreign words, Grimm, deutsch. Wörterb. Vorr. p. xxvi) to which in signification also it has a distant resemblance. The Hebr. consonant ם on the reception of the word took its place after the liquids, — a position better suited to the Greek utterance.

56, etc.), ἐμβριμάομαι (Matt. ix. 30; Mark i. 43). However, a complete exhibition of the use of all deponent and middle verbs would carry us too far, and the subject must consequently be left (as being of a lexical rather than a grammatical nature) to the special dictionaries, or to a more extended discussion.

But that in the language of the N. T. the Passive formation was employed in general, far more than was the case earlier, to denote the reflexive or intransitive sense answering to the Active, may for example's sake be illustrated in a few instances. Thus we have already seen (on p. 47) that the Aor. Pass. ἐστάθην often stands precisely in the sense of ἔστην, and is interchanged with it. So e.g. in Matthew κριθῆναι means in v. 40 merely *litigate* (but vii. 1 μὴ κριθῆτε purely Pass. *be judged*), διακριθῆναι xxi. 21 *doubt*, ξηρανθῆναι xxi. 19 etc. *dry up*, φιμωθῆναι xxii. 12 *grow dumb*, σκανδαλισθῆναι, -θήσεσθαι xi. 6 etc. *take offence*, σπλαγχνισθῆναι ix. 36 etc. *feel compassion*, ἄρθῃτι καὶ βλήθῃτι xxi. 21 *raise yourself and cast yourself* (cf. Luke xvii. 6), ἡγέρθῃ xxvii. 64 *surrexit* (Vulg.), ἐγέρθητε xvii. 7, ἐνεβριμήθῃ ix. 30 *comminatus est*, συνήχθησαν xxii. 34; xxv. 32 *convenerunt*; and connected with a new object (according to § 135, 3 p. 191): ἐντραπήσονται τὸν υἱόν μου xxi. 37 *verebuntur filium meum*. Ἐγενήθην, γενηθήτω (vi. 10; ix. 29) alternates with the ordinary Aor. Mid. γενέσθαι; and ὤφθη, so common (xvii. 3, etc.), means not *was seen* but *appeared*, and
 46 hence is connected with the Dative αὐτοῖς (not ὑπ' αὐτῶν; with which cf. the familiar use § 134, 2 p. 187). Or to take examples from James: μαρανθήσεται i. 11 *will wither away*, ὑποτάγητε iv. 7 a pure reflexive *submit yourselves*, so too μεταστραφήτω iv. 9, ταπεινώθητε iv. 10, etc.

B. § 113, N. 6; H. § 415; C. § 588; J. § 368.

That certain tenses of deponent verbs, especially the Perf. Aor. and Fut. Pass., are used in a passive sense, abundant examples may be brought from the N. T. to show; for in fact the usage was somewhat current among the Greeks. Thus are used θεαθῆναι Matt. vi. 1; xxiii. 5, ἀσφαλισθῆναι from ἀσφαλίσασθαι xxvii. 64, 65, ἵαται Mark v. 29, ἰαθήσεται Matt. viii. 8, χαρισθῆναι, λογισθῆναι, μνησθῆναι (Acts x. 31), ἐπιτελεσμένον ἐστίν (Luke xii. 6), etc. Very rarely (as also among Greek

authors) does this take place in the Present, e.g. *λογίζεται* Rom. iv. 4, 5, and probably also *βιάζεται* Matt. xi. 12, see the commentaries and cf. Luke xvi. 16, and relative to the similar use of *βιάζεσθαι* by the Greeks see Pape.

B. § 113, N. 7; H. § 412; C. § 584; D. § 344; J. § 321.

Exactness in the employment of the Fut. Mid. of many verbs as an ordinary Fut. has undergone a marked diminution in the N. T. and among the *κοινοί* in general. To be sure, *ἀκούσομαι* still occurs often enough, especially in the Acts (the Mid. form almost exclusively in the 1st and 3d Pers. Plur., John v. 25, 28; Acts xxi. 22; xxviii. 28; xvii. 32; Rom. x. 14 var.; Active, John x. 16. Cf. *κλαίω* p. 60 sq.), but likewise often *ἀκούσω*, -*σετε* Matt. xiii. 14 etc.; further *ἀπαντήσω* Mark xiv. 13, *γελάσω* Luke vi. 21, *διώξω* John xv. 20 etc., *ἐπαινέσω* 1 Cor. xi. 22 Tdf. [eds. 2, 7, 8; Tr.], *ἐπιιορκήσω* Matt. v. 33, *κλέψω* Rom. xiii. 9 etc., *σπουδάσω* 2 Pet. i. 15. The Future form in Luke xii. 9 cod. Sin. *ἀπαρνήσεται* (although in itself considered genuine Greek, see B. § 113, 6) rests probably on a mistake of the copyist (for *-νηθήσεται*).

B. § 113, N. 9; C. § 576.

The remark that the alleged Passive sense of the Aor. Mid. is extremely rare, holds good also in reference to the N. T., inasmuch as the examples referred by some to this head (Gal. v. 12; 1 Cor. x. 2 Tdf. [eds. 2, 7; Treg.]; 2 Cor. v. 4) are all to be taken in a Middle or Neuter (not Passive) sense. Acts xv. 22 even the Vulgate translates correctly, *eligere viros ex eis et mittere*.

ANOMALOUS VERBS.

B. § 114; H. § 451; C. § 50; D. § 353; J. § 250 sqq.

ἄγνυμι. The retention of the augment in tenses otherwise without it occurs Matt. xii. 20 (*κατεάξει*), John xix. 31 (*κατεαγῶσιν*). Cf. *ἀνοίγω* under *οἶγω*, p. 62.

ἄγω. For an example of the 1st Aor. in composition see 47 2 Pet. ii. 5 *ἐπάξας*. On the other hand, *κατ-*, *ἐπαγαγεῖν* Acts v. 28, etc.

αἶρέω. Respecting the Alexandrian Aor. 3d Pers. Plur. *εἶλαν* (Acts x. 39), Mid. *εἰλάμην*, etc., see p. 39. Examples of the Fut. *ἐλῶ* in composition see in Luke xii. 18 (*καθελῶ*), Rev. xxii. 19 (*ἄφελεί*); cf. Josh. ii. 13 *ἐξελείσθε*.

ἄλλομαι. The Aorist has the form *ἤλατο* Acts xiv. 10; but Partic. *ἐφαλόμενος* Acts xix. 16 Lehm. [Tdf. Treg.] (al. *ἐφάλλ.*).

ἀμαρτάνω. Future *ἀμαρτήσω* Matt. xviii. 21. The Aorist always has in the Indic. the form *ἤμαρτον*; in the Subjunc. alternate the 2d Aor. *ἀμάρτη, ἀμάρτητε* (1 John ii. 1, etc.) and the 1st Aor. *ἀμαρτήσῃ* Matt. xviii. 15, *ἀμαρτήσωμεν* Rom. vi. 15 (Rec. *-σομεν*), even in close proximity, as Luke xvii. 3, 4. The Partic. is always *ἀμαρτήσας*: Rom. v. 14, 16; 2 Pet. ii. 4; Heb. iii. 17. Hermas invariably uses *ἡμάρτησα, ἀμαρτήσας*, etc.

ἀπειλέω threaten, elsewhere only Active (1 Pet. ii. 23), is used by Luke as Mid. in the same sense, Acts iv. 17, 21.

ἀρπάζω has the first formation throughout: Fut. *ἀρπάσω* Matt. xii. 29; Mark iii. 27; John x. 28, Aor. *ἤρπασα* Acts viii. 39 etc., (Perf.) Pluperf. *συνήρπάκει* Luke viii. 29, 1st Aor. Pass. *ἤρπάσθην* Acts xxvii. 15; Rev. xii. 5. On the other hand, from the second formation it has only tenses with a pure characteristic: 2d Aor. Pass. *ἤρπάγην* 2 Cor. xii. 2, 4, Fut. *ἀρπαγήσομαι* 1 Thess. iv. 17.

αὐξάνω has not only the causative sense, *make grow*, 1 Cor. iii. 6, Fut. *αὐξήσω* 2 Cor. ix. 10 etc., but also the immediative, *grow*, (Matt. vi. 28, etc.), for which also the Mid. or Pass. form *αὐξάνομαι* is used, 2 Cor. x. 15; Col. i. 10. The Aorist in this sense is both *ἠύξησα* Acts vii. 17 and *ἠύξῃθην* Matt. xiii. 32; 1 Pet. ii. 2. The simple Pres. form *αὔξω* only in the latter sense Eph. ii. 21, — also in Col. ii. 19 *αὔξει τὴν αὔξησιν* according to § 131, 5 p. 148.

βαίνω. The syncopated Imperat. Aor. has in composition both forms, as in the case of *ἵστημι* (see p. 47); thus *κατά-, μετάβηθι* John iv. 49; vii. 3 etc., *μετάβα* Matt. xvii. 20, *ἀνάβα* Rev. iv. 1 Tdf. [also Treg.]. The further inflection appears Matt. *καταβάτω* xxiv. 17 Lehm. [Tdf. Treg.], Mark xiii. 15; Luke xvii. 31, *ἀνάβατε* Rev. xi. 12.

βαρύνω. This theme does not occur at all in the N. T. (also no longer in Luke xxi. 34), but instead the un-Attic (except in the Perf., see Thom. Mag. sub voce) theme *βαρέω*: *βαρείσθω, βεβαρημένος, βαρηθῶσιν, ἐπιβαρῆσαι*, etc., [yet *καταβαρυνόμενοι* Mark xiv. 40 Lehm. Tdf. Treg.].

βιόω has been almost completely supplanted (in the Fut. 48 and Aor. also) by the verb *ζῆν*, as we find only *βιώσαι*, 1 Pet. iv. 2. See *ζῆν*, p. 58.

βλαστάνω has in the Aorist only the later form of the 1st Aor. ἐβλάστησα Matt. xiii. 26 ; Heb. ix. 4 ; also in an Active sense Jas. v. 18, on which cf. § 131, 4 p. 147. The Subjunc. Pres. is βλαστᾷ in Mark iv. 27 (Rec. βλαστάνῃ) from a collateral form βλαστᾶν, hardly to be found elsewhere (see Schol. Pind. Pyth. 4. 113 θάλλει καὶ βλαστᾷ).

γαμέω. The Aor. runs indiscriminately now ἔγημα Luke xiv. 20 etc., now ἐγάμησα Mark vi. 17 etc., both side by side 1 Cor. vii. 28. As respects signification, it is used in the Active as well of the man as of the woman, as in the above passage from Cor., where the difference in form does not indicate a difference in sense, but is purely accidental ; for subsequently (vs. 34) γαμήσαι is used also of the woman. In the Mid. (Pass.) it is always used of the woman, but in the Aor. it has only the Passive form γαμηθῆναι, instead of the Attic γήμασθαι, vs. 39 etc. On the collateral form γαμίζω, ἐγκαμίζω, see the lexicons.

γίνομαι. The Aorist has far more frequently the Attic form of the 2d Aor. Mid., especially in the Subjunc. and Optat. (μὴ γένοιτο), than the un-Attic 1st Aor. Pass. ἐγενήθην 1 Thess. ii. 5 etc., of which the Imperat. γενήθητω often occurs in the Synoptics, the Partic. in Heb. iv. 3. Partic. γεγονώς in sense like *natus, old*, in 1 Tim. v. 9.

γινώσκω. Respecting γνοῖ (Aor. Subjunctive) see under δίδωμι, p. 46.

That the Pass. of γινώσκω should sometimes (1 Cor. viii. 3 ; xiii. 12 ; Gal. iv. 9) be taken as Pass. of the causative signification (*cause to know, bring to the knowledge of*) like the Heb. Hophal, so that ἐγνώσθην ὑπὸ θεοῦ would mean ‘I was brought to knowledge by God,’ is an error which modern interpretation has already left behind it. See the commentaries on the above passages, and Winer 263 (247).

δέομαι. The uncontracted form ἐδέετο [Tdf., also cod. Sin.] in Luke viii. 38, Lchm. has altered after several mss. into the still more anomalous form ἐδεεῖτο (cf. Job xix. 16 Alex.), thus formed as it were from the same theme from which comes the common Aor. ἐδεήθην Matt. ix. 38, etc. Cf. the form δεούμεθα in the anti-Atticist, Anecd. Bekk. I. p. 90.

δύναμαι. By the side of the common 2d Pers. Sing. δύνασαι is found sometimes the form (censured as Indic.) δύνῃ, Mark ix. 22 ; Rev. ii. 2. On the other hand, δυνήσῃ is now

read [yet Treg. Tdf. ed. 8, *δύνη*; so **N** also] in Luke xvi. 2. Respecting the augment see p. 33.

- 49 *δύω* has in the Present, as often in later writers and the Sept., the intransitive sense: (of the sun) *ἐπιδυέτω* Eph. iv. 26. The neuter by-form *δύνω*, Luke iv. 40, ought to form the Aorist *ἔδυν*, as also was formerly read in Mark i. 32. But recent editors, after preponderant MS. authority [yet see below], give even here the 1st Aor. *ἔδυσαν* (in Luke iv. 40, also, cod. D has *δύσαντος*) used by Greeks only transitively; and the compound *παρεῖσένδυσαν*, Jude 4, also has this intransitive sense. Elsewhere the 1st Aor. Act. in composition (*ἐκ-, ἐνδύω*) regularly has the transitive signification; in the intransitive or reflexive (*clothe one's self*) the form of the 1st Aor. Mid. makes its appearance. The syncopated Aor. *ἔδυν* has consequently passed quite out of use in the N.T.; cf. *φύω* p. 68. Yet the reading *ἔδυν* (Mark i. 32 Tdf.) gains now a new support in cod. Sin. Instead of *παρεῖσένδυσαν* cod. Vat. gives *-δύησαν*, formed quite after the analogy of *ἐφύην*. Cf. Lobeck's note in Buttm.'s *Ausf. Sprachl.* II. p. 321, under *φύω*.

The Present by-form (*διδύσκω*) *ἐνδιδύσκω*, Mark xv. 17; Luke viii. 27; xvi. 19, analogously formed but unknown to earlier writers, has a transitive sense.

ἐγείρω. The Present Active has sometimes, but as it seems only in the Imperative (Matt. ix. 5, 6; Mark x. 49; Acts iii. 6; Eph. v. 14), the intransitive signification (similar to *ἄγει*). In the Rec. it was formerly, in opposition to settled authority, altered into the Mid. form *ἐγείραι*; this form was the less admissible as the Aorist in a neuter sense always in the N. T. has the Passive form *ἠγέρθη*; see p. 52 above. Cobet has everywhere restored *ἐγείραι* again. But Suidas (sub voce) censures expressly the erroneous (and hence actually occurring) use of *ἐγείρει*.

(*ἐξίζομαι*) *καθ' ἐξίζομαι*. The Imperf. *ἐκαθεζόμην* has everywhere plainly the Imperf. signification *sat, was sitting*, Matt. xxvi. 55; John iv. 6; xi. 20, synonymous therefore with the Imperf. *ἐκαθήμην* John vi. 3; Mark iii. 32, or with the very common periphrasis *ἦν καθήμενος* Acts ii. 2, etc. In the Present *καθέζομαι* is not in use except in the Participle (Luke ii. 46; Acts vi. 15). See the N.T. use of the forms which belong here under *ἕζω*, p. 60.

ἐθέλω. Although in the Present only the shorter form θέλω occurs, yet the augmented forms always take η: ἤθελον, ἤθελῃσα. The Perf. does not occur. (On τεθέληκα Ps. xli. 12 see Phryn. sub voce and Sturz, Dial. Alex. p. 64.)

εἶπεῖν. Respecting εἶπον and εἶπα see p. 39. Besides the forms of εἶπα usual in Attic writers (εἶπας, εἶπατε, etc.) we find 1st Pers. εἶπα Heb. iii. 10 [Tdf. Tr. retain εἶπον] in quotation, Acts xxvi. 15, προεἶπαμεν 1 Thess. iv. 6, 3d Plur. εἶπαν frequently interchanged with εἶπον (e.g. Matt. xxvii. 4, 6), Partic. εἶπας Acts vii. 37 etc. and εἰπών vs. 60 etc. The Imperative with the ending 50 -ον is accented by the recent editors εἰπόν (Acts xxviii. 26; Mark xiii. 4, cf. Luke x. 40 var.). This accentuation, if the form is taken as 1st Aor. Imperat., conflicts with the rules of the old grammarians (Arcad. p. 169 δισύλλαβα παροξύνονται ἢ προπερισπῶνται· νεῖμον, εἶπον ἀντὶ τοῦ εἰπέ κ.τ.λ.), and εἶπον accordingly is the only correct Attic accentuation, see Ph. Buttm. Exc. I. ad Plat. Men. and Xen. Mem. 3, 6, 3. But as respects the Scriptures, the testimony of the old grammarian Jo. Charax (see Etym. Mag. sub voce; Varini Ecl. p. 172 Dind.) is too clear and definite to allow us to adhere to the same accentuation in the N. T. (λέγει ὁ Χάραξ, ὅτι τὸ παρὰ τῇ θείᾳ γραφῇ προστακτικὸν ὀξυτόνως λεγόμενον, οἷον εἰπόν ἀντὶ τοῦ εἰπέ, δευτέρου ἀορίστου ἐστὶ κατὰ τὴν Συρακουσίων γλῶσσαν λεγόμενον . . . οἷον λάβε λάβον, καὶ τὸ ἄνελε ἄνελον. εἰ οὖν εἰπέ ὀξυτόνως, δῆλον ὅτι καὶ εἰπόν κ.τ.λ.); on the other hand, the same grammarian expressly lays down the accentuation εἶπον for Menander. Mid. ἀπειπάμεν 2 Cor. iv. 2. The less Attic mode of writing the 1st Aor. Pass. ἐρρέθην instead of ἐρρήθην (Matt. v. 21, etc. [yet Tdf. reads -έθην even here]) is now everywhere established in Paul (Rom. ix. 12, 26; Gal. iii. 16) and in the Apocalypse (vi. 11; ix. 4), so also commonly in the Sept. (Gen. xv. 13; 2 Sam. v. 6, etc.). The Partic. is always ῥηθείς, even in the Sept. (Gen. xlv. 27).

ἐλεέω. The collateral Pres. form ἐλεάω is not only established by the mss., Rom. ix. 16 [so α], (18 [not α]); Jude 23 [so α], but is also sufficiently attested by the testimony of the old grammarians (see Etym. Mag. and Steph. Thes. sub voce) as well as by other analogous examples (as ξυρέω, ξυράω). In such verbs, however, the forms that arise by flexion always take η: ἐλεήσω, ἐλέησον, ξυρήσονται, ἐξυρημένος, etc. See

Etym. Mag. p. 129, 49 and cf. ἐλλογᾶτο Rom. v. 13 (A, [-αται α^a]), ἐλλόγα Philem. 18.

ἐλκόω. Respecting the augment see p. 34.

ἐραυνάω, the Alexandrian spelling (see Sturz, Dial. Alex. p. 117) for ἐρευνάω, hence often found in cod. Alex., as Rom. xi. 33; 1 Pet. i. 10; 1 Cor. ii. 10, has been received only once by Lchm., in Rev. ii. 23; on the other hand by [Treg. and] Tdf. everywhere (even in Rom. viii. 27 with cod. Sin.).

ἐρχομαι. Respecting the Alexandrian Aor. see p. 39. Since εἶμι is not used in the N. T. (except in composition, see p. 50), the Pres. in its mood-forms (ἐρχου καὶ ἕδε), the Imperf. ἤρχομένην, and the Fut. ἐλεύσομαι make their appearance again; in connection with which it is to be noticed, that (like the Pres. εἶμι in Attic authors) ἐρχομαι here, agreeably to its
51 signification, often has a future force, John ix. 4; xiv. 3 (πάλλω ἐρχομαι καὶ παραλήμφομαι) etc., (cf. the Germ. *ich komme*). See the passages in Winer 265 (249), and cf. p. 38 above; also § 137, 10 p. 203.

ἐσθίω. The by-form ἔσθω, otherwise only poetic (Zon. Lex. sub voce ἔσθειν σπανίως καὶ, εἴπερ ἄρα, οἱ ποιηταί), has sometimes, although not very strongly attested, been adopted into the text: Luke xxii. 30 ἔσθητε, Mark i. 6 Tdf. [Treg.] ἔσθων. Yet the form is found also in the O. T.: Lev. xvii. 10, 13; Sir. xx. 16, etc. [cf. Tdf. N. T. ed. 7 Proleg. p. ii].

Instead of the Attic Fut. ἔδομαι the N. T. employs the analogous form φάγομαι, as Jas. v. 3 (ἔσται καὶ φάγεται), Rev. xvii. 16 (in the midst of Futures), Luke xiv. 15 (μακάριος ὃς φάγεται, Vulg. *manducabit*), and with a new anomaly in the 2d Pers. Sing. φάγειςαι, Luke xvii. 8 (Micah vi. 14, etc.). See p. 42.

εὐρίσκω. On the Alexandrian Aorist see p. 40, on the augment p. 34, and on the formerly received readings εὐρήσης, -σωμεν p. 36.

ἔχω. On εἶχαν see p. 40, εἵχσαν p. 43. On the augment of ἀνέχομαι see p. 35.

ζάω. This verb, common in the N. T., has both forms of the Future: ζήσω John v. 25; 2 Cor. xiii. 4 etc. and ζήσομαι Matt. iv. 4 etc., see the lexicons. The Future and the Aorist ἔζησα have also the signification of ἀναζῆν come to life (again) in Matt. ix. 18; Rom. xiv. 9; Rev. xx. 4, 5; and in Luke xv.

24, 32 cod. B [and in vs. 32 \aleph also, which Tdf. and Treg. agree with] has $\epsilon\zeta\eta\sigma\epsilon\nu$ instead of the received $\alpha\nu\epsilon\zeta\eta\sigma\epsilon\nu$.

Instead of the Imperf. 1st Pers. Sing. $\epsilon\zeta\omega\nu$, Rom. vii. 9, cod. B exhibits $\epsilon\zeta\eta\nu$ — a form analogous in structure to $\epsilon\zeta\eta$, $\zeta\eta\theta\iota$, $\zeta\eta\nu\alpha\iota$; hence it early became current and has been often preserved in the manuscripts of Attic authors even. Respecting its doubtful Attic currency and the contradictory statements of the Atticists, see Ellendt, Lex. Soph. under $\zeta\acute{\alpha}\omega$, and Buttm. Ausf. Sprachl. § 114.

$\eta\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\upsilon\mu\alpha\iota$. The Perf. $\eta\gamma\eta\mu\alpha\iota$ in Phil. iii. 7, taken by some as a Pres., stands plainly in antithesis to the following $\eta\gamma\omicron\upsilon\mu\alpha\iota$. Cf. however Acts xxvi. 2 and Bhdy. Synt. p. 379.

$\eta\kappa\omega$. The Perf. 3d Pers. Plur. $\eta\kappa\alpha\sigma\iota\nu$, very anomalous not only as respects form but signification also (for the Present has already the sense of the Perfect), Lchm. [so Tdf. Treg.] has adopted in Mark viii. 3, sustained by the codd. A D [\aleph also] and the translation (*venerunt*). As the form does not occur again in the N. T., the readings $\eta\kappa\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota\nu$ (Rec.) and $\epsilon\iota\sigma\acute{\iota}\nu$ (Tdf. [eds. 2 and 7] after cod. B) seem plainly to be mere corrections. This Perfect is one of those isolated irregularities of the language, occasioned by the signification and perpetuated 52 by the thoroughly analogous appearance of the form (cf. $\delta\iota\alpha\pi\epsilon\phi\upsilon\lambda\acute{\alpha}\kappa\alpha\sigma\iota$ Xen. Cyr. 8, 6, 3), of which examples are to be met with not only in deteriorating Greek but in all ages, especially in dialects less cultivated than the Attic. Moreover, the form $\eta\kappa\alpha$ as Perfect has Alexandrian precedent ($\eta\kappa\alpha\mu\epsilon\nu$, -τε, -σι Gen. xlii. 7; xlv. 16; xlvii. 4; Job xvi. 22; Sus. 52, etc.), and is found elsewhere also in writers of the κοινή; see Steph. Thesaur.; Lob. ad Phryn.; Ep. Clem. 1, 12, etc.

Respecting the Subjunc. $\eta\zeta\eta$ see p. 36.

$\eta\tau\tau\acute{\alpha}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$. The Ionic form of the 1st Aor. Pass. (but with the augment) $\eta\sigma\sigma\acute{\omega}\theta\eta\tau\epsilon$ for $\eta\tau\tau\acute{\eta}\theta\eta\tau\epsilon$ (A) has been received by Lchm. [Treg.] after a few mss. [\aleph also] in 2 Cor. xii. 13.

$\theta\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omega$. The 2d Aor. $\alpha\nu\epsilon\theta\acute{\alpha}\lambda\epsilon\tau\epsilon$, very rare elsewhere or even doubtful (Lob. Paral. p. 557), is used by Paul, Phil. iv. 10, as also sometimes in the O. T., Ps. xxviii. 7; Sap. iv. 4; Sir. xlv. 12.

$\theta\alpha\nu\mu\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$. The Passive which elsewhere means only *to be wondered at* (2 Thess. i. 10) is used in the Apocalypse quite like a dependent Pass.: Aor. $\epsilon\theta\alpha\nu\mu\acute{\alpha}\sigma\theta\eta$ *wondered*, Fut. $\theta\alpha\nu\mu\alpha\sigma\theta\acute{\eta}\sigma\omicron\nu\tau\alpha\iota$, xiii. 3 [Tdf. reads $\epsilon\theta\alpha\nu\mu\alpha\sigma\epsilon\nu$ *δλη* etc.]; xvii. 8 [Tdf. Treg. read $\theta\alpha\nu\mu\acute{\alpha}\sigma\omicron\nu\tau\alpha\iota$].

θυήσκω. The syncopated form *τεθνάναι* is given Acts xiv. 19 by Tdf. [ed. 2; but in eds. 7 and 8 *τεθνηκέναι* with Lchm. Treg.].

θύω. On *ἐθύθην* see p. 7.

(*ίζω*) *καθίζω*. Respecting the Future see p. 37.

This verb is used by the N. T. writers in both senses (*set*, and *seat one's self*). The Middle occurs only twice in the Future, and that too in the 2d Pers. Plur. *καθίσεσθε*, Luke xxii. 30; Matt. xix. 28.

Further, since the ideas *to sit* and *to seat one's self* pass over into each other variously, the common N. T. uses of all these related verbs may be grouped as follows:

καθίζω set, *καθίσω*, *καθιῶ*, etc.

καθίζω seat one's self, Fut. *καθίσω*, -ῶ (2d Pers. Plur. *καθίσεσθε*), Aor. *ἐκάθισα*. The Perf. *κεκάθικα* (Heb. xii. 2) synonymous with

κάθημαι sit (Imperat. *κάθου* see p. 49, Infin. *καθῆσθαι*, Partic. *καθήμενος* and *καθεζόμενος*), Imperf. *ἐκαθήμην* and *ἐκαθεζόμην*. The Future in this sense is supplied by the Fut. of *καθίζω*.

ικνέομαι appears only once, in the 3d Pers. Sing. of the 2d Aor. *ἀφίκετο* Rom. xvi. 19.

- 53 *καίω*. The 2d Aor. Pass. is *κατεκάην*, Rev. viii. 7; hence Fut. Pass. *κατακαήσομαι* 1 Cor. iii. 15; 2 Pet. iii. 10, but also *καυθήσομαι* Rev. xviii. 8. Respecting *καυθήσωμαι* (1 Cor. xiii. 3) see p. 36. The Fut. Act. is regularly *καύσω*, Rev. xvii. 16. But the Partic. *καυσούμενα*, 2 Pet. iii. 10, 12, belongs to *καυσόω*, see the lexicons.

καμμύω see *μύω* p. 62.

κεράννυμι. The Perf. Pass. *κεκέρασμαι* occurs Rev. xiv. 10; Heb. iv. 2 Lchm. [Treg. Tdf., so *κ*] (where Tdf. [eds. 2, 7] reads *κεκραμένος*).

κερδαίνω. The formation (*κερδήσομαι*) Aor. *ἐκέρδησα* is almost the only one in use in the N. T.: Matt. xviii. 15, etc. Accordingly the Aor. Subjunc. *κερδάνω* 1 Cor. ix. 21, although the other form (*κερδήσω*) is used four times in the same connection either just before or afterwards, is surprising, but established by the mss. [*κ* also].

κλαίω. Fut. 2d Pers. Plur. *κλαύσετε* Luke vi. 25; John

xvi. 20, 3d Pers. Plur. *κλαύσονται* Rev. xviii. 9, as in the case of *ἀκούω*, see p. 53; (cf. Origen on Luke vi. 25 *πενθήσουσι καὶ κλαύσονται*).

κράζω with long *a* (Herodian π. μον. p. 23), hence *κράζον* Gal. iv. 6 (cf. Lob. Parall. p. 408), and 2d Perf. *κέκραγα* in sense of Pres. (John i. 15 *μαρτυρεῖ καὶ κέκραγεν*), never has [(except *ἀν-έκραγον* Luke xxiii. 18 Tdf. Treg.)] the 2d Aor., but always, as in later writers, the 1st *έκραξα* Matt. viii. 29 etc. The Future occurs only once: Luke xix. 40. But since the authorities there are divided between *κεκράζονται* A, *κράξουσιν* B [N], *κράζονται* D, and further, in favor of the first the usage of the Sept. (Ps. lxxv. 14 etc.) [where *κράξουσι* is nowhere found; see Tdf. crit. com. in Luc. l.c.] and the perhaps mutilated reading of cod. D may be adduced, while the authority of the [two] oldest ms[s.] and the usage of later authors (Lob.'s note in Buttm. Ausf. Sprachl. II. 223) weigh in favor of the second, a decision cannot be given with confidence in a case which stands so by itself. Among modern editors Lehm. has given the preference to the common form *κεκράζονται*, Tdf. [Treg.] to the reading *κράξουσιν*. With *κράζον* may be compared *προσπλάζον* II. μ, 285, — as according to the intimations of Lobeck (in the Ausf. Sprachl. II. 268) it is perhaps more correctly written.

κρεμάννυμι. From the Middle *κρέμαμαι* we have in Luke xix. 48 the regular *έξεκρέματο*. The oldest ms[s.], however, read instead *έξεκρέμετο*, probably not a clerical error, and certainly no more anomalous than *έξέδετο*, *διεδίδετο* (see *δίδωμι* p. 47). But on account of the little support which other codices give it, this rare form, which occurs besides only here and there in mss., has not been adopted by the editors [except Tdf.].

κρίπτω. See p. 40.

54

κτείνω. Besides this form there exist two other by-forms of the Pres.: the most common *ἀποκτέννω* with a doubling of the liquid, after the Aeolic fashion (see Ahrens, Dial. Aeol. p. 52 sq.), Matt. x. 28; Luke xii. 4; Rev. vi. 11, and *ἀποκταίνω*, which is said to have been the Doric spelling (id. Dial. Dor. p. 186), 2 Cor. iii. 6; Rev. xiii. 10. Yet this last form, which is but weakly attested by the mss., has with reason not been adopted by Tdf. [or Treg.], and seems, if it was really the original reading, to be less a (doubtful) Dorism, than to rest

upon an erroneous spelling of the word, occasioned by the common Aorist ἀπεκτάνθην (see p. 41) and the familiar poetic forms ἔκταν, κτανέω, etc.

(κύω) ἀποκύω or ἀποκυέω (forms between which no difference can be found in Greek authors as respects signification, see Lob. ad Aj. p. 103) has, where it occurs, the transitive meaning, *bear, bring forth*, and forms the Aor. ἀπεκύησα Jas. i. 15, 18. Recent editors accentuate ἀποκύει.

λαμβάνω. In spelling this verb the recent editors have everywhere introduced the Alexandrian mode with μ (Sturz, p. 130); thus, Fut. λήμψομαι Acts i. 8 etc., Aor. Pass. ἐλήμφθην Mark xvi. 19 etc. In the same way in derivatives λήμψις, ἀνα- ἀντι- μετα- πρόσλημψις, προσωπολημπτέω, etc.

The 2d Aor. Imperat. λάβε, according to the uniform direction of the old grammarians (e.g. Jo. Alex. p. 21 τὸ λαβέ καὶ ἰδέ δξυνόμενα ἀττικά ἐστι· τὰ γὰρ κοινὰ τούτων βαρύνεται), must, like ἴδε, be accented as paroxytone in the N. T.: Rev. x. 8, 9; John i. 47, etc.

λάσκω. The 1st Aor. ἐλάκησεν occurs once, Acts i. 18.

λείπω has as usual the 2d Aor., and only once the 1st Aor. καταλείψαντες Acts vi. 2. The collateral form λιμπάνω occurs 1 Pet. ii. 21.

μεθύω and μεθύσκομαι are both united without any important difference of meaning: 1 Thess. v. 7 οἱ μεθυσκόμενοι νυκτὸς μεθύουσιν. Aor. Pass. ἐμεθύσθην Rev. xvii. 2.

(μέλω) μεταμέλομαι, Fut. μεταμεληθήσομαι Heb. vii. 21 (in quotation), Aor. μετεμελήθην. On the other hand, from ἐπιμέλομαι we have the Fut. ἐπιμελήσομαι 1 Tim. iii. 5.

μαίνω. Respecting the Perf. Pass. see p. 41.

55 (μύω). The abbreviated (after the Epic fashion, B. § 117 N. 2; H. § 73 D; C. § 136; D. § 140; J. § 19.) compound καμνύω for καταμύω, which is severely censured by Phrynichus (sub voce), appears, according to the words of the same grammarian, to have passed over into somewhat general use in prose from the time of the comic poet Alexis. At any rate the Alexandrians employ it frequently (Isa. xxix. 10; xxxiii. 15; vi. 10),¹ and from this last passage it passed over into the N. T. (Matt. xiii. 15; Acts xxviii. 27).

¹ Whether in Lam. iii. 43 we should accent καμνῦσαι after the poetic fashion, or καμινῦσαι as commonly, may be doubtful. Yet in the case of a word manifestly

νίζω. Only the other Present *νίπτω* is in use in the N. T. (Matt. xv. 2 etc.) as in the Sept. (Ex. xxx. 18; 2 Chron. iv. 6).

(*νύσσω*) *κατανύσσω* forms, quite according to analogy, a 2d Aor. Pass. *κατενύγην* Acts ii. 37, which is not in use by the earlier writers, but frequent in the O. T.: Gen. xxxiv. 7, etc. This Aorist has everywhere the ethical sense; Hesych.: *κατενύγησαν, ἐλυνθήθησαν*; Suidas sub voce.

ξυρέω. On the by-form *ξυράω* 1 Cor. xi. 6, see Etym. Magn. sub voce; Lob. on the Ajax p. 181; and under *ἐλέεω* p. 57.

(*οἶζω*) *ἀνοίγω*. The variations in the form of this very common verb are very great, both in the MSS. and in the different editions. In order to get a summary view of the forms we will bring them together as given in Lehm.'s text which here departs in many respects from the Rec.: FUTURE regularly *ἀνοίξω* Matt. xiii. 35; 1ST AORIST *ἤνοιξα*—John ix. 17, 21, 26, 30, 32; Acts v. 19; ix. 40; xii. 14; xiv. 27; Rev. throughout, (Subjunc. *ἀνοίξω* Luke xii. 36 etc., Imperat. *ἀνοιξον* xiii. 25, Infin. *ἀνοῖξαι* Acts xxvi. 18 etc., Partic. *ἀνοίξας* Matt. v. 2, etc.)—and *ἀνέφξα* John ix. 14 (and frequently as a variant, as ix. 30 etc.); 2D PERFECT in an intransitive sense *ἀνέφγα* 1 Cor. xvi. 9; 2 Cor. vi. 11 (Partic. *ἀνεφγότα* John i. 52). PASSIVE: 1ST AOR. *ἠνοίχθην* Rev. xx. 12, *ἀνεφχθην* Luke i. 64, and with double (threefold) augment *ἠνεφχθην* Matt. iii. 16; ix. 30; John ix. 10; Acts xvi. 26 (Infin. *ἀνεφχθῆναι* Luke iii. 21 with retention of the Augment, as in *ἄγνυμι*, which see); 1ST FUT. *ἀνοίχθήσομαι* Luke xi. 10; 2D AOR. *ἠνοίγην* (*was opened, or opened itself*) Acts xii. 10; Rev. xv. 5; xi. 19 (Subjunc. *ἀνοίγωσιν* Matt. xx. 33); 2D FUT. *ἀνοίγήσομαι* Matt. vii. 7; Luke xi. 9; PERF. PARTIC. *ἀνεφγμένος* Rev. iv. 1; Acts x. 11 etc.; 2 Cor. ii. 12, *ἠνεφγμένος* Acts ix. 8; 56 Rev. x. 2, 8; xix. 11, and *διηνοίγμένος* Acts vii. 56 (also in ix. 8 *ἠνοίγμένος* according to A [Σ; adopted by Tdf.]). Moreover, we find several times in two of the oldest MSS. (A B) the 1st Aor. Act. with the double augment *ἠνέφξε* John ix. 17, 21, 32 [but not so cod. Sin.], which has at least as much internal probability as *ἠνεφχθην* etc. above. Of course, where the MSS. vary, different editors have decided in many passages now in

borrowed from the language of poetry the former accentuation is probably to be preferred.

favor of one reading and now in favor of another. As, however, the number of forms in use, which is all we are here concerned with, is the same (Tdf. agrees in the main with Lchm.), we will leave disagreements respecting particular instances to the reader's own observation.

οἰκτεῖρω: Fut. *οἰκτερήσω* Rom. ix. 15 (as in the Sept. where we find also Aor. Imperat. *οἰκτερήσου* Ps. iv. 2).

(*ὄλλυμι*) *ἀπόλλυμι*. For the collateral form of the Pres. in *ύω* see p. 45. The Future Active is commonly *ἀπολέσω* Matt. xxi. 41 etc.; on the other hand, only once *ἀπολω* 1 Cor. i. 19, in a quotation from the O. T. In the Middle the Fut. is always *ἀπολούμαι* Matt. xxvi. 52; Rom. ii. 12; Matt. ix. 17 Tdf. [eds. 2, 7].

δμείρομαι is a by-form of *ιμείρομαι*, given only in 1 Thess. ii. 8 (and a few times in the versions of the O. T.), but established by the mss., and also attested by Hesychius and Photius *sub voce*. See Steph. Thesaurus, and Fritzsche on Mark, excurs. tert. p. 792.

ὄμνυμι. Respecting the form in *ύω* see p. 45.

ὀράω. The N. T. agrees in the main with the Attic use of this verb, excepting the forms of the Alexandrian Aor. (see p. 39) and the accentuation *ἴδε* (see under *λαμβάνω* p. 62). On isolated cases like *προορώμην* see p. 34; on the Subjunc. *ὄψησθε* see p. 36. The mode of spelling the Perf. (employed in Attic poetry, B. p. 251 Note †; H. § 450, 4; C. § 50) *έώρακα* is often exhibited by the mss., but has not been received by the editors before Tdf., who in his 7th ed. introduced it several times, e.g. Luke ix. 36; John ix. 37, [but in ed. 8 appears to have returned to the usual form, — yet *not* in Col. ii. 18]. The Passive *ὥφθην*, *ὀφθήσομαι* commonly means *to appear* (*apparere*) cf. p. 52. Respecting *ἰδοῦ* see p. 70.

παίζω. The Fut. Mid. *παίξομαι* is the common form in the Alexandrian dialect (Ezek. xxii. 5; Hab. i. 10), as with later writers in general (Luc. Dial. Deor. 4, 3; Apoll. Lex. Hom. under *μωμήσονται*); the Future occurs but once in the N. T., and then (according to B. § 113, N. 7) in the Active form *ἐμπαίξουσιν* Mark x. 34, which is not unknown to the Sept. also (Isa xxxiii. 4). The other tenses also occur in the gut-
57 tural formation: *ἐπαίξα*, *ἐπαίχθην*, etc., Matt. xxvii. 31; ii. 16; Luke xviii. 32, etc.

παύω. The 2d Fut. Pass. of this verb is found once (Rev.

xiv. 13) formed after the analogy of *καίω* (*καύσω*, *έκάνη*) *ἀναπαήσονται*. (Yet according to codd. Vat. and Sin. we must so read also in Luke x. 6 [Tdf.]; the Aor. *παῖναι* occurs twice in Herimas: (Vis. 1, 3; 3, 9 Sin.).) That this form, unparalleled in earlier authors, was actually current in the common speech (*ἐν τῇ συνηθείᾳ*) is attested by Choerob. in Anecd. Bekk. p. 1324, where it is used as an example by the side of *έκάνη* and *έχάρην*. Other examples in very late Greek may be seen in Steph. Thesaur. under *παύω*. But in Rev. vi. 11 we have again the regular *ἀναπαύσονται* [so Lchm. in ed. min., Tdf. eds. 2, 7; but now Lchm. Tdf. Treg. -*σονται*; so *κ*].

The verbal adjective (*παυστός*, *καταπαυστός*) with *α* priv. *ἀκατάπαυστος* is read by most editions in 2 Pet. ii. 14. Lchm., however, has adopted instead the reading of codd. A B: *ἀκαταπάστους*. To explain the word in this form as a verbal from *παύω* would conflict with all analogy, and the sense forbids us to derive it from *πάσσω* (*conspergo*). Hence Tdf. [so Treg.] has adopted *ἀκαταπαύστους*, with codd. [*κ*] C and the Rec.¹

πέτομαι occurs only in the Apocalypse, and in the forms 38 *πετόμενος* (Rec. *πετώμενος*) and *πέτηται*, xiv. 6 [*κ* here *πετάμενον*], etc.

¹ Since, however, the existence of the *α* in the penult in two of the oldest mss. weighs heavily against this, it may be that the error is to be found elsewhere. Perhaps it is not the second *α*, but the first, that is written by mistake, and arose from the preceding *καί*, so that the word was originally *καταπάστους*, a verbal which occurs elsewhere also (see Stephanus, Thesaur.), formed regularly from *καταπάσσω* (frequent in the Sept.), and here has the meaning *spotted*, *soiled*, which then corresponds very well with the preceding *μεστούς* (*ὀφθαλμοὺς ἔχοντες μεστούς μοιχαλίδος καὶ καταπάστους ἁμαρτίας*). Suidas sub voce and the Scholiast on Arist. Eq. 502 expressly render *κατάπαστος* by *κατάμεστος*, *πλήρης*, *πεποικιλμένος*, and in the same way *καταπάσω* by *καταποικιλῶ*, *πληρώσω*. Hesychius, who has so many biblical terms, has neither *ἀκατάπαυστος* nor *ἀκατάπαστος*, but he has the gloss *κατάπαστος πεποικιλμένος*. The unintelligible *ἀκαταίάστους*, having once arisen by a clerical blunder, was easily corrected into *ἀκαταπαύστους*, and naturally passed over in this form into most of the later mss. Finally, as respects the derivation of the word *ἀκατάπαστος* from the ancient ΠΑΟΜΑΙ (whence the poetic *πάσασθαι* to taste, eat), the resulting meaning would be appropriate (*insatiable*), but the derivation is opposed by the following considerations: (1) that the word in this form does not occur again in all Greek literature; (2) that even the underlying verb was as good as obsolete, and at the most was only sought out by imitative poets as an archaic term; (3) that it was used at no time by any author in composition with *κατά*; (4) that a N. T. writer should coin so poetic a word, and that the ancient grammarians, lexicographers, commentators should pass over in complete silence a term so unusual and so much needing explanation.

πίμπλημι occurs but once in the Participle of the un-Attic form in *άω*: *ἐμπιπλῶν* Acts xiv. 17. Cf. *ἵστημι* p. 44 sq.

πιέζω. Of this form we find only the Perf. Pass. Partic. *πεπιεσμένος*, Luke vi. 38; in all other instances it has been supplanted by the Doric form with *ǎ* for *ε* (which in the Doric dialect has the palatal characteristic: *πιάζω* etc., see Ahrens, *Dial. Dor.* p. 116), but with the ordinary inflection Fut. *πιάσω*, Aor. *ἐπίασα*, *πιάσαι*, Pass. *ἐπιάσθην*, John vii. 30 etc.

πίνω never has the later Future *πιούμαι*, but the Attic *πίομαι* Matt. xx. 23; Mark x. 39; Rev. xiv. 10, 2d Pers. *πίεσαι* Luke xvii. 8, see *ἐσθίω* p. 58. The Aor. Imperat. again is according to rule *πίε* Luke xii. 19, Infin. as usual *πιεῖν*. But besides, this Infin. is several times preserved in the form *πῖν* or *πεῖν*: least questionably in John iv. 9, probably also in iv. 7, 10 Tdf. [Treg.], Rev. xvi. 6 Lchm. [Tdf. eds. 7, 8], and not unfrequently as a variant in the oldest mss., as in Matt. xxvii. 34; Mark xv. 23; x. 38; 1 Cor. ix. 4; x. 7. These forms (*πῖν* and *πεῖν*) have now been established in many passages by the most recent collations of B, as well as by cod. Sin. That this anomalous Infin. actually existed, at least in the popular speech, is established by other testimony also, besides those ms. authorities. Thus the Grammarian Herodian (in *Herm. de Emend. rat.* p. 317) expressly rejects the form *πεῖν* as corrupt (*ἀμαρτάνουσιν οἱ λέγοντες 'πεῖν βούλομαι' μονοσυλλάβως, δέον λέγειν πιεῖν δισυλλάβως. μόνως γὰρ οὕτως καὶ παρὰ τοῖς ἀρχαίοις πᾶσιν εἴρηται*), and an epigram on the grammarians in *Anthol. Pal.* xi. 140 employs, apparently with design, this form which they censured (*οἷς οὐ σκῶμμα λέγειν, οὐ πεῖν φίλον*). Now as respects the form itself, it has been explained — according as the preference is given to *πεῖν* or *πῖν* — either as syncopated from *πιεῖν*, or as apocopated from *πῖναι* (like *φῦν* from *φῦναι*, see Ph. Buttm. in the *Mus. Antiq.* p. 248). The first explanation has little internal probability,¹ although, since it has appearances in its favor, it became current among the grammarians, and may even have occasioned the spelling *πεῖν* (so the cod. Cantabr. always). Philologically 59 the other explanation has a better foundation, although no

¹ We can hardly compare with this the extremely rare dialectic absorption of the *ι* before *ω* in isolated poetic passages (*βάσσεσθε* Apollon., *σωπάω* Pind.); see *Ausf. Sprachl.* under *βίωω*, II. 130.

Infin. *πῖναι* existed, or at least can be proved. But that the Aorist *ἔπιον* had an inclination to form syncopated Aorists is shown by the Imperat. *πίθι*; and the abbreviation of the Infin., used as it must have been very frequently (*δός μοι πῖν, πῖν βούλομαι*), would arise thus in the mouth of the people most naturally. Modern editors of the N. T. have accordingly retained this spelling, and Jacobs also in his *Delectus Epigr.* (6. 78) has returned to the form *πῖν*. [Tdf. ed. 8 everywhere reads *πέιν*.]

πίπτω. Respecting the Alexandrian Aorist see p. 39 sq. But the former reading *ἀνάπεσον* (Rec.) or *ἀνάπεσαι* (Grsb.) is now changed into the common Imperative form *ἀνάπεσε* Luke xiv. 10; xvii. 7.

ῥέω has in the Future *ρεύσω* John vii. 38; in the Aorist, as in Attic (*ἔρρῡην*), Subjunc. *παραρυῶμεν* Heb. ii. 1. Cf. p. 32.

σαλπίζω, see p. 37.

(*σκέπτομαι*) *ἐπισκέπτομαι* the writers of the Old Test. and the New are fond of using in the Pres. and Imperf.; see the lexicons.

στηρίζω, see p. 36.

(*στορέννυμι*) in the N. T. forms only from the other form, *στρώννυμι*, the Aor. *ἔστρωσα*, Perf. Pass. *ἔστρωμαι*, Aor. Pass. *ἔστρώθην*. On *στρωννύω* see p. 45.

τυγχάνω. The Perf. in later writers is commonly *τέτευχα* instead of *τετύχηκα* (Lob. ad Phryn. p. 395; Sturz, Dial. Alex. p. 198) and accordingly in the Sept. also: Job vii. 2, etc. This was formerly the reading also in Heb. viii. 6, but now instead a third form has been adopted from mss. [Sin. also] into the text: *τέτυχεν*. As this form was apparently altogether unknown to the grammarians, Lobeck, as above, and Dind., in the Thesaurus of Steph., regard it as a mistake of the scribes, and it has been on this account expunged by the editors in classic authors, often it must be confessed against all ms. authority (e.g. Diod. 12, 17), and commonly changed into *τέτευχα*. In the language of the N. T. the unusual and even erroneous (B. § 97, 4 p. 134) form of the Perfect must always be allowed to stand.

φαίνω. Respecting *ἔφανα* see p. 41.

φάυσκω, a word formed from the stem *φα* (*to shine*) after the manner of iteratives, and used only in compounds (Job xxv. 5 etc.), to which, quite according to analogy, the form 60

(φαύσω) ἐπιφαύσει Eph. v. 14 is referred. In the O. T. we find frequently the Aor. διέφανσε, διαφαύση (e.g. ἕως διαφαύση ἡμέρα 1 Sam. xiv. 36 etc.). This rare word, which however is found even in Herodotus (9, 45), was wholly unknown to Attic authors.

In a few passages (Matt. xxviii. 1; Luke xxiii. 54) it has the form ἐπιφώσκω, — in both instances of day-break. Cf. the Lat. *illucesco*.

φέρω. On ἤνεγκον and ἤνεγκα see p. 39. Besides the forms of the 1st Aor. usual also in Attic, we find most frequently the Partic. ἐνέγκας (Luke xv. 23 etc.), which in the N. T. has completely supplanted the other in ὦν, as on the other hand the Infin. ἐνεγκεῖν (Jude 9 etc.) has superseded that in αἰ, which is still read only in 1 Pet. ii. 5. The 1st Pers. ἤνεγκα is found Acts xxvi. 10 etc., Imperat. προσένεγκον Matt. viii. 4 (-κε Rec.).

φθάνω. The Aorist ἔφθην is not in use, but only 1st Aor. ἔφθασα: Matt. xii. 28 etc.

φύω. As the Aor. ἔφυν has been wholly superseded in the language of the N. T. by the later 2d Aor. Pass. ἐφύην (hence φύν, συμφυεῖσαι Luke viii. 6, 7, 8), the Subjunc. must be circumflexed ἐκφυῇ Matt. xxiv. 32; Mark xiii. 28 (ἐκφύῃ Rec. [Tdf.]). Cf. δύω p. 56.

χαίρω. The Fut. is always χαρήσομαι Luke i. 14 etc., as in the Sept., which, however, in composition always employs the regularly formed yet elsewhere unheard of form in οὔμαι, as κατα-, ἐπιχαροῦμαι.

χέω. Respecting the Imperative ἐκχέετε see p. 44. The Future, after the manner of the so-called Attic Futures or of the Fut. of liquid verbs (cf. Aor. ἔχεα), is circumflexed: ἐκχεῶ Acts ii. 17, 18 in an O.T. citation (Joel iii. 1 sq.). We are prevented from accenting it ἐκχέω, as in Attic, on the one hand by the testimony of the ancient grammarians (Choerob. in An. Bekk. p. 1290; Cram. IV. p. 194; Etym. Magn. sub χέω) who adduce it as an example of a second Future (τὸ ἐκχεῶ δευτέρου μέλλοντος οἶον καὶ τὸ κατακλιεῖς παρ' Εὐπόλιδι κ.τ.λ.); on the other hand, especially by the further inflection of χεῶ: χεεῖς, χεεῖ, χεεῖτε, χεοῦσιν, — forms which it so happens, indeed, cannot be brought forward from the N. T., but are very frequent in the Sept., as Ex. iv. 9; xxx. 19; Lev. iv. 12; Num. xix. 17;

Deut. xii. 16; 2 Kings xxiv. 4, etc. Ἐκχεῖται in Matt. ix. 17 is Pres.; probably also in Mark ii. 22 [yet dropped here by Tdf. Treg.].

The Aor. Pass. ἐχέθην, so common in later writers (Lob. Parerg. p. 732), has not yet been found either in the O. T. or the New, but always ἐχύθην, χυθήσονται, as in the Perf. κέχυται. On account of this last form we often find χύω given 61 in the lexicons as a form of the Present; but it never occurs, at least in the N. T., but instead (χύνω) συνέχυνεν Acts ix. 22, or, after the Aeolic mode of writing sometimes, χύννω, (on this form used in codd. Vat. and Sin. see Tdf. N. T. Vat. pref. p. xxx Note 1; [N. T. ed. 7, Prol. p. xlviii]) ἐκχυννόμενος Matt. xxiii. 35; xxvi. 28 and the parallel passages, συγχύννεται Acts xxi. 31 Lehm. [Tdf. Treg.]; xxii. 20. Cf. κτένω under κτείνω, p. 61.

ψύχω. 2d Fut. Pass. ψυγήσονται, Matt. xxiv. 12.

ὠθέω in the historic tenses loses again the syllabic augment, ἐξώσεν, ἀπώσατο Acts vii. 27, 39, 45; Rom. xi. 1, 2, and so also in the Sept. ἀπόσθην Ps. lxxxvii. (lxxxviii.) 6, ἀπώσμαι Jonah ii. 5 etc. This occurs sometimes also in earlier writers, see Poppo on Thuc. 2, 84.

ὠνέομαι does the same: ὠνήσατο Acts vii. 16.

ADVERBS.

B. § 115, N. 3; H. § 225 sq.; C. § 380 sq.; D. § 260 sq.; J. § 324.

Lachmann writes all adverbs, if they arose from the Dative of even an obsolete noun, — as λάθρα Matt. i. 19, εἰκῇ Col. ii. 18, πάντῃ Acts xxiv. 3, κρυφῇ Eph. v. 12, — again with the *ι* subscript, [so Treg. in the case of πάντῃ]; cf. B. § 116, Note 8 p. 272; C. § 109. In the MSS. both modes were used. See Bast. ad Greg. Cor. p. 719, and Cobet, N. T. pref. p. 12, [Tdf. ed. 7, Prol. p. lxii].

B. § 115, 5; H. § 228; C. § 263; D. § 282; J. § 141.

Adverbs in *ως* derived from the usual forms of comparison, accordingly in *τέρως* (τάτως) άτως (which, moreover, in earlier authors also are not uncommon, see the list in Matthiä's Greek Gram. § 262), occur also in the N. T. Thus always *περισσότερως* in Paul (Gal. i. 14 etc.), also in Heb. ii. 1, *σπουδαιότερως* Phil. ii. 28, the phrase *ἐσχάτως ἔχει* Mark v. 23. Examples of the common adverbial form of the comparative

in *τερον* are, *περισσότερον* Heb. vi. 17; vii. 15; Mark vii. 36, *ἐκτενέστερον* Luke xxii. 44, *κυψνότερον* John iv. 52, *πορρώτερον* (-τέρω Rec. [Tdf.]) Luke xxiv. 28, *ἀκριβέστερον* Acts xxiv. 22, *ἀνώτερον* Heb. x. 8, etc.; (but the present reading in Acts xxiv. 10 is *εὐθύμως* instead of *εὐθυμότερον*, and *διπλότερον* in Matt. xxiii. 15 is an adjective; cf. p. 27).

The other form of comparison in *ων*, *ιστος* always forms its adverbs in the usual way: *ἤττον*, *ἐλαττον*, *κάλλιον*, *βέλτιον*, *ἄσσον*, *τάχιον* (see p. 27), *τάχιστα*, etc.

B. § 115, N. 7.

Instead of *ἰδού* *ecce* the N. T. writers, especially John, frequently use *ἴδε*; both side by side in Mark xiii. 21 Lehm. Cf. also § 129 a. 2 p. 139. Examples of *ἴδε* with the Plural Matt. xxvi. 65; of *ἄγε* as an Interjection Jas. iv. 13; v. 1. Cf. with *ἴδε* attended by the Plur. the similar *ἄφες ἴδωμεν* (Matt. xxvii. 49), on which see § 139, 4 p. 139. The ordinary distinction between *δεῦρο* and *δεῦτε*, according to which the latter is used in addressing more than one (yet cf. Bttm. Lexil. II. No. 101), is observed in the N. T.; see Wahl.

PARTICLES OF PLACE.

B. § 116; H. §§ 203, 879; C. §§ 192, 704; D. § 262; J. § 339.

The local ending *-θεν* has sometimes lost its original reference to the question *whence*. Thus *ἔσωθεν*, *ἔξωθεν*, hardly differ any longer from the adverbs *ἔσω*, *ἔξω*; e.g. Matt. vii. 15; Rev. iv. 8; v. 1; and with the Article, *τὸ ἔσωθεν ὑμῶν* Luke xi. 39, 40 (cf. 2 Cor. iv. 16), *κυκλόθεν ἰν circuitu* Rev. iv. 8. This, as is well known, often occurred in the earlier language and the poets with the termination *-θεν*, *-θε*; as, *ὀπισθεν*, *ἀνευθε*, *ἐμπροσθεν*, *προπάροιθε*, etc. From the fact that the suffix *-θεν* came to take the place thus of a mere adverbial ending we can explain a pleonastic combination which is frequent in the N. T., viz. that to such an adverb, when the reference to the question *whence* is manifest, the prepositions *ἀπό* and *ἐκ* are still prefixed; e.g. *ἀπὸ μακρόθεν*, *ἀπ' ἄνωθεν*, *ἐκ παιδιόθεν* Matt. xxvi. 58; xxvii. 51; Mark ix. 21, etc., — combinations, however, which came into use very early, especially with poets (*ἀπ' οὐρανόθεν* Hom.).

A strict observance of grammatical accuracy in the employment of the local particles is not to be expected of the N. T.

writers. A portion of these irregularities may be removed, to be sure, in some syntactical way, as e.g. the expression ἄξων τοὺς ἐκείσε ὄντας (Acts xxii. 5) by the attractive power of ἄξων (B. § 151, I. 8); but in general it does not accord with the language of the N. T. to explain all the passages of the sort in such artificial ways. On the contrary, the assumption of a certain inaccuracy in the employment of such particles seems to be the more admissible, as even the earlier prose writers by no means always adhered rigorously to the rule. And in particular, particles of rest as ἐκεῖ, ποῦ, οὐ, ὅπου, ἐνθάδε are constantly connected with verbs of motion in answer to the question *whither*, because the particles ποῖ, ὅποι, etc. seem to have passed wholly out of use, (a fact which explains the frequent corruption of these particles in the texts of Attic writers, and the instructions of Phrynichus ed. Lob. p. 43); as, ποῦ, ὅπου ὑπάγει, ἐκεῖ ἀπῆλθεν, ἐλθὲ ἐνθάδε, (with which the usage of earlier authors as given in B. § 116, 3 Note † and 7 Note may be compared). It is likewise undeniable that ὧδε, originally a particle having reference to manner, has in the N. T. already assumed completely a local signification: and that, too, not merely of rest, *here*, but, like all those previously mentioned, of direction also, *hither*,—a usage of which the beginnings can be traced very early (see B. § 149, 1 p. 429). It is indeed quite proper to be extremely abstemious in employing this method of explaining classic authors, but to insist on observing 63 the same restraint in reference to all passages of the N. T. would be to increase the difficulties of interpretation unnecessarily, and without any considerable gain either philological or logical. Examples of this local use of ὧδε (expressly censured by the old grammarians) occur, especially in the gospels, very frequently, as e.g. in Matt. xvi. 28; xvii. 4; viii. 29; xxii. 12; xiv. 8, 18, etc.; and often in Hermas the expressions ὧδε κακεῖ, ὧδε κακέισε are met with (Simil. 6. 1; Mand. 5. 2, etc.).

Finally, compare with the general tenor of these remarks the N. T. use of the two prepositions which correspond most naturally to the two ideas of rest and motion (*whither*), viz. ἐν and εἰς, as given in the Syntax § 147, pp. 328, 332 sq.

CHANGES OF FORM IN PARTICLES. ANASTROPHE.

B. § 117, 2.

Of the three forms *ἐάν*, *ἤν*, *ἄν*, the first is used almost exclusively; — *ἄν* is very rare indeed, or doubtful, John xiii. 20; xvi. 23; xx. 23 Tdf. [Treg.], *ἤν* not found at all.

Although only the un-Attic form of the adverb *ἔσω* (for *εἶσω*) is in use, yet the preposition is written only *εἰς* never *ἐς*. Instead of *χθές* modern editors have everywhere substituted the (Hellenistic) form *ἐχθές*, John iv. 52 etc.

Respecting *ἐνεκεν* before consonants see p. 10.

B. § 117, N. 1; H. § 872; C. § 619; J. § 423.

Instead of *ἄν* the form *ἐάν* is frequently found. Yet this interchange is not exactly arbitrary, since on comparing the passages it will be found that it occurs only in relative clauses with the Subjunctive: in clauses, therefore, of a general nature which (according to B. § 139, 3) include within themselves the supposition expressed by *ἐάν*, and allow themselves without violence to be transformed into such conditional clauses. This *ἐάν*, however, continually alternates with *ἄν*, and in printed editions there is no agreement in this particular. Since examples of this manner of writing the word abound in all parts of the N. T., it may suffice here to illustrate what has been said by one or two cases: as Matt. xvi. 19 *ὃ ἂν δήσῃς ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς, ἔσται δεδεμένον ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς, καὶ ὃ ἐὰν λύσῃς ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς, ἔσται λελυμένον ἐν τ. ο.*; likewise vs. 25; John xv. 7 *ὃ ἂν θέλῃτε* Lchm. *ἐὰν* Tdf. [Treg.], etc. In the mss. of other Greek writers, too, this *ἐάν* is found only in similar clauses, see Jacobs ad Achil. Tat. p. 130, 7; and the frequent occur-

64 rence of this interchange warrants us in inferring the existence of this always erroneous (yet not altogether unfounded) mode of writing the word, at least in later authors.

B. § 117, 3, 2); H. § 615; C. § 785; J. § 63, Obs. 3.

This second case of anastrophe (i.e. when the primitive dissyllabic prepositions stand alone instead of a compound of *εἶναι*) also occurs in the N. T. in the use of *ἐνι* for *ἐνεστι*: 1 Cor. vi. 5; Gal. iii. 28; Col. iii. 11; Jas. i. 17.

The words *οὐαί*, *οὐά*, *εἶα* occur in the N. T. as Interjections.

FORMATION OF WORDS.

B. § 119; H. § 452 sqq.; C. § 359 sqq.; D. § 354 sqq.; J. § 329 sqq.

B. § 119, m. 19. Since in verbal Substantives in *μα* the long vowel belongs to the earlier writers, the short vowel to the later (cf. Cobet's N. T. pref. p. 50), we ought in the N. T. to write uniformly *κρίμα* (not *κρίμα*); so cod. Vat., though very often writing *κρενω*, constantly writes *κριμα*. The form *αἰτιώματα* (Sin. also) for *αἰτιάματα*, Acts xxv. 7, is erroneously formed, but unquestionable.

On *φάγος* and *φαγός* see Fritzsche on Mark, p. 790. On *πειθός* in 1 Cor. ii. 4 (very likely a corrupted passage) cf. *πηγός* in Homer. Yet probably *ἐν πειθοῖ* should be read, [*ἐν πειθοῖς σοφίας λόγοις* is adhered to by Lchm. Tdf. Treg.]; see the interpreters.

B. § 119, m. 32. As respects substantives compounded with *ἀρχός* ruler, or derived from *ἄρχω*, the ending *ης*, according to the 1st Declension, is the most common, and passed over also into the Latin language. Thus *πατριάρχης*, *τετράρχης* (*patriarcha*, *tetrarcha*), *ἐθνάρχης*, *πολιτάρχης*, *ἀσιάρχης*, and many others besides in the Sept.; see the list in Winer 61 (60) and the lexicons. Only in the case of *χιλιάρχος* is the form in *ος* the exclusive form; and *ἐκατοντάρχης* alternates with *ἐκατόνταρχος*, even in close proximity, as in Acts xxii. 25, 26; Matt. viii. 8, 13. Doubtful is *στρατοπεδάρχης*, Acts xxviii. 16, since it is wanting in codd. [x] A B.

Examples from the N. T. (besides *ἱερωσύνη* given in B. § 119 m. 38) of words in *σύνη* with *ω* preceding are: *ἀγαθωσύνη*, *ἀγιωσύνη*, *μεγαλωσύνη*, all with a short vowel preceding the antepenult. Instead of *βασίλεια* the N. T. has everywhere the later form (see Sturz, Dial. Alex. p. 151) *βασίλισσα*.

B. § 119, m. 83. The adverbial ending *ί* occurs only in the word *πανοικί* Acts xvi. 34, — for so the word should be written, although several mss. [Sin. also] give *πανοικελ*. See Theodos. Gramm. p. 74 ed. Gttl., and among the moderns especially Ellendt, Lex. Soph. under *ἀνατεί* and *ἀνοιμωκτί*. According to his view, adverbs derived from words of the 2d Declension have the ending *ί*, at least by preference.

To the new formations of later Greek belong also the two adjectives *ἐπιούσιος* and *περιούσιος*, respecting whose doubtful

derivation and meaning ((*origen de Orat.* 16: ἐπιούσιος ἔοικε πεπλάσθαι ὑπὸ τῶν εὐαγγελιστῶν) see the lexicons.

B. § 121, 8; C. § 386 c.; D. p. 335; J. § 345, 2.

Among the words which in composition change the initial ε into η may be reckoned the new word *προσήλυτος*, so frequent in the later language, of which the Prep. *πρός* and the stem of *ἦλθον*, *ἦλυθον* Fut. *ἐλεύσομαι*, manifestly form the basis; hence the abstract *προσήλυσις* (Just. Mart.) for *προσέλευσις* (John Chrys.). See the lexicons, and compare the words *ἐπηλυσ*, *ἐπήλυτος*, *ἐπήλυσις*, etc.

The practice of separating compound Names of Cities extends, as is evident from inscriptions, down to the latest times. Hence in Acts xvi. 11 we should read, with all the [most] ancient MSS., *Νέαν πόλιν*; and so, consistently, in Col. iv. 13 *ἐν Ἱερᾷ πόλει* (for *Ἱεραπόλει*). Thus it was the uniform practice to say *Μεγάλη πόλις*, *Κωνσταντίνου πόλις*, *Ἀδριανοῦ πόλις*, but in derivatives *Μεγαλοπολίτης*, *Νεαπολίτης*, *Κωνσταντινοπολίτης*; cf. on this Herodian de Adverb. p. 587; Cobet's N. T. pref. p. 12.

INTRODUCTION.

1. The language of the N. T. departs from the ordinary language in all that relates to the structure of clauses and style of expression far more than in the forms of words; — and that not merely from the Attic, but also from the later common Greek. The causes of this are: First, the want of classic-Greek training and erudition (Acts xxii. 3; 2 Cor. xi. 22; Gal. i. 14, etc.) which may be fairly assumed in the case of most of the N. T. writers; Secondly, their dependence upon the language of the O. T. (in particular that of the Septuagint), as well as upon Jewish modes of thought in general (the so-called Hebraisms pertain, strictly speaking, all of them to the syntactical part of grammar); Thirdly, their new Christian ideas. As was remarked, however, on p. 1 sq. respecting the Forms, so again in this particular the difference between the several writings composing the N. T. is not inconsiderable; and it is the Book of Acts again which distinguishes itself creditably from all the rest by its Greek mode of expression and combination of clauses. Among the Epistolary writings the Epistle to the Hebrews has most of the Greek complexion.¹ And the Apocalypse is farthest removed from the Greek diction, in consequence of its peculiar and free style of composition (of which we have already given an example p. 50), which often conflicts with all the laws of Greek syntax.

2. Strictly speaking, in a special Grammar only those phenomena should find place which are peculiar to the department treated of, — in the present case, to the N. T. And this principle has been in general adhered to in this Grammar. In this

¹ Cf. Origen in Euseb. H. E. 6, 25: *ὅτι ἐστὶν ἡ ἐπιστολὴ συνθέσει τῆς λέξεως ἑλληνικωτέρα* (i. e. than the Epp. of Paul) *πᾶς δὲ ἐπιστάμενος κρίνειν φράσεων διαφορὰς ὁμολογήσας αὐν.*

instance, however, as in all things where practical requirements also come into consideration, rigid consistency in carrying out a principle would be injurious to the whole. Frequently it has been desirable to bring into prominence the agreement between the N. T. language and ordinary Greek usage, particularly in those cases where such agreement appears rather as exceptional, and a departure from the usage of the N. T. elsewhere. Moreover, the usage of the classic authors themselves varies so much, according to time, place, subject, etc., that it could not fail often to seem appropriate to indicate the coincidence between the N. T. usage and this or that department of classic Greek. And finally, it has been necessary occasionally, where the more thorough treatment of the peculiarities of a department relatively restricted required a more extended presentation of a topic, to give a more detailed delineation even of the ordinary usage than could be given in a general Greek Grammar for the use of schools. This has been particularly the case where the usage of later writers or of the Seventy, to which of course little or no regard is wont to be paid in school Grammars, has had unmistakable influence upon the language of the N. T.

SUBSTANTIVES AND ADJECTIVES.

THE SUBSTANTIVE.

B. § 123.

When a substantive, whether concrete or abstract, in any Case, refers to another substantive (subject) in the Plural in such a way that it pertains equally to every individual of the plurality, accurate usage requires that it also should stand in the Plural.

- 67 The ancient languages, as is well known, are more consistent in this respect than, for instance, the German, which says unhesitatingly, and perhaps more frequently than not, *sie zogen sich das Kleid an, schlugen das Gesicht nieder, fielen auf das Knie*, etc. etc. But irregularities occur also in ancient authors, even (though seldom) in good Greek prose;¹ hence no special N. T. usage can be established on such passages as Acts xviii. 6 τὸ αἷμα ὑμῶν ἐπὶ τὴν κεφαλὴν ὑμῶν, Luke xxiv. 4 ἐπέστησαν ἐν ἐσθῇτι ἀστραπτούσῃ, vs. 5 Lchm. (κλίνουσαι) τὸ πρόσωπον εἰς τὴν γῆν, 1 Thess. iii. 10 ὑμῶν τὸ πρόσωπον,

¹ The subject requires, according to Bhdy. Synt. p. 60 note ³, a more careful examination than has yet been given it. See the works there referred to.

1 Cor. vi. 19 τὸ σῶμα ὑμῶν, Rev. vi. 11 ἐδόθη αὐτοῖς στολή λευκή, xi. 8, 9 τὸ πτώμα αὐτῶν. On the other hand, the Plural occurs Acts i. 10 (ἐν ἐσθήσεσι λευκαῖς), Rev. xi. 9 (τὰ πτώματα αὐτῶν); and in several of the above passages important authorities (followed sometimes by Tdf. [Treg.]) have the Plural. This fluctuation in the mss. proves the currency of both modes of expression; and again, the frequent correction of the Sing. into the Plur. shows that offence was taken at the Sing. as the inferior form.

Respecting the Hebraistic circumlocutions διὰ χειρὸς, ἐκ χειρὸς, διὰ στόματος αὐτῶν, see § 133, 20 p. 182.

Most of the passages adduced by Winer 175 (165) where, on the contrary, the Plural seems to stand instead of the Singular, rest upon no fixed usage, and accordingly the explanation of the Plural must be left to the interpretation of the individual passages; e.g. Matt. ii. 20 (οἱ ζητοῦντες), xxi. 7 (ἐπάνω αὐτῶν), xxvii. 44 (οἱ λησταί), 1 Cor. xvi. 3 (δι' ἐπιστολῶν), Heb. ix. 23 (κρίντοσιν θυσίαις), etc. The same holds true of passages in which the interpreters recognize a Hebraistic *pluralis excellentiae* (John ix. 3 τὰ ἔργα τοῦ θεοῦ, Heb. vii. 6 τὰς ἐπαγγελίας, etc.); in these the Plural, without any such assumption, has a natural foundation in the ordinary usage. On the other hand, the following belong to an idiomatic usage:

1) Those substantives which are Plural only. These, so far as they are peculiar to the N. T., have already found their place above on p. 23 sq.

2) The custom, belonging to ancient languages in general, of expressing abstract ideas by the Plural, inasmuch as in this way not the idea of the abstract, as such, is to be indicated, but rather its external manifestation, — its applicability to a certain plurality of persons or objects. Thus in the N. T. occur frequently οἰκτιρμοί, προσωποληψίαι, ὑποκρίσεις, ἐριθείαι, θυμοί, φθόνοι, μοιχεῖαι, κλοπαί, πλεονεξίαι, πονηρίαι, καταλαλαί, πρωτοκλισίαι, etc. In enumerations, the Plural and the Singular are wont to be interchanged; as, Mark vii. 22; Gal. v. 19 sq.

APPOSITION.

B. § 123, 2; H. § 500; C. § 393; D. § 407; J. § 467.

68

Appositive limitations which are separated from the substantive to which they belong by a relative clause referring to the same substantive, may also take the Case of the Relative, being attracted by it as the nearer word.

The clearest instance is Phil. iii. 18 πολλοὶ περιπατοῦσιν, οὓς πολλάκις

ἔλεγον ὑμῖν . . . , τοὺς ἐχθροὺς τοῦ σταυροῦ τοῦ Χρ. 1 John ii. 25 ἡ ἐπαγγελία, ἣν αὐτοὺς ἐπηγγείλατο ἡμῖν, τὴν ζωὴν τὴν αἰώνιον, Philem. 10 τοῦ τέκνου, ὃν ἐγέννησα ἐν τοῖς δεσμοῖς, Ὁνήσιμον, τὸν ποτε etc. Cf. Rev. xvii. 8 (ὧν . . . βλέπόντων); and respecting 2 Cor. x. 13 (οὗ . . . μέτρον) see § 143, 9 p. 286.

4 The assertion that appositive limitations are also expressed by the Genitive, rests upon an erroneous conception of such combinations as πόλις τῆς Σαμαρείας Acts viii. 5, πόλις Σοδομόων καὶ Γομόρρας 2 Pet. ii. 6 (Lat. urbs Romæ, fluvius Euphratis), and it is only out of condescension to modern usage that an appositive relation is here assumed. Just as erroneous is it to bring under apposition such phrases as τὸν ἀραβῶνα τοῦ πνεύματος, τὴν ἀπαρχὴν τοῦ πνεύματος, σημεῖον περιτομῆς, etc., since such combinations are either to be taken literally, or at most as circumlocutions of simple abstract ideas. Such periphrases are quite current in the ancient languages generally, and in the N. T. preëminently with the apostle Paul.

5 In certain portions of the N. T., however, a noticeable departure from the grammatical usage of other writers is perceptible. That is to say, appositives whether expressed by a substantive, an adjective, or a participle, since they may be regarded as an abbreviation of a relative clause (cf. § 125, 3 p. 92sq.), frequently appear, not in the oblique case demanded by the context, but in the Nominative, — still lingering, as it were, after the rejection of the relative construction, in the extraneous case, viz. the Nominative.

The most conspicuous examples of this incorrect grammatical usage are found in the Apocalypse: i. 5 ἀπὸ Ἰησοῦ Χρ. ὁ μάρτυς ὁ πιστός, vii. 4 τὸν ἀριθμὸν τῶν ἐσφραγισμένων, ἑκατὸν . . . χιλιάδες ἐσφραγισμένοι, xx. 2 ἐκράτησεν τὸν δράκοντα, ὁ ὄφεις ὁ ἀρχαῖος; particularly when the Partic. with the Art. is used: ii. 20 τὴν Ἰεζάβελ, ἡ λέγουσα ἑαυτὴν προφῆτιν, iii. 12 τῆς κακῆς Ἱερουσαλὴμ, ἡ καταβαίνουσα, xiv. 12 τῶν ἁγίων, οἱ τηροῦντες, viii. 9 τὸ τρίτον τῶν κτισμάτων, τὰ ἔχοντα ψυχάς, ix. 14 τῷ ἔκτω ἀγγέλῳ, ὁ ἔχων τὴν σάλπιγγα; and even many limiting participles without the article¹ may be conveniently viewed as instances of this construction, as xiv. 14 (εἶδον) ὅμοιον νύφϊ ἀνθρώπου, ἔχων etc. whether we refer ἔχων to ὅμοιον (τινά) or to νύφϊ, cf. xix. 12; and with especial harshness in vii. 9 Lchm. εἶδον ὄχλον πολὺν (Tdf. [so Treg.] καὶ ἰδοὺ ὄχλος πολὺς) . . . ἐστῶτες . . . περιβεβλημένους. (See respecting

¹ That we are justified in assuming that the writer often, instead of the Participle, had in mind a relative clause in very form, may be seen from such passages as vi. 1 ἤκουσα ἐνὸς . . . λέγοντος ὡς φωνὴ βροντῆς (Rec. by correction φωνῆς). Cf. on the other hand, Rom. i. 4 etc.

the very frequent loose annexation of participial clauses in the Nom. and their use instead of other cases § 129 a. 6 p. 141, § 144, 3-7 and especially 13 p. 298, and cf. the examples given in § 151, 12 p. 386 of loose connection of clauses in other constructions also). In the other writers this use appears on the whole less frequently, although there is reason for supposing that the number of passages of the sort has been greatly diminished by later corrections (the Rec. in fact had displaced it almost everywhere). A plain instance occurs in Mark xii. 39 sq. The recent editors, indeed, [Lchm. Tdf. Treg.] place one of the larger punctuation marks before οἱ κατεσθίοντες [κατέσθοντες Treg.] and let the Partic. be resumed by the following οὗτοι, according to § 144, 21 p. 306, so that vs. 40 forms an independent clause by itself. But the asyndeton before οἱ κατεσθίοντες is not satisfactory, and still less the assumption that the forcible close (οὗτοι λήμψονται etc.) is to be referred merely to vs. 40, and not at the same time to vss. 38, 39. On the contrary, by referring οἱ κατεσθίοντες immediately to τῶν γραμματέων not only does the passage gain in natural flow, but the construction assumed receives external confirmation also on comparing it with the parallel passage in Luke (xx. 47 Tdf. [Treg.] οἱ κατεσθίουσιν). An instance without the article is Mark vii. 19 (πάν) εἰς τὸν ἀφεδρώνα ἐκπορεύεται, καθαρίζων πάντα τὰ βρώματα (Rec. καθαρίζον). Respecting Luke xxiv. 47 Tdf. [Treg.] (ἀρξάμενοι) see § 150, 7 p. 374.

In Phil. iii. 19, therefore, it is not necessary to refer back the loosely appended clause οἱ τὰ ἐπίγεια φρονούντες to the remote leading subject of the sentence, and in Luke xx. 27 (τινὲς τῶν Σαδδ., οἱ ἀντιλέγοντες) the description οἱ ἀντιλέγοντες applies not merely to the part (τινὲς), but to the whole. But Jas. iii. 8 (τὴν δὲ γλῶσσαν . . . ἀκατάστατον κακόν, μεστήν τοῦ θανατηφόρου), 2 Cor. xi. 28 (ἡ ἐπίστασίς μοι ἢ καθ' ἡμέραν etc.) and similar passages are rather to be taken as independent clauses left incomplete and approximating to exclamation.¹

¹ An extraordinary example of grammatical inaccuracy is given by the mss. [N also] in Acts vi. 5 Lchm. ἐξελέξαντο Στέφανον, ἄνδρα πλήρης πίστεως. In such a writer as Luke (particularly in the Acts) such a combination may be held to be impossible (ἄνθρωπος πλήρης might have been tolerated); hence, in spite of the emphatic testimony, Tdf. [so Treg.] has refused to accept the reading in this form. Another example is Acts x. 37 οἴδατε τὸ γενόμενον ῥῆμα καθ' ὅλης τῆς Ἰουδαίας, ἀρξάμενος ἀπὸ τῆς Γαλιλαίας μετὰ τὸ βάπτισμα (by the by: read κήρυγμα according to cod. Vat., Roman ed. 1868), sustained almost unanimously by the entire collection of uncials (including Vat. and Sin.), and, what is strangest of all, not called in question even by the correctors of the mss., as may be gathered from the collation of a yet larger number of mss. The change into ἀρξάμενον is easily made, and forces itself upon every one. But since not even the ancient correctors ventured to make it, we are the less warranted in doing so, but must put up with the grammatical anomaly, and assume that the formula ἀρξάμενος ἀπὸ to the mind of the writer had become petrified almost into an indeclinable adverbial adjunct.

Respecting the Accusative in appositional specifications see § 131, 13 p. 153.

- 70 REMARK. The question whether adjuncts in the correct gram-
6 matical case (as 1 Pet. iii. 21; Rom. viii. 23, etc.) are to be taken as appositive or not, pertains wholly to the exegesis of the several passages.

AGREEMENT OF ADJECTIVAL ADJUNCTS WITH THEIR SUBSTANTIVE.

CONSTRUCTIO AD SYNESIN.

B. § 123, 3 and N. 3; H. § 511, 23; C. §§ 492-98; D. p. 362; J. § 373.

- 7 The offences against grammatical accuracy in respect to Gender and Number in which the language of the N. T. allows itself, are far less frequent than as respects Case, (see the preceding chapter). Most instances of the sort, also, may be comprised under the grammatical categories of Attraction and Constructio ad Synesin; and accordingly reference may be made to the sections relative to these topics: §§ 127, 7 p. 105, 129, 8 p. 129, and 143, 4 p. 281. Hence only those passages will be spoken of here in which similar irregularities occur with attributive (i.e. adjectival) adjuncts of the substantive.

The strongest cases are furnished, again, by the Apocalypse. Yet they are hardly founded in the author's ignorance of the laws of the language, as there is reason enough for supposing that such roughnesses of expression were positively designed by him; cf. deWette on Rev. i. 4; Winer 534sq. (497 sq.): for instance, xii. 5 Lchm. [Tdf. Treg.] ἔτεκεν υἱὸν ἄρρεν (Tdf. [ed. 2] ἄρρενα), ὃς μέλλει etc., since the idea of τέκνον (which word actually follows just afterwards) is suggested by the verb ἔτεκεν (Germ. *sie gebor einen Sohn, ein Männliches, der* etc.). On the altogether analogous combinations θηρίον ὃς, ὀνόματα οὗ, and the like, see § 143, 4 p. 282. Still more surprising is the reading of Lchm. in xvii. 3 καθημένην ἐπὶ θηρίον κόκκινον, γέμοντα ὀνόματα βλασφημίας ἔχον κεφαλῆς, — a harshness which [Treg., not now Tdf.] avoids by separating the word into γέμον τὰ. But harsh expressions of this sort are quite common in the Rev., as witness immediately afterwards the

Still more surprising, and grammatically viewed almost inexplicable, are two examples from the Apocalypse, yet whose genuineness we are not warranted on this account in questioning: xix. 20 Lchm. ἐβλήθησαν εἰς τὴν λίμνην τοῦ πυρὸς, τῆς καιομένης ἐν θείῳ (Tdf. [eds. 2, 7] τὴν κ.) and i. 15 Lchm. οἱ πόδες αὐτοῦ ὅμοιοι χαλκολιβάνῳ, ὡς ἐν καμίνῳ πεπυρωμένης (Tdf. [eds. 2, 7] -νοι). From the last passage it at least follows that the word is χαλκολιβανος, not -νον (it is wanting in the Sept.), and is of the Feminine gender, as the simple λίβανος is so often (Eurip. Nicand., see Steph. sub voce), and accordingly has pretty nearly the sense of *brazen incense* (amber?). The gloss in Suidas under χαλκοκλίβανον is not genuine; see Bernhardt in loc. [In i. 15 Tdf. ed. 8 reads -νφ. Treg. in both agrees with Lchm.]

simultaneous dependence of the Acc. and the Gen. upon *γέμον*, see § 132, 12 p. 164. The language in the following passages is in complete antagonism to a sense of grammatical propriety, but sustained by the mss. [Sin. also]: xi. 4 οὗτοι εἰσιν . . . αἱ δύο λυχναίαι αἱ ἐνώπιον κυρίου τῆς γῆς ἐστῶτες, where no author would have written any thing else than ἐστῶσαι (the correction of Rec.), and nevertheless ἐστῶτες must be referred to the οὗτοι at the beginning, xxi. 9 Lchm. εἰς ἐκ τῶν ἀγγέλων τῶν ἐχόντων τὰς ἐπτὰ φιάλας, τῶν γεμόντων (Tdf. 71 [eds. 2, 7] γεμούσας) τῶν πληγῶν etc., where γεμόντων as respects sense can have reference only to φιάλας, and yet has been attracted by τῶν ἀγγέλων, so that the ἄγγελοι seem to be, as it were, identified with the φιάλαι, xiv. 19 εἰς τὴν ληνὸν τοῦ θυμοῦ τοῦ θεοῦ τὸν μέγαν (Rec. [cod. Sin. also] τὴν μεγάλην), which cannot be grammatically defended by the fact that ληνός has two genders; see the lexicons, and cf. xiv. 20; Deut. xvi. 13; Gen. xxx. 38, 41, etc. To the examples already given may be added v. 12 Tdf. and xxi. 14 (Tdf. [Treg.; ^κ* om., ^κ* εχον.]).

In the other writings of the N. T. such anomalies are seldom met with, even in the mss.; for such a combination as *λιδὸν μέγαν* . . . ἥτις in Acts (xi. 28), the reading given by several mss., is very improbable; see above p. 12. On the other hand, in Phil. ii. 1 εἴ τις σπλάγχνα καὶ οἰκτιρμοὶ Lchm. [Tdf. eds. 7, 8, Treg.] is not only the reading almost unanimously [Sin. also] attested, but, however offensive the combination may sound even to our ears, is to be preferred with Grsb. Lchm. [Tdf. 7, 8, Treg.] to the manifest corrections *τινα* or *τι*, which also are by no means satisfactory. We have nothing left us here except to connect *τις*, by virtue of the constr. ad syn. and in view of what precedes, immediately with the abstract idea (*compassion*) which follows, although such a connection is to be justified only by the license of epistolary style. In Mark xiii. 14 Tdf. (even before the discovery of Sin.) had adopted the reading *ὅταν ἴδητε τὸ βδέλυγμα τῆς ἐρημώσεως ἐστηκότα* [so Treg.], the writer having had in mind a dimly conceived Masc. subst., either a heathen statue or a Roman army or something else of the sort; cf. Fritzsche on Matt. xxiv. 15.

Acts iii. 11 *πᾶς ὁ λαὸς . . . ἔκθαμβοι* is quite according to usage; the passage falls under the head of Participles constructed ad synesis, respecting which see especially § 129, 8 p. 129 sq.

OMISSION OF THE SUBSTANTIVE WITH ADJECTIVES.

B. § 123, 5 and N. 5; H. § 509; C. § 506; D. § 899; J. § 436.

Examples of the omission of easily supplied substantives with adjectives are not uncommon in the N. T. Thus by the omission of *ἡμέρα* we have *τῇ ἐχομένῃ, ἐπιούσῃ, τρίτῃ, ἡ ἐξδόμῃ* (Heb. iv. 4), cf. the similar instances § 125, 10 p. 95;

of ὁδός Luke xix. 4 ἐκείνης ἤμελλεν διέρχεσθαι, v. 19 ποίας εἰσενέγκωσιν αὐτόν; of χεῖρ: ἡ ἀριστερά, ἡ δεξιὰ, δεξιὰς διδόναι etc.; of γῆ: ἡ ξηρά, ἡ περίχωρος, etc.; of πύλη John v. 2 ἐπὶ τῇ προβατικῇ; of ἄνδρες (more specifically διάκονοι) Acts xxi. 8 ἐκ τῶν ἑπτὰ (cf. vi. 5); of ἄγαλμα Acts xix. 35 τὸ διοπετές (cf. Eurip. I. T. 950; Herodian 1. 11).

What omitted word is to be supplied is not always so evident as in the above examples, and accordingly it has been proposed to regard the force of the subst. as inhering in the adjective, and (as in § 128, 1 p. 122) not to supply any definite word. With Masculines and Feminines, however, this will hardly do, and accordingly we must, as in all languages, supply a more or less definite idea, although it may be but dimly conceived. Thus the idea of *Time*, conformably to ὁ χρόνος or ἡ ὥρα, ἡμέρα; hence both ἀφ' ἧς 2 Pet. iii. 4; Luke vii. 45 etc. (cf. Col. i. 6, 9), and ἀφ' οὗ, ἐξ οὗ, ἄχρις οὗ, etc., further ἐξ αὐτῆς or ἐξ αὐτῆς Acts x. 33; xi. 11 etc., ἔτι τετραμήνός ἐστιν John iv. 35; *Space, Locality*, as it were after ἡ χώρα, as ἐξ ἐναντίας Mark xv. 39, 72 ἐκ τῆς ὑπὸ τὸν οὐρανὸν εἰς τὴν ὑπ' οὐρανὸν λάμπει Luke xvii. 24, further ἐν δεξιᾷ, plur. ἐκ δεξιῶν, ἐξ εὐωνύμων, and the like; *Breeze*, after ἡ αὔρα: Acts xxvii. 40 τῇ πνεούσῃ; *Water*, agreeably to τὸ ὕδωρ: Matt. x. 42 ποτήριον ψυχροῦ, Jas. iii. 11 ἡ πηγὴ . . . βρῖνει τὸ γλυκὺ καὶ τὸ πικρὸν; more specifically *Rain*: Jas. v. 7 (γεωργὸς μακροθυμῶν) ἔως λάβῃ πρῶτον καὶ ὄψιμον; *Raiment*: John xx. 12 δύο ἀγγέλους ἐν λευκοῖς sc. ἱματίοις (a word which by subsequent correction was added Matt. xi. 8 Rec.), Rev. xviii. 12, 16 περιβεβλημένη βύσσινον, πορφυροῦν, etc.; *Opinion*, in accordance with ἡ γνώμη, in the phrase ἀπὸ μᾶς Luke xiv. 18.

An example also of the omission of a substantive implied in the idea of the verb (τοῦτον ὀλίγας ἔπαισε sc. πληγὰς B. § 123, N. 5) occurs in Luke xii. 47 δαρήσεται πολλάς . . . ὀλίγας (with the Passive according to the usage treated of in § 134, 6 p. 189); and similarly 2 Cor. xi. 24 τεσσεράκοντα παρὰ μίαν ἔλαβον.

Respecting adverbial expressions, like κατ' ἰδίαν, δημοσίᾳ, etc., see B. § 115, 4 p. 266.

REMARK. The opposite case (B. § 123, N. 6), viz. the addition of ἀνὴρ to substantives, as though it were an adjective, occurs only with Luke (xxiv. 19 ἀνὴρ προφήτης, Acts iii. 14 ἄνδρα φονέα, etc.); in respectful addresses (ἄνδρες ἀδελφοί, Γαλιλαῖοι, etc.) only in the Acts.

ADJECTIVES USED INSTEAD OF (ENGLISH) ADVERBS.

B. § 123, 6; H. § 468; C. § 509; D. p. 458 sq.; J. § 714.

- 9 This use is quite current with the N. T. writers, so that it is not worth while to give the separate instances, since they

agree in the main with the specifications given in the Grammars; as, ἐκὼν πράσσω, δευτεραῖοι ἤλθομεν, πύλη αὐτομάτη ἡνοίχθη, ἐστῶτας ἀργούς (Matt. xx. 3), etc. In like manner these authors discriminate accurately between πρῶτος and πρῶτον, e.g. John xx. 4; i. 42 Tdf.; xviii. 13, etc.; μόνος and μόνον, e.g. Rom. xvi. 4; Matt. v. 47, etc.

COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE.

B. § 123, 7; H. § 662; C. § 514; D. § 415; J. § 784.

When the idea or the object with which the comparison is made is apparent at once from the connection, the Comparative not infrequently stands alone, and so gets the look of a Positive, as Acts xvii. 21 τὶ καϊνότερον. Especially is this the case with the Comparative of adverbs, as τάχιον, κάλλιον, μᾶλλον, ἄσσον, περισσotέρω, etc.; cf. p. 69 sq. Moreover, this usage is by no means peculiar to the N. T.; see the literature in Winer 242 sq. (227 sq.).

B. § 123, N. 8; H. § 665; C. § 510; D. p. 392; J. § 784, 2.

Examples of the (pleonastic) strengthening of the Comparative by μᾶλλον are Mark vii. 36 μᾶλλον περισσotέρον ἐκήρυσσον; still stronger Phil. i. 23 πολλῷ μᾶλλον κρείσσον. The strengthening by means of πολὺ, ἔτι, etc. needs no explanation.

Respecting the Comparative force of the Positive see § 149 under ἦ p. 360.

B. § 123, N. 9; H. § 664 sq.; C. § 553; D. p. 396; J. § 870, Obs. 4.

The intensifications of the Superlative (by πολύ, μάλιστα, etc., the particles ὡς, ἥ, etc., the pron. οἷος, etc.) usual in Greek authors do not occur in the N. T. On the other hand, certain constructions are brought forward by the interpreters as (in part intensive) circumlocutions for the Superlative. That sometimes the Positive may in a sense take the place of a Superlative is apparent in Matt. xxii. 36 ποία ἐντολὴ μεγάλη ἐν τῷ νόμῳ; cf. vs. 38. To this may be added Matt. v. 19 (μέγας κληθήσεται), Luke x. 42 (τὴν ἀγαθὴν μερίδα ἐξελέξατο) and the Hebraistic (Gesen. Lehrgeb. p. 692 [Gr. § 117]) phrase, Luke i. (28) 42 εὐλογημένη σὺ ἐν γυναιξίν. But in all these passages our Positive is fully adequate as a translation (and has been used for the most part), so that a peculiar (Hebraistic) *usus loquendi* cannot be founded upon them. Such a peculiarity might sooner be found in the circumlocution for the Superlative formed according to Hebrew precedent (עֲשֵׂה כְּכֹהֵן, see Gesen. as above), if it had been perpetuated in any other expression than τὰ ἄγια ἀγίων, already touched upon

p. 24; for, substantive phrases, such as *βασ λεὺς βασιλέων, κύριος κυρίων*, can hardly be included under this head, as Winer 246 (231) correctly remarks.

Concerning *μικρὸν ὅσον ὅσον* see § 150 p. 373.

INTERCHANGE OF COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE.

- 13 Luther in his translation of the Bible [so A. V.] has availed himself, in a number of passages, of the (German) Superlative instead of the Greek Comparative, (an example, however, which de Wette has not followed); and consequently the opinion has been pretty general, that such an interchange of the degrees of comparison is a characteristic of the N. T. language. That this is not the case modern commentators have shown abundantly, and careful consideration of the sense will teach every attentive reader for himself.

Since, however, it is not to be denied that the modern languages in the majority of these cases would have employed the Superlative or other modes of expression, we will here designate the passages in question; but for the extended exposition of them, in particular of 1 Cor. xiii. 13, reference must be made to the commentaries. Besides this instance, we have Matt. xviii. 1 and the parallel passages (Mark ix. 34; Luke ix. 46), Matt. xi. 11; Luke vii. 28; xxii. 24. We must not number among them the passages in which the nature of the Comparative is preserved by the addition *πάντων*, and at the most we are to assume a very common circumlocution for the Superlative; hence Luther [so A. V. generally] translates such passages also (but with greater reason) by the Superlative: Matt. xiii. 32; Mark iv. 32; 1 Cor. xv. 19. Similar is John x. 29.

- 14 Lastly, it is said that on the other hand the Superlative can stand for the Comparative. This opinion rests upon the connection —
74 occurring here and there in native Greek writers — of the Superlative with the Genitive (e.g. Hom. Od. λ, 482) or with *ῆ*; respecting which see Herm. ad Vig. p. 718 and ad Eur. Med. p. 343 (V. 67). In the N. T. only John's connection of *πρώτος* with the Genitive can here come into account; this, however, receives its natural explanation by the (later) usage spoken of p. 32, according to which *πρώτος* often stands for *πρότερος* (e.g. Matt. xxi. 28, 36, etc.). The passages are John i. 15, 30; i. 42 Tdf.; xv. 18 (Vulg. *prior*).

That the wish of certain interpreters to refer Luke ii. 2 also to this head is thoroughly contrary to philology, has of late been sufficiently demonstrated; see the commentaries of de Wette, Meyer, and especially Winer, R.W.B. under Quirinius, and Gram. 244 sq. (229).

THE ARTICLE.

B. § 124, 2; C. § 548 a.; D. p. 348; J. § 659; W. § 117 (111).

Instead of the indefinite article, *εἷς* without a partitive Gen. following is not infrequently used, as elsewhere also in later writers (Achil. Tat. 4, 22), — accordingly for *τις*. Thus, for instance, but in connection with a participle, Matt. xix. 16 and the parallel passage *εἷς προσελθὼν εἶπεν* (cf. Mark xv. 36); with a substantive, Matt. xxvi. 69 *μία παιδίσκη*, xxi. 19 *συκῆν μίαν*, Mark xii. 42 *μία χήρα*, etc. Among the variants we often find for *εἷς* the reading *τις*, and in the versions *unus* and *quidam*.

With this may be compared the Hebrew use of *אֶחָד* (Sept. *εἷς*) in isolated passages, as 1 Kings xx. (xxi.) 13; Dan. viii. 3, etc., but it is unnecessary to assume that it served as the precedent for the N. T. usage. It is incorrect to refer to this head those passages in which the idea of unity, in contrast with a (mentioned or unmentioned) plurality, must have distinctly hovered before the mind of the writer, as in the Rev. *εἷς ἄγγελος* xviii. 21; xix. 17, *ἐνὸς αἰῶν* viii. 13, etc.

The pleonastic combination *εἷς τις* (but always with a partitive Gen. following) is found in Luke xxii. 50; John xi. 49 (Vulg. *unus*), Mark xiv. 47 Tdf., without a Gen. following Mark xiv. 51 Tdf. but with important variants.¹

THE DEFINITE ARTICLE.

B. § 124, 1. 3 sq.; H. § 526 sqq.; C. § 520 sqq.; D. § 394; J. § 446.

In reference to the definite article the rules and regulations 2 given in the grammars hold good, — so far as in a subject so delicate as this we can talk of rules. For in the endeavor to 75 lay down fixed laws respecting the use of the article, many a learned and laborious inquiry has already come to naught; and the intention ought at length to be abandoned of forcing the use or the omission of the article under precise regulations, which find the proof of their nullity and uselessness in the throng of exceptions which it is necessary to subjoin straightway to almost every rule laid down. For, a writer's sovereign pleasure does not allow itself to be curtailed, whenever it seems good to him (or perspicuity, that supreme law of every

¹ It is not allowable to compare with this the classic use of *εἷς τις*, since in the earlier writers this combination is never used except where it was necessary to express at the same time unity and indefiniteness united, as is evident from Soph. Oed. Tyr. .8; Antig. 262, and the other passages, (see Steph. under *εἷς* p. 289).

intelligent writer or speaker, requires him) to depart even from a well-founded grammatical law. Nevertheless, it is the grammarian's task to settle the nature of the article in its main features, and to elucidate the same by a number of examples, and then to trace back the exceptional uses to their respective principles. It is that of the exegete, to show in every particular passage by what thought the writer was led in one case to use the article, in another and perhaps precisely identical case, to omit it. Accordingly, we shall content ourselves here with selecting from the mass of pertinent material such special cases only as at least approximate to a general use, or rest upon a grammatical basis clearly recognizable.

- 3 Since the use of the article with Names of Persons is wholly variable in the N. T. also (let the use of the names *Jesus*, *Peter*, *Pilate*, in this respect be traced in the Gospels, and that of *Paul* in the Acts), the matter must be left where the general Grammar places it: viz. by using the article the writer means to designate the person as one known or already mentioned; without the article he wishes simply to give his name. Accordingly, when rather unimportant persons are mentioned for the first time, the article is everywhere omitted unless other reasons render its addition desirable.

Such a reason is the desire to be perspicuous. It will be found, for instance, that indeclinable names often have the article, manifestly only to make the case apparent, especially when the name stands in an oblique case; as, Mark xv. 45 ἐδωρήσατο τὸ πτώμα τῷ Ἰωσήφ, Rom. xi. 25 πύρωσις ἀπὸ μέρους τῷ Ἰσραὴλ γέγονεν. When the case is plain from the connection, the art. is commonly wanting; as after a Prep., e.g. ἐκ Σιών, ἀπὸ Ἰακώβ; with a Gen. after a subst., as Acts xiii. 21 ἔδωκεν αὐτοῖς τὸν Σαούλ, υἱὸν Κεῖς, ἄνδρα ἐκ φυλῆς Βενιαμὴν etc. That all such rules, however, are only approximately correct, attentive reading will soon teach.

- 4 It has further been observed, that names of countries have the art. far more frequently than names of cities. This observation is philologically well founded. For the great majority of names of countries are originally adjectives, as ἡ Ἀχαΐα, ἡ Γαλατία, which consequently must be first rendered substantives by the addition of the article; with names of cities, this as a rule is not the case. Again, however, examples of the opposite occur in both cases; and accordingly here, too, the general remarks made in 2 above apply.

On the other hand, it is to be noticed as a constant exception to the above rule, that the common word *ἄγυπτος* never has the art. (for in Acts vii. 11 Lchm. [Tdf. Treg.] the art. has another cause); yet probably for no other reason than because the word originally is not an adjective like the rest. And with what has been already said in § 3 above, agrees perfectly the fact that names of cities after a prep. (*ἐν*, *εἰς*, *ἐκ*) are connected with the art. very much less frequently than where they stand without a prep., especially in the Nominative.

The names of rivers approximate so much to the nature of appellatives that the addition of the article seems to be almost necessary. In the N. T. the art. is never wanting; see the names *Ἰορδάνης*, *Εὐφράτης*, *Σιλωάμ* in the lexicons.

B. § 124, N. 2; C. § 531; J. § 453 β.

Examples of the use and the omission of the art. with *τοιοῦτος* 5 and *τοσοῦτος* are found in the N. T. in sufficient number (cf. e.g. Rom. i. 32; Mark ix. 37; Rev. xviii. 16 with 1 Cor. xi. 16; 2 Cor. iii. 12, etc.) to show that the distinction given in B. l. c. is perfectly observed, (i.e. the prons. are used with and without the art. according as it is either the object so qualified, or the quality as such, that is to be made prominent; and according as reference is made to a description already given, or to one still to be given).

B. § 124, N. 4; H. § 538 c.; C. § 524; D. p. 352; J. § 452.

The use of the art. with possessive prons. is observed by the 6 language of the N. T. so strictly, that no single instance can be adduced of its omission where according to the rule it ought to stand. In the Sept. it is wanting more frequently, but only in certain portions often (e.g. in Prov. *σὴν χεῖρα*, *σὸν οὖς*, *ἐμῇ σοφίᾳ*, etc.), in others never. Where it is wanting in the N. T. the expression is predicative, as then (cf. § 129, 1) the art. must be omitted (e.g. John iv. 34; xiii. 35; xvii. 9; xv. 8, etc.; cf. Luke x. 29, 36; 2 Cor. viii. 23, where, however, the omission of the art. with the following *ἀδελφοὶ ἡμῶν* is erroneous, see § 127; 27 p. 119), or the art. is brought in afterwards in an attributive limitation that follows; as, Phil. iii. 9 *μὴ ἔχων ἐμὴν δικαιοσύνην τὴν ἐκ νόμου*. See below § 125, 3 p. 92 sq.

B. § 124, N. 6; D. § 396; J. § 446; W. p. 115 (109).

The definite art. cannot stand for the indefinite — neither 7 in the N. T. nor in any writer who thinks and writes in Greek; although there are passages enough where *we*, certainly, 77 employ the indefinite art. rather than the definite, or at least might do so. On the contrary, the use of the article has everywhere

its positive reason, inasmuch as the writer conceives the object thus designated, as one sufficiently limited, either from its nature, or by the immediate context. In all cases where the definite article appears to stand for the indefinite, the writer has in mind a more closely defining participle or a relative clause, which if added would have been heavy or superfluous. Often by this addition of the article a certain rhetorical emphasis is laid upon the word (cf. § 129, 1, Remark p. 124). In the translation of all such passages we shall do well if, in order to reproduce the intention of the writer, we avail ourselves likewise as far as possible of the definite article, even against our sense of propriety.

Compare in particular with this section the detailed exposition given § 129, 1 p. 123. To elucidate what has here been said, we will select but a few examples: Matt. xiii. 2 Tdf. [ed. 7] ὥστε εἰς τὸ πλοῖον ἐμβάντα καθῆσθαι *he went into the ship* (which was there, stood ready, etc.), on the other hand, Lehm. [Treg. Tdf.], with equal grammatical accuracy, εἰς πλοῖον *into a ship*, John vi. 3 ἀνῆλθεν εἰς τὸ ὄρος (Luther [so A. V.] inaccurately *a mountain*), 1 Cor. iv. 5 ὁ ἔπαινος γενήσεται ἐκάστῳ ἀπὸ τοῦ θεοῦ, deWette *the praise (deserved)*; cf. Rom. iv. 4; 1 Cor. ix. 18; 2 Cor. i. 17 μῆτι ἄρα τῇ ἐλαφρίᾳ ἐχρησάμην; (where the art. is hard to reproduce in the translation); further, in the standing phrase Matt. viii. 12, etc., ἐκεῖ ἔσται ὁ κλαυθμὸς καὶ ὁ βρυγμὸς τῶν δδόντων, emphatic the well-known, the terrible, pains of hell; so, too, always in the Doxologies e.g. 1 Pet. iv. 11 ᾧ ἔστιν ἡ δόξα καὶ τὸ κράτος etc., Rev. v. 13, etc., see § 129, 22 p. 137. Respecting 2 Thess. iii. 14 see § 125, 2 p. 92.

OMISSION OF THE ARTICLE WITH APPELLATIVES.

B. § 124, N. 7; H. § 530; C. § 533; D. p. 347; J. § 447, 2.

- 1 Since in the N. T. the omission of the article is very common in cases where we employ it, and where in strictness it ought to stand in Greek also, Winer gives to this subject in § 19 a thorough examination, distinguished for the clearness and accuracy of its statements. The result he reaches is this: That the usage of the N. T. in this respect follows closely the four points specified in B. under this head [viz. that the Art. is omitted, 1) with general (especially) abstract terms in apothegmatic sentences, 2) in general adverbial adjuncts, 3) with words individualized by the context, 4) with quasi-proper names]; and that likewise the remark there sub-

joined, viz. "that none of these precepts are settled, and consequently in most cases the art. may still be employed," is completely applicable to the N. T. We will therefore content ourselves here, with confirming somewhat more in detail, and completing, the substance of those four rules, by means of a few examples from the N. T. The article is often wanting, accordingly,

a) With abstract terms, as δικαιοσύνη, ἀγάπη, πίστις, κακία, πλεονεξία, ἁμαρτία, σωτηρία, also when compound: ζωὴ αἰώνιος, δόξα θεοῦ, λόγος ζωῆς, etc.; as, 1 Thess. v. 8 νήφωμεν ἐνδυσάμενοι θώρακα πίστεως καὶ ἀγάπης καὶ περικεφαλαίαν ἐλπίδα σωτηρίας, Gal. v. 5 ἡμεῖς πνεύματι ἐκ πίστεως ἐλπίδα δικαιοσύνης ἀπεκδεχόμεθα.

b) With such appellatives as approximate to proper names. Thus with θεός,¹ κύριος, χριστός, πνεῦμα ἅγιον, ἥλιος, γῆ (but not χώρα), θάλασσα, κόσμος (so e.g. always in the phrase ἀπὸ καταβολῆς κόσμου, hence also in the synonymous ἀπ' ἀρχῆς κτίσεως), further διάβολος and σατανᾶς, the last, however, but extremely seldom, and strictly speaking only in Luke xxii. 3; Acts xiii. 10; for in 1 Pet. v. 8; Rev. xx. 2, etc., the omission is regular. Lastly, ἀντίχριστος in 1 John ii. 18 with Lchm. Tdf. [Treg.] according to the oldest mss. [X* also].

c) With such words as commonly seem to be individualized sufficiently by the connection, as πατήρ, μήτηρ (Matt. x. 37; Luke i. 15, etc.), γονεῖς (Rom. i. 30, etc.), υἱός, ἀνὴρ and γυνή in the sense of husband and wife (Acts xviii. 2 etc.), πόλις, etc. Here belongs also νόμος to denote the Mosaic law, especially in the Pauline Epp., but not in the Gospels (cf. d), and θάνατος, e.g. ἄξιος θανάτου, μὴ ἰδεῖν θάνατον, etc. The combination παῖδες καὶ γυναῖκες also, so common in the classics, occurs Acts xxi. 5 [σὺν γυναιξὶ καὶ τέκνοις].

d) In general adverbial phrases and standing formulas, especially when dependent upon prepositions, as κατὰ μεσημβρίαν, ἀπ' ἀνατολῆς, ἀπ' ἀγορᾶς, ἀπ' ἀγροῦ, ἐν ἀγρῷ, ἐν ὑψίστοις (although an adj., cf. the note below), πίπτειν ἐπὶ πρόσωπον, κατ' ὀφθαλμούς, ἕως and μέχρι θανάτου, ἐπὶ θύραις, ἐν μέσῳ, ἀπὸ τρίτης ὥρας, δείπνου γενομένου, ὅψε σαββάτων, πρὸ καιροῦ, ἀπ' ἀρχῆς, ἐγείρειν and ἀναστῆναι ἐκ νεκρῶν,² and many similar expressions. But in one respect the N. T. usage departs

¹ Even ὕψιστος, which when it stands for God, though as an adj. it ought to have the art., is yet used without it in Luke i. 32, 35, 76; vi. 35. Still more extraordinary is Rev. xi. 16 Lchm. *ἑκοσι τέσσαρες πρεσβύτεροι* for *οἱ πρ.* (Rec. [T. Tr.]).

² Often also *ἀνάστασις νεκρῶν*, but also on the other hand *ἐκ, ἀπὸ τῶν νεκρῶν*. The remark of Winer 123 (117) that the Greeks regularly omit the art. before *νεκροί* needs considerable limitation. For example, in Thucyd. the use of the art. is far more frequent than its omission; and the latter, moreover, occurs for the most part only in connection with τὰ ναυάγια: 1. 54; 8. 106; 4. 14.

manifestly from the classic, viz. even when such adverbial phrases are restricted by a following Genitive to particular cases, and so lose their general character, the art. is frequently wanting; so especially in the Sept. This omission takes place regularly in the Hebraistic circumlocutions for simple prepositions by means of the terms *πρόσωπον*, *χείρ*, *στόμα*, as *πρὸ* or *ἀπὸ* *προσώπου* τοῦ κυρίου, *διὰ* *χειρὸς* ἀνόμων, etc. (see § 133, 20 p. 182; § 146, 1 p. 319); further *ἀπὸ* *ὀφθαλμῶν* σου, *ἐν* *ὀφθαλμοῖς* ἡμῶν (Matt. xxi. 42 quotn.), *ἔπεσον* *ἐπὶ* *πρόσωπον* αὐτῶν, *ἐξ* 79 *ἐφημερίας* Ἀβιά, *ἐν* *ἡμέραις* Ἡρώδου, Νῶε, *εἰς* *ἡμέραν* ἀπολυτρώσεως, *ἐν* *ἡμέρᾳ* ὀργῆς, *εἰς* *οἶκον* αὐτοῦ, *ἐν* *δεξιᾷ* αὐτοῦ or τοῦ θρόνου, *ἀπ'* ἄκρου γῆς *ἕως* ἄκρου οὐρανοῦ, *ἐν* *βίβλῳ* ζωῆς, and many others. Such omissions as belong at the same time to one of the preceding classes (a. b. c.), like the already mentioned *πρὸ* *καταβολῆς* or *ἀπὸ* *κτίσεως* κόσμου, the Pauline phrase *ἐξ* *ἐργῶν* νόμου, *εἰς* *εὐαγγέλιον* θεοῦ, *ἐπὶ* *παροργισμῷ* ὑμῶν, *κατ'* *εἰκόνα* τοῦ κτίσαντος αὐτόν, *εἰς* *ἔπαινον* δόξης αὐτοῦ, *ἐν* *νόμῳ* κυρίου (Luke ii. 23, 24), further *ἐν* *γῇ* Μαδιάμ, Χαναάν, *εἰς* *πόλιν* Δαυείδ, *ἐκ* *γῆς* Αἰγύπτου, etc., may be justified well enough by the ordinary usage. Cf. on this section § 127, 27, 1) p. 119

USE OF THE ARTICLE WITH MORE CLOSELY DEFINED SUBSTANTIVES.

B. § 125, 1 to N. 5; H. § 581sq.; C. § 523; D. §§ 400. 407; J. § 458sq.

- 1 As has been already remarked in speaking of the Possess. Prons. § 124, 6 p. 87, the language of the N. T. remained faithful throughout to the general rules of grammar in reference to the position of the article with a substantive having an attributive adjective: That is to say, it either places the adj. between the subst. and art. (τὸ ἅγιον πνεῦμα); or after the subst., repeating the art. (τὸ πνεῦμα τὸ ἅγιον); even repeating it twice, as Matt. xxv. 41 τὸ πῦρ τὸ αἰώνιον τὸ ἡτοιμασμένον, Rev. viii. 3; ix. 13; xvii. 1. Hence in John, notwithstanding the frequency with which the phrase *ζωὴ αἰώνιος* occurs without the art. (agreeably to § 124, 8 a) p. 89), as soon as the art. precedes it the expression is reversed: ἡ αἰώνιος ζωὴ (xvii. 3), or if the order is retained the art. is doubled (1 John i. 2; ii. 25).

It would hardly be possible to adduce examples on the other side, inasmuch as all the instances in which the adj. stands without the art. after a subst. with the art. are either not genuine or find their grammatical explanation in other ways. Since Winer 133 (126) appears to acknowledge the existence of such exceptional cases, we will mention them here. In 1 John v. 20 the reading of the Rec. ἡ ζωὴ αἰώνιος is now set aside on ms. authority and likewise in Luke xii.

12 τὸ γὰρ πνεῦμα ἅγιον. On Mark v. 36 (τὸν λόγον λαλούμενον) see § 144, 16 p. 802. In John v. 36 Tdf. (ἔχω τὴν μαρτυρίαν μεῖζω τοῦ Ἰωάννου) the word μεῖζω is predicative, and consequently the example belongs to those given below (5 p. 94). 1 Pet. i. 18 ἐκ τῆς ματαίας ὑμῶν ἀναστροφῆς πατροπαράδοτου is quite regular, since the classic Greek authors also are accustomed, after a subst. which already has one attributive, to put a second without the art., as Xen. Ages. 1, 10; Thuc. 6, 31, 5; see other examples of the sort in Bhdy. Syntax p. 323. Accordingly, the common reading also in 1 Cor. x. 3 Tdf. [eds. 2, 7] τὸ αὐτὸ βρώμα πνευματικὸν ἔφαγον may be defended; but the oldest mss. give [N* simply πνευμ. βρώμ.] τὸ αὐτὸ πνευματικὸν βρώμα ἔφαγον [Treg. Tdf.] or ἔφαγον βρώμα (Lchm.); likewise Gal. i. 4 Tdf. [eds. 2, 7] 80 ἐκ τοῦ ἐνεστῶτος αἰῶνος πονηροῦ, where these mss. [so N*] read ἐκ τοῦ αἰῶνος τοῦ ἐνεστῶτος πονηροῦ (Lchm. [Treg. Tdf.]). Matt. xxiv. 45 τίς ἄρα ἐστὶν ὁ πιστὸς δοῦλος καὶ φρόνιμος a native Greek, to be sure, would perhaps not have written; but it finds its apology in the predicative position of the whole expression. In John xii. 9, 12 the reading ὁ ὄχλος πολὺς (B C L [so Tdf. N vs. 9, but in vs 12 he omits the art. with N]) is the only correct one, since ὄχλος πολὺς was regarded as but a single word (*vulgus, the great mass*), and ὁ πολλὸς ὄχλος would sound strange, and very likely give another meaning.

The case is different with adverbial additions to a substantive with the article. According to rule, they also ought always to stand between the art. and the subst., or to be placed after with a repeated art. as is often the case in the N. T.: Rom. vii. 10 ἡ ἐντολὴ ἡ εἰς ζωὴν, Acts xv. 23 τοῖς κατὰ τὴν Ἀντιόχειαν καὶ Συρίαν ἀδελφοῖς τοῖς ἐξ ἐθνῶν; see a multitude of similar passages in Winer 133 (126). But the language of the N. T. has liberated itself somewhat from the traditionary usage (although the beginnings of such a change can be traced even in good classic authors), in that it also subjoins such adverbial adjuncts without the article.

From the examples belonging under this head, however, we must first except (as analogous to some given in 1 above) all those cases in which the subst. is already furnished with a genitival, adjectival, or adverbial attributive (whether inserted or subjoined); as, Eph. i. 15 τὴν καθ' ὑμᾶς πίστιν ἐν τῷ κυρίῳ, iii. 4 τὴν σύνεσίν μου ἐν τῷ μυστηρίῳ, iii. 13 ταῖς θλίψεσίν μου ὑπὲρ ὑμῶν, vi. 21 ὁ ἀγαπητὸς ἀδελφὸς καὶ πιστὸς διάκονος ἐν κυρίῳ, Phil. i. 26 τῆς ἐμῆς παρουσίας πάλιν πρὸς ὑμᾶς, iii. 14 τῆς ἄνω κλήσεως τοῦ θεοῦ ἐν Χριστῷ Ἰησοῦ, Gal. i. 13 τὴν ἐμὴν ἀναστροφὴν ποτε ἐν τῷ Ἰουδαϊσμῷ, Rom. ix. 3 τῶν συγγενῶν μου κατὰ σάρκα, 1 and 2 Thess. i. 1 τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ Θεσσαλονικέων ἐν Θεῷ, 2 Cor. vii. 7; Col. i. 4, 8,

etc. Accordingly, in 2 Thess. iii. 14 the phrase *διὰ τῆς ἐπιστολῆς* belongs to the preceding *τῷ λόγῳ ὑμῶν*, and cannot — as the position and the article indicate plainly enough — be referred to *σημειώσθε* following, for thus it would receive an inappropriate emphasis. More surprising, yet absolutely required by the sense (see the recent commentaries and Winer 220 (206)), is the construction of the phrase *ἐν δόγμασιν* in Eph. ii. 15 with the preceding *τὸν νόμον τῶν ἐντολῶν*; and still more harsh is the Dative *τοῖς δόγμασιν*, which belongs to *τὸ καθ' ἡμῶν χειρόγραφον*, in the parallel passage Col. ii. 14.

But, setting these aside, cases enough are left in which the adverbial adjunct is placed after a subst. limited only by the art., — cases in which exegesis, to be sure, has made manifold attempts to draw the adverbial phrase away from the subst. to other parts of the clause, but in which both position and sense require it to be connected with the subst. Least of all are we compelled to resort to such an apparent grammatical make-shift in cases where the governing subst. is an abstract term whose radical verb is capable of the same adverbial connection; for parallel instances are found even in the earlier prose writers from Herod. and Thucyd. down (see, 81 among others, Poppo on Thucyd. 2, 52; Krüger on Dionys. Historiogr. p. 153), and still more frequently in later authors. From the N. T. e.g. Rom. vi. 4 *τὸ βάπτισμα εἰς τὸν θάνατον* (cf. vs. 3 *εἰς τὸν θάνατον αὐτοῦ ἐβαπτίσθημεν*), 2 Cor. ix. 13 *ἡ κοινωνία εἰς αὐτούς* (agreeably to *κοινωνεῖν εἰς* in § 132, 8 p. 160; and cf. the examples below, 11 p. 95sq.). But such adjuncts also occur in the N. T. often enough where at least the more accurate style requires the repetition of the art.; as, 1 Thess. iv. 16 *οἱ νεκροὶ ἐν Χριστῷ*, 1 Cor. x. 18 *βλέπετε τὸν Ἰσραὴλ κατὰ σάρκα*, Eph. vi. 5 Tdf. [eds. 2, 7; ed. 8, Treg. cod. Sin. *τοῖς κ. σ. κυρίοις*] *τοῖς κυρίοις κατὰ σάρκα* (cf. the parallel passage Col. iii. 22), Eph. iv. 1 *ἐγὼ ὁ δέσμιος ἐν κυρίῳ*, ii. 11 *τὰ ἔθνη ἐν σαρκί*. But to give a complete list of all such passages, and in particular to determine when such adverbial adjuncts belong not to the subst. but to the verb or some other part of the proposition, lies quite beyond the limits of grammar, and must be left to the exegesis of the individual passages, since everywhere the context alone can decide. A portion of these doubtful passages are treated by Winer 137 (130). Cf. 11 p. 95.

- 3 The usage (cf. B. § 125, 3 sub fin.) that, 1) when attributives are placed after with the art., the art. before the subst. is dropped; or, 2) to substantives which (according to § 124, 8 p. 88 sq.) commonly stand without the art., the adjunct, when subjoined, is given with the art., — is quite current in the language of the N. T.

Examples of 1) are Luke xxiii. 49 *γυναῖκες αἱ συνακολουθοῦσαι*, Acts i. 12 *ἀπὸ ὅρου τοῦ κολουμένου ἐλαιῶνος*, vii. 35 *ἀγγέλου τοῦ ὀφθέντος* (cf. vs. 30), 1 Pet. i. 7 *χρυσίου τοῦ ἀπολλυμένου*, Phil. iii. 9 *ἐμὴν δικαιοσύνην τὴν ἐκ νόμου* (cf. vs. 6), i. 11 *καρπὸν δικαιοσύνης τὸν διὰ Ἰ. Χρ.* Rom. ix. 30 *κατέλαβεν δικαιοσύνην, δικαιοσύνην δὲ τὴν ἐκ πίστεως*, John xiv. 27 *εἰρήνην ἀφήμι ὑμῖν, εἰρήνην τὴν ἐμὴν δίδωμι ὑμῖν*, Acts x. 1, 41; xxv. 23; Heb. ix. 2, 3, etc. Examples of 2) are very numerous: Rom. viii. 33 *θεὸς ὁ δικαίων*, Gal. i. 1 *θεοῦ πατρὸς τοῦ ἐγείραντος αὐτόν*, ii. 20 *ἐν πίστει ζωῇ τῇ τοῦ υἱοῦ*, Luke v. 36 Lchm. *ἐπίβλημα τὸ ἀπὸ τοῦ καινοῦ*, Mark viii. 27 *Καيسαρείας τῆς Φιλίππου*; cf. Acts xxvi. 22; 1 Tim. i. 4; iii. 13; iv. 8; 2 Tim. i. 13, 14; ii. 10, etc. etc.

REMARK. Winer's observation 139 sq. (132, cf. ed. 5 p. 159) that in such cases the substantive is strictly speaking always conceived indefinitely, and that the limitation following is equal to an abbreviated relative clause, is at least not to be extended to the above passages; probably, however, there are passages to which it applies. That is, to say, since (as we have already seen § 123, 5 p. 78, and as will be shown at length § 144, 9 p. 294) the participle with the art. often takes the place of a relative clause, such a participle may stand not only after indefinite pronominal expressions, like *τις*, *ἕτερος*, *ἄλλος*, *πολύς* (§ 144, 9 f) p. 295), but in general also after indefinite and consequently anarthrous substantives, as well as after such as are predicative and on this account (according to § (29, 1 p. 123) also dispense with the article; e.g. Jude 4 *παρεῖς-έδυσάν τινες ἄνθρωποι, οἱ πάλαι προγεγραμμένοι εἰς τοῦτο τὸ κρίμα αἰ εβείς*; cf. Luke xviii. 9; Gal. i. 7; Col. ii. 8; Luke vii. 32 *ὅμοιοι παιδίοις τοῖς ἐν ἀγορᾷ καθημένοις*, John v. 2 [Lchm. Treg.] *ἔστιν ἐν τοῖς Ἱεροσολ. κολυμβήθρα, ἣ ἐπιλεγομένη Βηθεσδά*, Acts xx. 19 *μετὰ δακρύων καὶ πειρασμῶν τῶν συμβάντων μοι*, Rom. ii. 14 *ἔθνη τὰ μὴ νόμον ἔχοντα*, ix. 30; Gal. iii. 21 *εἰ ἐδόθη νόμος ὁ δυνάμενος ζωοποιῆσαι, ὥτως ἂν ἦν* etc. Jas. iv. 14 *ἀτμῖς* (pred.) *ἔστε, ἣ πρὸς ὀλίγον φαινομένη*, Acts xix. 11 *δυνάμεις τε οὐ τὰς τυχοῦσας ἐποίει* etc.; and with the omitted participle of *εἶναι*: Phil. ii. 9 *ἐχαρίσατο αὐτῷ ὄνομα τὸ ὑπὲρ πάντων ὄνομα sc. ὄν*. Cf. besides, the examples given in § 144, 9 f) p. 295.

B. § 125, N. 2; H. § 559 d.; C. § 523 c.; S, p. xxxiii. sq.

That the partitive genitive (which, however, frequently appears in a resolved form, see § 132, 6 p. 158) is not inserted between the subst. and art. is plain from many examples, as *τῇ πρώτῃ τῶν ἀξύμων*, *τῇ μιᾷ τῶν σαββάτων*, *οἱ πρῶτοι τοῦ λαοῦ*, *τὸ πλῆθος τῶν μαθητῶν*, *τῆς πόλεως*, etc. Yet discrimination by means of position between the partitive and the ordinary Gen. is almost wholly at an end in the N. T., since in the Gospels and in the Rev. there hardly exists an

instance of insertion (of the ordinary Gen.), and in the Acts and the Epp. also the modern position grows more and more frequent, as ἡ εκπλήρωσις τῶν ἡμερῶν τοῦ ἀγνισμοῦ (Acts xxi. 26), ὁ νόμος τοῦ πνεύματος τῆς ζωῆς ἐν Χριστῷ (Rom. viii. 2), etc.

B. § 125, M. 4; H. § 535; C. § 523 b.; D. p. 360; J. § 458, Obs. 2.

- 5 An adjective without the art., standing either before or after a substantive with the art., is predicative.

Examples (besides John v. 36 adduced under 1 p. 91) are Mark viii. 17 πεπωρωμένην ἔχετε τὴν καρδίαν ὑμῶν, Heb. vii. 24 ἀπαράβατον ἔχει τὴν ἱερωσύνην, 1 Pet. ii. 12 τὴν ἀναστροφὴν ὑμῶν ἔχοντες καλὴν, iv. 8; Heb. v. 14; 1 Cor. xi. 5 ἀκατακαλύπτῳ τῇ κεφαλῇ, Acts xxvi. 24 μεγάλη τῇ φωνῇ φησίν, xiv. 10 Tdf. [eds. 2, 7]; Eph. i. 18 πεφωτισμένους τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς, on which passage compare also § 145, 6 p. 317.

B. § 125, N. 5; H. § 536^{sq.}; C. § 523; D. § 444; J. § 459.

- 6 Examples of the predicative position in the case of ὅλος are countless, see the lexicons; but in the case of the other adjs. mentioned (ἄκρος, μέσος, ἔσχατος) none occur, because the later language is wont to employ them no longer as adjectives but as substantives, and hence to frame its expressions by means of the Neuter of the adj. with a Genitive following; as, τὸ ἄκρον τοῦ δακτύλου or τῆς ῥάβδου, ἐν μέσῳ τῆς αὐλῆς (not ἐν μέσῳ τῇ αὐλῇ) or αὐτῶν or τῶν πρεσβυτέρων, ἕως ἔσχάτου τῆς γῆς, Heb. i. 1 ἐπ' ἔσχάτου τῶν ἡμερῶν (Rec. ἔσχάτων). On the other hand, with the last-mentioned word (ἡμέρα) the common adjectival position is often found, but in the other sense: ἐν τῇ ἐσχάτῃ ἡμέρᾳ not at the end of the day, but on the last day; so τὸν ἔσχατον κοδραντήν, ἡ ἐσχάτη πλάνη, etc.

ARTICLE IN LIEU OF A SUBSTANTIVE, OR WITH A SUBSTANTIVE TO BE SUPPLIED.

B. § 125, 5; H. § 563; C. § 527; D. p. 356; J. § 436.

- 7 In the N. T., besides the common omission of son and daughter when the art. is followed by a Genitive (cf. § 123, 8 p. 81 sq.), that of μήτηρ is also to be noticed, Mark xvi. 1; Luke xxiv. 10 Μαρία ἡ τοῦ Ἰακώβου, Mark xv. 47 Μαρία ἡ Ἰωσήτος (complete in Matt. xxvii. 56; Mark xv. 40); of γυνή, Matt. i. 6 ἐκ τῆς τοῦ Οὐρίου; probably also of ἀδελφός, Luke vi. 16; Acts i. 13 Ἰούδας Ἰακώβου (cf. Jude 1; Winer, R. W. B. under Judas, I. p. 632; Credner, Einl. p. 613; on the other hand, Meyer in ll. cc.), and of πατήρ in the passage Acts vii. 16 Tdf. [eds. 2, 7] (cf. Gen. xxxiii. 19; xxxiv. 6, etc.).

The designation, so frequent especially in the later profane literature, 83
of a person in a broad sense by the phrase οἱ περί τινα, strictly 8
speaking does not occur in the N. T. For in Acts xiii. 13 οἱ περί
Παῦλον plainly means, *Paul and his companions* (Vulg. *Paulus et
qui cum eo*); in xxi. 8 the expression has been discarded; and John
xi. 19 is doubtful: Tdf. πρὸς τὰς περί Μάρθαν καὶ Μαριάμ (Lchm. [Treg.,
cod. Sin.] πρὸς τὴν Μ. κ. Μ.). In Mark iv. 10; Luke xxii. 49 οἱ περί
αὐτόν is to be understood quite literally, *they that were about him*.

On the other hand, the art. οἱ with a following Genitive
is often found in the sense of 'the people, adherents, etc., of a person,'
as Rom. xvi. 10, 11 οἱ Ἀριστοβούλου, οἱ Ναρκίσσου, 1 Cor. i. 11 οἱ Χλόης,
Acts xvi. 33 αὐτὸς (ὁ δεσμοφύλαξ) καὶ οἱ αὐτοῦ, for which in vs. 32 we
have οἱ ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ αὐτοῦ; and transferred to the followers of Christ,
1 Cor. xv. 23; Gal. v. 24 οἱ τοῦ Χριστοῦ. But in Luke v. 33 μαθηταί
is to be supplied from what precedes, and in Mark ii. 18 οἱ Φαρισαῖοι
is the better reading [so Tdf. Treg., after **κ** etc.].

REMARK. Respecting the (doubtful) combinations εἰς ᾄδου, ἐν
Αἰγύπτου, see § 132, 27 p. 171.

B. § 125, N. 6; H. § 563; C. § 523; D. p. 357; J. p. 111 sq.

In general, the designation of persons and things by the 9
simple article (οἱ, τό, τά) with a Genitive or an adverbial
limitation following, is by no means uncommon; and the ex-
amples from the classics may be matched in abundance from
the N. T. Thus with a Gen. following: τὰ Καίσαρος, τὰ τῆς
σαρκός, τὰ τοῦ πνεύματος, τὰ τοῦ πατρὸς μου, τὰ τῆς αὔριου, τὸ
τῆς συκῆς, τὸ τῆς ἀληθοῦς παροιμίας, τὰ ἐαυτῶν ζητοῦσιν, etc.;
with an adverbial adjunct following: οἱ ἐν τῇ Ἰουδαίᾳ, ἀπὸ
Κελικίας, ἀπὸ Ἰταλίας, ἐκ τῆς Καίσαρος οἰκίας, ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ· οἱ
ἐκ περιτομῆς, ἐκ πίστεως· τὰ περὶ ἐμέ, πρὸς τὴν χρεῖαν, κατὰ
τὸν Παῦλον, διὰ τοῦ σώματος· τὸ ἐκ μέρους (1 Cor. xiii. 10 [A.V.
that which is in part], Luth. *Stückwerk*), τὸ ἐξ ὑμῶν (cf. § 128,
2 p. 123), τὰ πρὸς τὴν θύραν (Mark ii. 2 *the entrance-hall*), etc.

B. § 125, 6 and 7; H. § 492; C. § 526; D. § 400; J. § 456.

The same holds true in reference to the use of adverbs with 10
the art. in lieu of adjectives, as ἐν τῷ νῦν καιρῷ, ὁ τότε κόσμος,
ὁ ἔσω ἄνθρωπος, τῇ ἐξῆς ἡμέρᾳ, ἡ ἄνωθεν σοφία, etc., and with
the omission of the substantive: ὁ πλησίον, οἱ ἔξω, εἰς τὸ πέραν,
τὰ ὀπίσω, τῇ σήμερον, ἐπαύριον, ἐξῆς, etc.

REMARK. Far more rarely will adverbs or adverbial phrases be 11
found joined to a subst. that is not provided with the article or

- another attributive, in particular a participle. Such combinations the language sought to avoid in order to preclude possible misunderstandings, to which in the other case, by the insertion of the adverbial qualification between the art. and the subst., the author was not exposed. Yet such combinations have been occasionally permitted, where the context is of such a nature as to exclude in advance every ambiguity; as, for example, in 2 Cor. xi. 23 sq., where *κίνδυνοι ἐκ γένους, ἐν ἐρημίᾳ, ἐν θαλάσῃ, ἐν νηστείαις πολλάκις, ἐν κόποις περισσοτέρως*, stand in the relation spoken of. But elsewhere, also, especially in the Epistles, the interpreter has often found himself compelled to refer adverbial limitations of this sort away from the predicate, and to connect them immediately with preceding or following substantives destitute of both art. and attributive,—substantives which for the most part are either abstract terms (that according to § 124, 8 p. 89 often stand without the art.), or verbals whose stem-verb is capable of a similar construction (cf. 2 p. 92). This procedure must be regarded as the more permissible in the N. T., as we have seen above (2 p. 91) there are so many combinations likewise grammatically loose in which the adverbial adjunct is subjoined to the subst. without the repetition of the article. Thus Mark (i. 23) says briefly *ἄνθρωπος ἐν πνεύματι ἀκαθάρτῳ* *a man* (afflicted) *with an unclean spirit*, in 1 Cor. xii. 31 *καθ' ὑπερβολὴν ὁδόν* is explained by *an excellent way*, Eph. vi. 23 *ἀγάπῃ μετὰ πίστεως*, Gal. v. 5 *πνεύματι ἐκ πίστεως*, 1 Tim. ii. 7 *διδάσκαλος ἐθνῶν ἐν πίστει καὶ ἀληθείᾳ* (cf. § 131, 6 p. 149), Rom. xiv. 17 *χαρὰ ἐν πνεύματι ἀγίῳ* (according to § 133, 23 p. 185), etc.

B. § 125, N. 8; H. § 552 a.; C. § 529; D. p. 502; J. § 456.

- 12 Besides the adverbial expression *τὸ λοιπόν* (Matt. xxvi. 45, etc.), *λοιπόν*, also, without the art. is often used adverbially; see § 128, 2 p. 123. The following also stand adverbially: *τὸ καθ' ἡμέραν* Luke xix. 47; Acts xvii. 11 Tdf. [eds. 2, 7], *τὸ πλεῖστον* 1 Cor. xiv. 27, *τὸ ἐξ ὧν* Rom. xii. 18, *τὰ πολλά* xv. 22.

THE ARTICLE BEFORE ENTIRE SENTENCES.

B. § 125, N. 9; C. § 491; D. § 400; J. § 457.

- 13 The practice of introducing entire clauses by the neuter article *τό* is not uncommon in the N. T. It occurs, 1) before passages quoted in full or in part, which in this way are made parts of the sentence; and, 2) before indirect interrogative clauses, especially in Luke.

Examples of 1) are Matt. xix. 18 *τὸ Οὐ φονεύσεις, οὐ μοιχεύσεις* etc., Gal. v. 14 *ὁ νόμος ἐν ἐνὶ λόγῳ πεπλήρωται, ἐν τῷ Ἀγαπήσεις* etc., Rom. xiii. 9; Eph. iv. 9 (*τὸ ἀνέβη*), Heb. xii. 27 (*τὸ ἔτι ἀπαξ*), Luke xxii.

37 Tdf. [Treg., cod. Sin.]; of 2) Luke i. 62 ἐνένευον τῷ πατρὶ τὸ τί ἂν θέλοι καλεῖσθαι αὐτό, ix. 46; xix. 48; xxii. 2 ἐξήτουν τὸ πῶς ἀνέλω-
σιν αὐτόν, xxii. 23, 24; Acts iv. 21; v. 24 (τὸ τί γένοιτο, according to
Sin.), xxii. 30. Cf. also Rom. viii. 26; 1 Thess. iv. 1. See the com-
mentaries respecting the extremely difficult passage Mark ix. 23, which
according to Lchm. (praef. I. p. 44; II. p. 7) needs emendation, and is
left dubious by the mss.

THE ARTICLE WITH SEVERAL SUBSTANTIVES CONNECTED BY CONJUNCTIONS.

B. § 125, 10; C. § 534; J. 359, 9; cf. S. p. xv.

It will probably never be possible, either in reference to 14
profane literature or to the N. T., to bring down to rigid rules
which have no exception, the inquiry when with several sub-
stantives connected by conjunctions the article is repeated,
and when it is not. Nevertheless, it is the business of the
grammarian to set forth certain established linguistic principles 85
as the foundation of grammatical usage, and to trace back
deviations even, as far as possible, to their analogies.

From this fact alone it follows, that in view of the subjective and
arbitrary treatment of the art. on the part of individual writers (cf.
§ 124, 2 p. 85), it is very hazardous in particular cases to draw im-
portant inferences, affecting the sense or even of a doctrinal nature,
from the single circumstance of the use or the omission of the article;
see e.g. Tit. ii. 13; Jude 4; 2 Pet. i. 1 and the expositors of these
passages, and cf. 17 c) below, p. 100. Such inferences are the more
precarious, as, moreover, amid the conflict of variations, the reading
often can hardly be settled as yet; and the recent editors, therefore,
differ very much on this point.

1) If the connected substantives are of the same gender and 15
number and without attributives, it holds as a general
rule that, a) when the substantives may be regarded as parts of
one whole, as terms belonging together and related or comple-
mentary, it is enough to use the article but once; but, b) if
they denote contrasted, or at least independent, objects or
notions, to be conceived of as separate, the article is repeated.
Nevertheless, the language is by no means bound by this rule,
well founded though it is in the nature of things. The ex-
planation of this, however, lies not in the negligent style of the
writers, but in the impossibility, as a matter of fact, of drawing
a sharp boundary between the two cases. In particular, (a)
in the first case we often find the article repeated, because the

writer, even when the identity is almost complete, may, if he will, mention the members as members, consequently each by itself, without incurring the danger of being ambiguous. In point of fact, at least half of the examples adduced by Winer p. 128 (122) consist of such cases, where similar ideas are connected and yet each has the article. On the other hand, (b) in the second case, i.e. with members which are necessarily to be thought of as separate, we but very rarely find only a single article used, since in such circumstances the mind demands the repetition of the article, and its omission can only take place where the following term, viewed by itself, may also for some reason be used without the art.

The remarks which have been made will be elucidated by the following examples :

- 86 on a). That with terms of kindred nature the art. is now omitted, now repeated, even by one and the same writer, is seen in the numerous combinations of the words ἀρχιερεῖς, γραμματεῖς, πρεσβύτεροι, Φαρισαῖοι, in the Gospels. Thus they occur, for instance, in Matt. (according to the text of Lchm.) with but a single art. in ii. 4; xvi. 21; xx. 18; xxvi. 47; xxvii. 3, 41, with a repetition of the art. in xxi. 15, 23, 45; xxvi. 3; xxvii. 1, 12, 20, 62; and so, too, in the other Gospels. Further, in Luke xv. 6 we read συγκαλεῖ τοὺς φίλους καὶ τοὺς γείτονας, but directly afterwards in vs. 9 τὰς φίλας καὶ γείτονας (where Rec. adds a second τὰς); likewise also with associated proper names, Acts xv. 22 σὺν τῷ Παύλῳ καὶ Βαρνάβᾳ, but in xiii. 43 etc. τῷ Π. καὶ τῷ Β. Other instances of the repetition of the art. with words which are manifestly related or belong together are Mark vi. 21; xiii. 17; Luke i. 52; xi. 39, 42; xii. 11; xx. 20; John ii. 14 (cf. Luke xix. 45 Lchm.); Acts xv. 4, 6 (cf. xv. 2); Rom. vi. 19; Col. ii. 3 Tdf. ([but ed. 8] Lchm. [Treg. 8] om. second τῆς); Rev. vi. 15; vii. 12, etc.

on b). On the other hand, that in the second case the art. is almost indispensable, we see plainly from Acts xxvi. 30 ἀνέστη ὁ βασιλεὺς καὶ ὁ ἡγεμὼν, where if the second art. were omitted we should think of but a single person. Or if we look at 1 Cor. iii. 8 ὁ φυντεῶν καὶ ὁ ποτίζων ἐν εἰσῷ, or compare Mark xi. 9 οἱ προάγοντες καὶ οἱ ἀκολουθοῦντες with 2 John 9 ὁ προάγων καὶ μὴ μένων ἐν τῇ διδαχῇ, we recognize the difference between the two forms of expression instantly. See more instances of the legitimate repetition of the art. in this case in Winer 128 (122), many of which, however, belong to 1 p. 90.

- 16 REMARK. Where several terms are predicated of one and the same object, the article of necessity can only be used once, because otherwise uncertainty would arise respecting the meaning.

This appears further from the phrases, ὁ θεὸς καὶ πατὴρ Col. iii. 17; Eph. i. 3; Phil. iv. 20; 2 Cor. i. 3; 1 Pet. i. 3; Jas. iii. 9, etc.; τοῦ κυρίου καὶ σωτῆρος 2 Pet. ii. 20 Tdf. [Treg.]; iii. 2, etc., Mark vi. 3 ὁ υἱὸς Μαρίας καὶ ἀδελφὸς Ἰακώβου, Acts iii. 14 τὸν ἅγιον καὶ δίκαιον ἡγήσασθε, Tit. i. 15, etc. Likewise with participles used substantively, John xxi. 24 ὁ μαρτυρῶν περὶ τούτων καὶ γράψας ταῦτα, Gal. i. 7 οἱ παράσσοντες ὑμᾶς καὶ θέλοντες etc., Phil. iii. 3 οἱ ... λατρεύοντες καὶ κανχόμενοι, 1 Tim. iv. 3; Luke vi. 49; 2 John 9; see other examples belonging to this head under 17 and 18 below. This is the case, also, even with contrasted predicates (with ἀλλά) 2 Thess. ii. 12. On the other hand, Acts xvii. 18; 2 Thess. iii. 2; 1 Tim. iv. 7, etc., may be regarded simply as the insertion of two adjectives.

2) If the connected members are of the same gender and number, and a) one of them, no matter which, is provided with an attributive limitation which is to be referred to the two (or more) members, as a rule the article is not repeated; or b) if the attributive is connected with one of the members and not to be referred to the other, the art. is used with each member; or c) if each member is provided with its own attributive, the case is essentially the same as that above in 15, and the art. is either repeated or dropped, under the same circumstances as there. Since, however, examples to the contrary are not wanting under a) and b) also, it is plain that all rules of this sort, though grammatically well-founded, are not altogether unyielding; but that, over and above them, the law of perspicuity, or the writer's desire in a particular case to render more perceptible either the independence of the members or their similarity and connection, has great influence over the use and the omission of the article. 17

What has been said will be rendered clear by the following examples:

on a) Without the repetition of the art.: Rom. i. 20 ἡ τε αἰδὼς αὐτοῦ δύναμις καὶ θεϊότης, 2 Cor. i. 6; Heb. iii. 1; Phil. i. 19, 20 κατὰ τὴν ἀποκαταδοκίαν καὶ ἐλπίδα μου, 1 Thess. ii. 12; iii. 7 ἐπὶ πάσῃ τῇ ἀνάγκῃ καὶ θλίψει ἡμῶν διὰ τῆς ὑμῶν πίστεως, 1 Pet. ii. 25; 2 Pet. i. 10, 11; ii. 20 Lchm. [Tdf.], Eph. iii. 5 Tdf. [eds. 2, 7], etc. Exceptions: Eph. iii. 10 ταῖς ἀρχαῖς καὶ ταῖς ἐξουσίαις ἐν τοῖς ἐπουρανίοις, iii. 12; 1 Cor. xi. 27 τοῦ σώματος καὶ τοῦ αἵματος τοῦ κυρίου, Acts xxv. 15; Rev. xiii. 10. In the account of the expulsion of the traders from the temple we read in Matt. (xxi. 12), according to the rule, τοὺς πωλοῦντας καὶ ἀγοράζοντας ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ; on the other hand, in Mark xi.

15 τοὺς πωλοῦντας καὶ τοὺς ἀγοράζοντας ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ; in Luke xix. 45 Lchm. again, according to the rule, τοὺς πωλοῦντας ἐν αὐτῷ καὶ ἀγοράζοντας; but in John ii. 14 τοὺς πωλοῦντας βόας καὶ πρόβατα καὶ περιστερὰς καὶ τοὺς κερματιστὰς καθημένους, where καθημένους manifestly belongs to both classes, but perspicuity required the repetition of the article.

on b) With the repetition of the art.: when the attributive limitation is used with the first member; Mark vi. 21 τοῖς μεγιστᾶσιν αὐτοῦ καὶ τοῖς χελιάρχοις, 1 Cor. i. 28; v. 10 (where with four members the art. quite regularly is repeated only once, since the limiting genitive τοῦ κόσμου τοῦτου belongs by position only to τοῖς πόρνοις, although according to the sense it may be referred to the following members also, which again, as expressing kindred ideas, have the art. in common), Acts vi. 13. When the attributive limitation stands with the second member; Luke i. 58 οἱ περίοικοι καὶ οἱ συγγενεῖς αὐτῆς, viii. 24; Acts vi. 4; xiii. 43; 1 Tim. iv. 6 τῆς πίστεως καὶ τῆς καλῆς διδασκαλίας, 2 Cor. xiii. 2 τοῖς προσημαρτηκόσιν καὶ τοῖς λοιποῖς πᾶσιν. Exceptions (respecting which cf. the Remark, 16 above): Col. ii. 8 τῆς φιλοσοφίας καὶ κενῆς ἀπάτης, 2 John 9. Respecting Acts xv. 23 Lchm. [Tdf. Treg.], see Meyer. It is apparent, moreover, that ambiguity is in every instance avoided by the position of the attributive limitation (either before or after the subst.).

on c) (With all which the examples in 15 are to be compared) — with the repetition of the art.: Mark xi. 15 τὰς τραπέζας τῶν κολλυβιστῶν καὶ τὰς καθέδρας τῶν πωλούντων, 1 Thess. iii. 11; 1 John iv. 6 τὸ πνεῦμα τῆς ἀληθείας καὶ τὸ πνεῦμα τῆς πλάνης, Rev. xi. 4; without the repetition of the art.: 2 Thess. i. 12 τοῦ θεοῦ ἡμῶν καὶ κυρίου Ἰ. Χρ. cf. 2 Pet. i. 1, etc.; Tit. ii. 13 (see 14 p. 97), Phil. i. 19 (because ἡμῶν is to be referred to both members), iii. 10 Lchm. [Treg.] (where the addition of τὴν is not at all necessary, at least grammatically), Jude 4 (see 14 p. 97), 2 Cor. i. 3 ὁ πατὴρ τῶν οἰκτιρμῶν καὶ θεὸς πάσης παρακλήσεως (according to 16 p. 98 sq.), 1 Tim. vi. 15 (cf. 16 p. 98 sq.).

88 3) If the connected nouns differ in gender, the article
18 is as a rule repeated, since in such a case for two (or more) nouns, whether kindred or dissimilar, one article is no longer sufficient; thus, Eph. vi. 2 τίμα τὸν πατέρα σου καὶ τὴν μητέρα, Luke x. 21 κύριε τοῦ οὐρανοῦ καὶ τῆς γῆς, xiv. 26; Rom. viii. 2 νόμος τῆς ἀμαρτίας καὶ τοῦ θανάτου, xvi. 17; Col. iv. 1; Tit. i. 15, etc., and there ought properly to be no deviation from this usage.

Only in very rare cases does the language take the liberty to deviate, viz. where it makes a decided gain in perspicuity by omitting the article, as with substantives so closely united as to make almost a unity

(ὁ μὲν σωφρονῶν καὶ σωφρονοῦσα Plato), or when according to 2) a. an attributive limitation is to be referred to both nouns, or further, where the addition of the art. would have occasioned inconvenience in some way, as Luke xiv. 23 εἰς τὰς ὁδοὺς καὶ φραγμούς, Mark xii. 33 πάντων τῶν ὀλοκαυτωμάτων καὶ θυσιῶν (where the addition of τῶν after the Rec. is positively wrong, on account of πάντων which is manifestly to be referred to both), Luke i. 6; Col. ii. 22 κατὰ τὰ ἐντάλματα καὶ διδασκαλίας τῶν ἀνθρώπων, Rev. v. 12 τὴν δύναμιν καὶ πλοῦτον καὶ σοφίαν καὶ ἰσχύν etc., Acts xxi. 25 τό τε εἰδωλόθυτον καὶ αἷμα καὶ πνικτὸν καὶ πορνείαν (cf., on the other hand, xv. 20 Tdf.).

4) If the connected nouns differ also in number, the genius of the language renders the repetition of the article still more necessary (Col. ii. 13 ἐν τοῖς παραπτώμασιν καὶ τῇ ἁκροβυστίᾳ τῆς σαρκὸς ὑμῶν, Eph. ii. 3, etc.), and no examples to the contrary are found in the N. T. That 1 Cor. iv. 9 establishes no exception, Winer 127 (121), deWette, and others have already observed.¹

THE ARTICLE (PREPOSITIVE AND POSTPOSITIVE) AS A DEMONSTRATIVE.

B. § 126, 2 and 3; H. § 525; C. § 518; D. p. 345; J. § 444.

The use of the prepositive article standing alone as a demonstrative, which was always rather poetic, and accordingly restricted in ordinary prose to single phrases, is still more rare in the N. T., and, strictly speaking, appears there only in the combinations ὁ μὲν and ὁ δέ, (for the poetic quotation in Acts xvii. 28 cannot be taken into account). But even these combinations, also, have been retained only where they take the place of the subject, and moreover are in the Masc. or Fem.

¹ On this whole subject cf. Jatho, Brief an d. Phil. Exc. IV., who, however, has arranged all the examples under the single classification of union and separation of ideas. Important and influential as this distribution in itself considered is, it is nevertheless always an erroneous and one-sided procedure to group the phenomena of speech only according to such abstract classifications, — a procedure which is the more detrimental to grammar as, owing to their elasticity, it is easy to succeed in bringing under them the great majority of phenomena. Form and substance have always, with the N. T. authors as well as with profane writers, at least an equal share in the structure of discourse; and to deny the effect of all the more external influences upon the choice of expressions would be to deprive authors of the instincts of speech. But to lay down the above classification as the only one leads to a disregard of the formal principle; a disregard which betrays itself, among other ways, in the above-mentioned essay in this: that the author (on p. 79) unhesitatingly lays down the principle that in applying this rule it does not make the least difference whether the nouns to be connected are of the same or different gender, (why not, then, number also?).

ὁ, ἡ, οἱ, αἱ; so that all the cases beginning with τ (τό and τα included) must be left out of view. In the oblique cases, as well as in the Nom. neuter, the form of the postpositive, more usual in later prose, everywhere makes its appearance; so that now all these combinations begin with the rough breathing: ὁ δέ, οἱ μὲν (Heb. xii. 10), ὁ μὲν (Matt. xiii. 4), ὁ μὲν . . . ὁ δέ (ib. 8), ὁν, ᾧ, οὗς μὲν, etc.

The only exception, and that, too, more apparent than real, is Eph. iv. 11 (ἔδωκεν τοὺς μὲν ἀποστόλους, τοὺς δὲ προφήτας etc.); for in Mark xii. 5 the reading τοὺς μὲν is now set aside by ms. authority [Sin. also]. In the Nom. Masc. the form of the postpositive sometimes appears instead of that of the prepositive, e.g. ὁς μὲν . . . ὁς δέ Matt. xxii. 5; Rom. xiv. 5, 2; 1 Cor. xi. 21, or the mss. vary, as in 1 Cor. vii. 7; John v. 11 Lchm. [Treg.].

B. § 126, 4; H. § 525 γ.; C. § 518 e.; D. § 390; J. § 444.

- 2 Examples of this use (of ὁ δέ alone as a connective in narration in reference to an object already named) can be brought forward in great number, yet only from the historical writings of the N. T. Let it be noticed, too, that in this case only the forms of the prepositive (ὁ, ἡ, οἱ, αἱ) are chosen, hence the exception (John v. 11 Lchm. [Treg.] ὁς δὲ ἀπεκρίθη) appears suspicious; even here cod. Sin. has ὁ δέ as usual; on the other hand, in one other passage (Mark xv. 23 [Tdf. Treg.]) both the oldest mss. give ὁς δέ, but in opposition to [nearly] all other ms. authorities. The combination καὶ ὁς, καὶ οἱ (B. § 126, 5) does not occur.

B. § 126, N. 4; H. § 525 a.; C. § 518; D. p. 576; J. § 764.

- 3 Of the variations usual in classic Greek instead of ὁ μὲν . . . ὁ δέ, the following are found in the N. T.: Matt. xvi. 14 Lchm. οἱ μὲν . . . οἱ δέ (Tdf. [Treg.] ἄλλοι δέ) . . . ἔτεροι δέ, John vii. 12 Lchm. [Treg.] οἱ μὲν . . . ἄλλοι δέ (Tdf. ἄλλοι, see § 149, 13 b) p. 366) cf. 1 Cor. xii. 8; Acts xvii. 18 τινές . . . οἱ δέ, Mark iv. 4 ὁ μὲν . . . καὶ ἄλλο, Luke viii. 5 ὁ μὲν . . . καὶ ἔτερον. On 1 Cor. xii. 28 see § 149, 12 b) p. 365.

- Further, under this head belong the various and rather Hebraistic constructions with εἰς (יְהִי . . . יְהִי Exod. xvii. 12; 1 Sam. x. 3), of which the following approximate most nearly to Greek usage: ὁ εἰς . . . ὁ δὲ ἕτερος Luke vii. 41 cf. Acts xxiii. 6; less so: ὁ εἰς . . . καὶ ὁ ἕτερος Matt. vi. 24; Luke xvi. 13; xvii. 35 Lchm., etc.; without the art. εἰς . . . καὶ ὁ ἕτερος Matt. vi. 24; Luke xvi. 13; xvii. 34 Tdf. [Treg.] etc., μία [ἡ μία Tdf., cod. Sin.] . . . ἡ δὲ ἑτέρα xvii. 35 Tdf. [eds. 2, 7]; also ὁ εἰς . . . ὁ ἄλλος (but in reference to the last two of seven) Rev. xvii. 10; cf. § 127, 33 p. 122. Those constructions seem to come nearest to the Hebrew usage in which εἰς is repeated. As, however,

according to recent editors the article in this case is always dropped, and the expression is employed in reference to more than two members, its origin may quite as well be found in that mode of speech, natural to common people, which arises from a simple enumeration of the several members (just as in German); as, εἰς ... καὶ εἰς Matt. xx. 21; xxiv. 40; Mark xv. 27; John xx. 12; Gal. iv. 22; compare with this the circumlocution for ἀλλήλων p. 31. Luke uses this combination only in the single passage ix. 33 (as in the parallel passages Matt. xvii. 4; Mark ix. 5), in an enumeration of more than two members. After what has been said, the reading of Grsb. Lchm. etc. in that passage of critical difficulty Mark iv. 8, 20 — according to which in both verses the word ἐν (without the art.) is thrice repeated — gains much in intrinsic probability, [Tdf. Treg. cod. Sin. give εἰς thrice in vs. 8, ἐν in vs. 20]; see p. 30. Lastly, in Gal. iv. 24 the enumeration, begun with μία μὲν, is continued in vs. 26 by another and similar construction which connects closely with what precedes.

PRONOUNS.

οὗτος AND ὅδε, ἐκεῖνος.

B. § 127, 1 b.; H. § 679; C. § 544; D. p. 379; J. § 657 sq.

The difference spoken of between οὗτος and ὅδε (that οὗτος refers *ordinarily* to what *precedes*, ὅδε to what *follows*), although individual cases in support of it might be adduced from the N. T. (Rev. ii. 1, 8, 12, etc.), has lost there its general validity, inasmuch as the use of ὅδε (τοιόσδε, τοσόσδε) is quite isolated, in fact doubtful (Luke xvi. 25 Grsb.; Acts xv. 23 Grsb.; 2 Cor. xii. 19 Grsb.). The N. T. language employs in all cases almost exclusively the other demonstrative forms οὗτος, τοιοῦτος, etc.

In James iv. 13 σήμερον καὶ αὔριον πορευσόμεθα εἰς τήνδε τὴν πόλιν, according to the interpreters τήνδε has the force of an indefinite: *this or that*. As proof of this use, a passage is cited from Plut. Symp. 1, 6, 1 where τήνδε τὴν ἡμέραν is thought to have this signification. Such, however, is not the case; on the contrary, in Plutarch, as everywhere in Greek authors, the pronoun has its full demonstrative force. Accordingly we are not warranted in this single biblical passage in taking the pronoun in any other than the demonstrative sense. The apostle intended, to be sure, any city at option, yet in thought he could point it out definitely; very much as we, too, 91 say in a similar case: into this city here (Germ. *in diese Stadt da*).

The familiar Latin usage, according to which, when two objects are spoken of, whatever be the position of the words,

hic refers to that which at the moment is nearest the thought of the writer and *ille* to the more distant substantive, is quite applicable in Greek prose to the two demonstratives οὗτος and ἐκεῖνος. In the N. T., however, there are but few passages where both demonstrative pronouns make reference in one and the same proposition to two different ideas previously mentioned (see Luke xviii. 14; John v. 38, and cf. Jas. iv. 15). In these passages, as well as in others where οὗτος and ἐκεῖνος occur alone, it can be plainly seen that οὗτος always refers to the leading subject directly under discussion, and ἐκεῖνος to another, ordinarily more distant. Yet the writer in using οὗτος does not allow himself to be disturbed by the accidental proximity of another substantive, especially when the connection manifestly excludes every false reference; and on the other hand, he can for the same reason safely make reference by means of ἐκεῖνος to an object which as respects the thought is subordinate, though as respects position it is nearer. Cf. my Article on ἐκεῖνος in the Stud. u. Krit. for 1860 pp. 505 sqq., and the supplement in Hilgenfeld's Zeitschr. Bd. V. pp. 204 sqq.

In Acts vii. 19; 2 John 7, οὗτος does not occasion the slightest doubt or ambiguity. In 1 John v. 20, also, an impartial interpreter can refer οὗτος only to θεός, and αὕτη in Acts viii. 26 only to ἡ ὁδός (for this is the subject of discourse, not Γάζα which is used merely to designate the way more precisely). Just as plainly does ἐκεῖνος in Acts iii. 13 refer to Pilate, and in Matt. xvii. 27 to στατήρ. Acts iv. 10 sq. may serve to prove how little is to be conceded to the external position, and how, when the connection is plain of itself, the author confides in the reader's good sense. Here there was occasion enough for perspicuity's sake to use the two demonstratives alternately; yet οὗτος stands three times in succession: first (ἐν τούτῳ) referring to ὀνόματι Ἰησοῦ (although ὁ θεός just precedes), then (οὗτος) to the lame man, and the third time (οὗτος) again to Ἰησοῦς.

- 4 There is an analogy to the familiar Latin use of *hic* also in specifications of time (ante hos quinque annos) in Acts i. 5 οὐ μετὰ πολλὰς ταύτας ἡμέρας *after not many days from this*; where, moreover, the position of the words (instead of μετ' οὐ πολλάς) is to be noticed. Similar instances are found in the (later) Greek writers, see Winer 161 (152).

B. § 127, 1 d.; H. § 810; C. § 551 f.; J. § 817, 4.

- 5 The omission of the demonstrative before the relative is so common in the N.T., that it is hardly worth while to adduce examples

of this general custom. That in this respect the writers have made the classic usage quite their own may be seen from the following passages (the examples where attraction occurs besides, will be found § 143, 10 p. 286): John xviii. 26 συγγενὴς ὧν οὐ ἀπέκοψεν Πέτρος τὸ ὥτιον, Mark xv. 12 Tdf. τί θέλετε ποιήσω ὃν λέγετε τὸν βασιλέα τῶν Ἰουδαίων (respecting the Acc. after ποιεῖν see § 131, 6 p. 149); and when the Cases differ: Luke vii. 47 ᾧ δὲ ὀλίγον ἀφέεται, ὀλίγον ἀγαπᾷ, John xi. 3 ἴδε ὃν φιλεῖς ἀσθενεῖ, Rom. iv. 7 μακάριοι ὧν ἀφέθησαν αἱ ἀνομίαι; or are dependent, variously, upon prepositions: 2 Cor. xi. 12 ἵνα ἐν ᾧ καυχῶνται εὐρεθῶσιν καθὼς καὶ ἡμεῖς (for ἐν τούτῳ ἐν ᾧ, see § 133, 23 p. 185); Rom. x. 14 πῶς ἐπικαλέσωνται εἰς ὃν οὐκ ἐπίστευσαν (for τοῦτον εἰς ὃν), John vi. 29 ἵνα πιστεῦσητε εἰς ὃν ἀπέστειλεν (for εἰς τοῦτον ὃν), Heb. vii. 13 ἐφ' ὃν λέγεται ταῦτα, φυλῆς ἐτέρας μετέσχεν (for οὗτος ἐφ' ὃν) etc. On Rom. vi. 21 cf. § 143, 4 b) p. 282. In this way many Relative conjunctive phrases have arisen, as ἀνθ' ὧν *because (of this) that*, ἐξ οὗ *since (the time that)*, ἀφ' οὗ, ἐν ᾧ, etc., see § 147 under the several prepositions.

Before Relative adverbs, also, the demonstratives are frequently dropped: and that, too, not only when they express similar relations (*there ... where*, etc.) e.g. John xx. 19 τῶν θυρῶν κεκλεισμένων, ὅπου ἦσαν οἱ μαθηταί, 1 Cor. xvi. 6 ἵνα με προπέμψητε οὐ ἐὰν πορεύωμαι (for οὐ here answers to the question *whither*, see p. 71), but also dissimilar (*thither ... where*) — a case which with the N. T. authors was very common, in consequence of the want of precision just mentioned in the use of adverbs of place (cf. besides § 151, 2 p. 377); as, John xi. 32 ἦλθεν ὅπου ἦν, vi. 62 ἀναβαίνοντα ὅπου ἦν, Mark v. 40 εἰσπορεύεται ὅπου ἦν i.e. ἐκεῖσε (or ἐκεῖ) ὅπου.

Respecting attraction in such cases see § 143, 12 p. 287.

B. § 127, 1 e.; J. 657, 2.

Οὗτος is often used redundantly, or rather in reference to what follows, before propositions introduced by ὅτι; as, John iii. 19 αὕτη ἐστὶν ἡ κρίσις, ὅτι τὸ φῶς ἐλήλυθεν etc. Rom. ii. 3 λογίζῃ δὲ τοῦτο ... ὅτι ἐκφρεύῃ τὸ κρίμα; 2 Cor. i. 12, etc. Likewise before ἵνα, — respecting which in its connection § 139, 45 p. 240. On the introductory τοῦτο before infinitive clauses see § 140, 7 and 9 pp. 262 sq.

CONSTRUCTIO AD SYNESIN WITH THE DEMONSTRATIVES, ESPECIALLY WITH αὐτός.

The constructio ad synesin as respects gender and number takes place, as with the relative (see § 143, 4 p. 281), so, too, of course with the demonstrative. As this usage harmonizes completely with the genius of the Greek language (B. § 143, 5;

H. § 523; C. § 498 sq.; D. p. 362; J. § 378 sqq.), it is sufficient here to refer to examples: Matt. i. 21 (λαὸν . . . αὐτῶν), xiv. 14 and Mark vi. 46 (ὄχλον . . . αὐτοῖς), Matt. xxviii. 19 (ἔθνη . . . αὐτούς), Rom. ii. 14 (ἔθνη . . . οὗτοι), Mark v. 41 (παιδίον . . . αὐτῇ), 2 Cor. v. 19 (κόσμον . . . αὐτοῖς), Col. ii. 15 (τὰς ἀρχὰς καὶ τὰς ἐξουσίας . . . αὐτούς), 3 John 9. (ἐκκλησία . . . αὐτῶν), Rev. xvii. 16 (τὰ κέρατα καὶ τὸ θηρίον . . . οὗτοι); 1 John v. 21 (τεκνία . . . ἑαυτούς Tdf. [eds. 2, 7] ἑαυτά Lchm. [Tdf. Treg.]) is doubtful. Respecting John xvii. 2 (πάν . . . αὐτοῖς) see § 128, 1 p. 122.

- 8 REMARK. It is an extension of the above usage (an extension which occurs likewise with the relative), to employ the most general of the
93 demonstratives (αὐτός) in reference to a substantive not expressly mentioned but only so far as the sense is concerned contained in what precedes. Thus John viii. 44 ψεύστης ἐστὶν καὶ ὁ πατήρ αὐτοῦ sc. τοῦ ψεύδους,¹ Rom. ii. 26 ἡ ἀκροβυστία . . . αὐτοῦ sc. τοῦ ἐν ἀκρ. ὄντος, Eph. v. 12 τὰ γινόμενα ὑπ' αὐτῶν sc. the children of darkness, to be supplied from σκότος and τέκνα φωτός preceding, John xv. 6 where we find συνάγουσιν αὐτά, owing to the neut. κλήμα and the plurality suggested in τὸς, Gal. iii. 12 ὁ ποιήσας αὐτά sc. τὰ τοῦ νόμου. Not less customary is it to employ the Plural αὐτοί in referring to the inhabitants of a place or country already mentioned, e.g. 2 Cor. ii. 12 sq. (Τρωάδα . . . αὐτοῖς), Matt. iv. 23 (Γαλιλαία . . . αὐτῶν), ix. 35; Acts viii. 5 (Σαμαρείας . . . αὐτοῖς), xx. 2; 1 Thess. i. 9; so that at length the plur. αὐτοί comes to denote in an indefinite way the general idea of *people*, and the reader is left to judge for himself according to the connection what persons or classes of men stand in necessary relation to the substance of the statement. So e.g. in 1 Pet. iii. 14 τὸν φόβον αὐτῶν μὴ φοβηθῆτε, where αὐτῶν means the many suggested in τίς ὁ κακώσων ὑμᾶς; cf. Heb. iv. 8; viii. 8; xi. 28; Acts iv. 5 τοὺς ἀρχοντας αὐτῶν viz. of the Jews, Matt. xii. 9 τὴν συναγωγὴν αὐτῶν viz. of the Galileans (see deWette on iv. 23), Acts x. 10 παρασκευαζόντων αὐτῶν viz. the inmates of the house, Matt. xix. 2 ὄχλοι πολλοί, καὶ ἐθεράπευσεν αὐτούς viz. τοὺς ἀρρώστους αὐτῶν according to xiv. 14; cf. xii. 15; Luke v. 17. According to this usage, too, the indefinite interpretation of αὐτῶν in Matt. xi. 1, and of αὐτοῖς in viii. 4; Mark i. 44; Luke v. 14, seems to be perfectly justified. On the other hand, in Acts xii. 21

¹ This is the current interpretation according to the well-established reading. Yet even ancient expositors took exception to it, and Lachmann, following them, proposes (Vol. II. p. vii of Preface) to read *ὅς ἄν* for *ὅταν*. Then the meaning would be somewhat altered as follows: *whoever speaketh a lie* (cf. Ignat. Ep. interp. p. 283 ed. Dressel *ἐάν τις Χριστὸν ἀρνήται υἱὸν εἶναι Θεοῦ*) *speaketh his own peculiar language, because his father also (ὁ διάβολος) is a liar.*

ἐδημηγόρει πρὸς αὐτοὺς means definitely to the Tyrians and Sidonians (vs. 20).

THE USE OF THE PRONOUN αὐτός.

B. § 127, 2 and N. 1; H. § 668; C. § 540 i.; D. p. 375; J. § 656.

No pronoun appears more frequently in the Scriptures of 9
the Old and New Testaments than αὐτός; indeed, this pronoun is employed to such excess (cf. 26 below p. 118, and § 129, 12 p. 131, § 130, 2 p. 142, § 145, 1 p. 314), that it contributes essentially to the peculiar character which distinguishes biblical from classical Greek.

As respects the pronoun's signification, the ordinary rules (B. p. 307; H. § 669; C. § 540 sq.; D. p. 462; J. § 656) hold good in the main; but in the Nominative there is a noticeable departure from classic usage. Winer 150 (141 sq.), Fritzsche (ad Matt. p. 47), and others assert, indeed, that (as in the classics) αὐτός in the Nominative never stands for the unemphatic *he*, inasmuch as then it is used, either 1) for Jesus in contrast with his disciples, or 2) with a certain emphasis, or 3) only in definite antithesis to other objects. Although it is true that the majority of passages allow themselves to be distributed among these three classes, yet we have not, by doing this, demonstrated the agreement of the biblical use 14
with the classical; and besides, there are passages enough where there is absolutely no hint of emphasis or of antithesis and common classic prose would in no case have employed αὐτός,—an assertion which can be made also even of most of the passages where αὐτός represents Christ.

We will endeavor to make what we have said plain by a number of examples from the Gospels, especially from Luke, with whom the Nom. is most frequent. The language of Luke i. 22 respecting Zacharias: καὶ αὐτὸς ἦν διατείνων αὐτοῖς, in the classics could only mean *he also* or *he himself*. It is, however, the simple continuation of the narrative. And should any one wish to assume an antithesis because other persons were previously spoken of, the antithesis is only such a one as the Greek language ordinarily conveyed by ὁ δέ; otherwise we should be compelled to maintain that there is such an antithesis everywhere, in every narrative, provided only several persons are spoken of. Further in ii. 28, where it is said of Simeon καὶ αὐτὸς ἐδέξατο αὐτόν etc., καὶ αὐτός might be omitted altogether. In xvi. 24, where it is said of the rich man καὶ αὐτὸς φωνήσας εἶπεν etc., either ὁ δέ or simply καί might have been used; for just before, too, he was the subject,

and the mention of Lazarus involves no antithesis. Luke xix. 2 Lchm. [Treg.] καὶ ἰδοὺ ἀνὴρ καλούμενος Ζακχαῖος, καὶ αὐτὸς ἦν ἀρχιτελώνης, καὶ αὐτὸς ἦν πλούσιος, καὶ ἐζήτει etc., where otherwise we should have had either twice a simple apposition, or at most the participle ὢν with ἀρχ. and πλούσ. The peculiarity of the language consists precisely in its being thus dissected into many individual propositions, in which αὐτός is a simple unemphatic repetition of the antecedent subject.

Compare, now, with such sentences, those in which αὐτός or καὶ αὐτός really is emphatic, as vi. 42 πῶς δύνασαι λέγειν· Ἀδελφέ, ἄφες ἐκβάλλω . . . , αὐτὸς τὴν δοκὸν οὐ βλέπων etc., v. 37 ῥήξει ὁ οἶνος τοὺς ἀσκοὺς, καὶ αὐτὸς ἐκχυθήσεται καὶ οἱ ἀσκοὶ ἀπολούνται; vi. 3 ὃ ἐποίησεν Δαυεὶδ, ὅτε ἐπέινασεν αὐτὸς καὶ οἱ μετ' αὐτοῦ, xv. 14; xvii. 16; xix. 9,—although in such passages even it does not seem to be always necessary to employ the pronoun, e.g. iii. 15; vi. 35.

Further, if we look at the passages in which αὐτός stands for Christ (some thirty times, more or less, in Luke), we shall find that, in by far the greater number, the mode of expression or the connection of clauses is at variance with ordinary usage; as, iii. 16, 23; iv. 15; v. 1, 14, 16, 17; vi. 8, 20; viii. 1, 22, 37, 54; ix. 51; x. 38; xi. 17, 28; xvii. 11; xxii. 41; xxiii. 9; xxiv. 25, 28, in all which cases either no pronoun would have been used, or οὗτος or ὁ δέ. On the other hand, it is used with emphasis apparently only in iv. 30; x. 1; xviii. 39; xxiv. 39, in which passages it accords with Greek usage. The weakened force of αὐτός is clearly perceptible in those passages where it is several times repeated; as, xxiv. 36 ταῦτα δὲ αὐτῶν λαλοῦντων αὐτὸς ἔστη ἐν μέσῳ αὐτῶν καὶ λέγει αὐτοῖς, xxiv. 31 αὐτῶν δὲ διηγοίχθησαν οἱ ὀφθαλμοὶ καὶ ἐπέγνωσαν αὐτόν· καὶ αὐτὸς ἄφαντος ἐγένετο ἀπ' αὐτῶν. Cf. John ii. 24; Mark iii. 31 sq.; Acts xxiii. 9, etc.

Similar observations may be applied to the other books, especially the historical, e.g. Matt. iii. 11; v. 4; xiv. 2; xvi. 20, etc. In reference also to a preceding or following Relative, αὐτός is used in the sense of *he, the one*, instead of οὗτος or ἐκεῖνος which alone is customary in such cases in Greek prose, (where αὐτός before a relative always has its proper meaning, *self*); as, Mark xiv. 44 ὃν ἂν φιλήσω, αὐτὸς ἔστιν, Matt. xii. 50 ὅστις ἂν ποιῇ τὸ θέλημα . . . , αὐτὸς μου ἀδελφός etc. Matt. xxvi. 48, etc.; so, too, when a participle stands instead of the relative clause, according to § 125, 3 p. 93, as Luke xxiv. 21 ἡλπίζομεν ὅτι αὐτὸς ἔστιν ὁ μέλλων λυτροῦσθαι etc.

10 What has now been taught in reference to the Nom. Masc. αὐτός, must of course be applied consistently to all other forms of the Nominative, both Sing. and Plur.

Thiersch (de Pentat. vers. Alex. p. 98) asserts that in the Sept. αὐτός is used for *he*, but for the Feminine the demonstrative αὕτη is

regularly employed. This seems to be the case also in the N. T.; at any rate, the numerous examples of αὐτός cannot be matched with a single indubitable instance of αὐτή, still less of αὐταί. Nevertheless, the state of the matter may have been different, since in the case of αὐτῇ and αὐταί it depended only on the accent to make the one form or the other; and in point of fact, the readings often fluctuate (Mark xii. 31; Luke ii. 2; vii. 12; Rom. vii. 10; xvi. 2). Further, if we look at the several passages where at present αὐτῇ stands, we find many which are quite like those with αὐτός given above; to take examples again from Luke: ii. 36 Lchm. [Tdf. Treg.] ('Αννα) αὐτῇ... ζήσασα μετὰ ἀνδρὸς... , καὶ αὐτῇ (Tdf. [Treg.] αὐτῇ) χήρα etc., vii. 12 Lchm. [Treg.] τῇ μητρὶ αὐτοῦ, καὶ αὐτῇ ἣν χήρα (Tdf. om. ἣν [in eds. 2 and 7, not in ed. 8]), viii. 42; 1 Cor. vii. 12, etc. But since in all these and similar passages the Vulgate has *haec*,¹ while αὐτός it always reproduces (and on account of all absence of doubt respecting the form cannot do otherwise) by *ipse*, and αὐτῇ also where it is indubitably the Fem. of αὐτός by *ipsa* (e.g. Luke i. 36; Rom. viii. 21; xvi. 2; 1 Cor. xi. 14; Rev. xviii. 6), recent editors in the above instances have for the most part acquiesced in the form αὐτῇ.

Respecting the Neuter αὐτό, Thiersch (as above) likewise declares that in the Sept. it does not, after the manner of οὗτος, stand for *it*, but that τοῦτο is always used instead. Certainly where *it* (as the Subject) refers to purely abstract ideas, the form τοῦτο may alone have been in use; but that in the more concrete instances (which, however, from the nature of the case cannot occur frequently) the form αὐτό straightway makes its appearance again, is shown once more by a passage from Luke (xi. 14): ἦν ἐκβάλλων δαιμόνιον, καὶ αὐτὸ ἦν κωφόν. 11

Of the Masc. Plur., again, a number of indubitable passages may be adduced, as for example the αὐτοί common in the Sermon on the Mount (Matt. v. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, cf. 3, 10), further Mark ii. 8 Tdf. [eds. 2, 7] (where Tdf. [7th ed.] remarks correctly, *vox ista αὐτοί delenda videri poterat, non item addenda*), Luke ii. 50; ix. 36; xiii. 4, etc. This use becomes more frequent in later authors, presumably through Roman influence.

B. § 127, 2, iii.; H. § 502 b.; C. § 540 d.; J. § 656.

Of the combination αὐτὸ τοῦτο *id ipsum* a considerable number of instances may be brought forward, all of them, too, from the Epistles, viz. Rom. ix. 17; xiii. 6; 2 Cor. v. 5; vii. 11; Gal. ii. 10; Eph. vi. 22; Phil. i. 6; Col. iv. 8; doubtful is 2 Pet. i. 5; once also τοῦτο αὐτό 12 96

¹ Yet the versions do not always agree in this particular; see e.g. Tdf.'s note on Luke ii. 36.

occurs, 2 Cor. ii. 3 ([cod. Sin. also], see the variants). The Masc. αὐτοὶ οὗτοι occurs in Acts xxiv. 15, 20.

REMARK. Respecting the quiescing αὐτός in relative clauses (ὃν . . . αὐτόν) after the example of the Hebrew, see § 143, 1 p. 280.

THE REFLEXIVE PRONOUN.

B. § 127, 3 and N. 3; H. § 670 sq.; C. § 537 sq.; J. § 653 sq.

- 13 In the use of the reflexive pronoun the language of the N. T. has departed essentially from Attic correctness. It retained, indeed, a knowledge of the difference between the reflexives and the simple personal pronoun, for it never uses the reflexive where according to the rule it ought not to stand, e.g. John viii. 18 ἐγὼ εἰμι ὁ μαρτυρῶν περὶ ἐμαυτοῦ, καὶ μαρτυρεῖ περὶ ἐμοῦ ὁ πέμψας με πατήρ, cf. v. 31, 32; Rom. xvi. 2 αὐτὴ προστάτις πολλῶν ἐγενήθη καὶ ἐμοῦ αὐτοῦ, but it very frequently neglects it, and contents itself with the simple personal pronoun instead of the usual reflexives.

To make this plain first in reference to pronouns of the First and Second Pers. (Sing. and Plur.): the simple personals take the place of the reflexives not only, a) in those cases which rest upon the analogy of ordinary Greek usage, that is to say in which the reference to the leading subject is rendered difficult by the intervention of subordinate clauses with a different subject, especially participial and infinitive clauses, e.g. Luke viii. 46 ἔγνων δύναμιν ἐξεληούσαν ἀπ' ἐμοῦ, Acts xxii. 7 ἤκουσα φωνῆς λεγούσης μοι, xxvi. 13; Rom. vii. 23; Col. i. 29; Rev. x. 9 ἀπῆλθα, λέγων αὐτῷ δοῦναί μοι τὸ βιβλ., Matt. xiv. 28 (cf. also the subject-acc. with the Infin. expressed by με, σε, etc., instead of ἐμαντόν, etc., § 141, 4 p. 274); or, b) in those which find a natural apology in the fact that other personal pronouns are coupled with them, as Matt. xvii. 27 λαβὼν δὸς αὐτοῖς ἀντὶ ἐμοῦ καὶ σοῦ, Rom. i. 12 (ὕμῶν τε καὶ ἐμοῦ), Matt. xviii. 15; or, c) where the reference to some other term in the clause, even though it may be merely the article, was more convenient than reference to the subject, as in Gal. i. 17 ἀπῆλθον πρὸς τοὺς πρὸ ἐμοῦ ἀποστόλους, Phil. ii. 23 ὡς ἂν ἀφίδω τὰ περὶ ἐμέ, — hence uniformly σου, μου, instead of σεαυτοῦ, etc., when the personal pronouns are used in place of the possessives (see 19 below, p. 115); but also, d) where the reflexive force of the pronoun goes back directly to the subject, — yet particularly, only where the oblique case is preceded by a preposition, as βάλε ἀπὸ σοῦ, μὴ σαλπίσσης ἔμπροσθέν σου, παράλαβε μετὰ σοῦ, ἄρατε ἐφ' ὑμᾶς, etc. (Matt. v. 29, 30; xviii. 8, 9; vi. 2; xviii. 16; xi. 29, etc.); but the regular construction also occurs especially in John: ἐλκύσω πρὸς ἐμαντόν, περὶ σεαυτοῦ μαρτυρεῖς, ἄγε

μετὰ σεαυτοῦ, etc. But where the case is governed immediately by the verb, the reflexive forms in the Singular are constantly used, as βάλε, σῶσον, δείξον σεαυτόν, ἔπεχε σεαυτῷ, ἀγάλλω ἑμαυτόν, ἔκρινα ἑμαυτῷ τοῦτο,—even ἔδοξα ἑμαυτῷ *mihi videbar* (Acts xxvi. 9), although among the Greeks themselves the expressions δοκῶ μοι and μοι δοκῶ were common enough (see Steph. sub voce); in the Plural, on the other hand, the forms of the reflexive of the 3d Pers. ἑαυτοῖς, ἑαυτούς, etc. (respecting which see 15 below, p. 113) are almost always used in this case, and such instances as Matt. vi. 19, 20 (μὴ θησαυρίζετε ὑμῖν θησαυρούς), Eph. iv. 22 (see § 141, 4 p. 274) are extremely rare.

As respects the reflexive pronoun of the Third Person, it is to be noticed first of all, that according to the more recent collations it exists only in the fuller form ἑαυτοῦ, -ῆς, etc. (not αὐτοῦ, etc.). It has, accordingly, been assumed that in all cases where the forms αὐτου, αὐτω, αὐτον, etc. (not εαυτου) appear, they must be marked with the smooth breathing, and consequently the reflexive is not used. This procedure was occasioned by observing the usage of the Sept., and has been confirmed, 1) by observing that of the 2d Pers., also, only the fuller form σεαυτοῦ, etc., has been preserved; and, 2) that the reflexive forms of the 1st and 2d Pers. began to be used with considerably less frequency (see the preceding section); 3) by the usage of ordinary prose, in which (B. § 127, N. 3) a marked vacillation began likewise to show itself in the employment of the forms αὐτοῦ and αὐτοῦ, etc.; 4) by the difference in position commonly observed in connection with the two forms (αὐτου and εαυτου) in a possessive relation (see on this point 20 below, p. 116); 5) by noticing that before the forms αὐτου, etc., when decidedly reflexive in sense, the prepositions ἐπί, κατά, etc., are never aspirated after elision, see Tdf. praef. ad Vet. Test. p. xxxiii [ed. 3]; ad N. T. xxvi. [ed. 2; lviii sq. ed. 7]; Winer 152 (143).

If, now, we compare together the cases in which the forms αὐτοῦ, etc., and those in which ἑαυτοῦ, etc., are given, we shall find what was just now said in reference to the first two persons to be in the main substantiated in reference to the third also, inasmuch as αὐτοῦ, etc., are used almost exclusively in a possessive relation (therefore for *suus*), and in general in all the cases given above (13 p. 110) where immediate reflex reference to the verb is in any way obstructed. If, however, especial emphasis made the reflexive form necessary,—that is to say, 1) if in specifications of possession not merely the notion *his*

(*suis*), but his *own* (*suum ipsius*, etc.), was to be expressed; 2) in case of the emphatic repetition of the subject after verba dicendi in the construction of Acc. with Infin. (see § 141, 4 p. 274); and 3) if the case of the reflexive was governed immediately by the verb (often also after a preposition), — the fuller forms *ἐαυτοῦ*, etc., (so far as we can be sure about the MSS. in this matter) made their appearance.

- 98 EXAMPLES. 1) Of *αὐτοῦ*, etc.: in a possessive relation, Matt. x. 35 ὁ εὐρὺν, ὁ ἀπολέσας τὴν ψυχὴν αὐτοῦ, Luke ii. 7 ἔτεκεν τὸν υἱὸν αὐτῆς, and so on times without number; in immediate dependence on a participle, Mark x. 32 ἤρξατο λέγειν τὰ μέλλοντα αὐτῷ συμβαίνειν, Acts ix. 4 ἤκουσεν φωνὴν λέγουσαν αὐτῷ, Heb. xii. 2, etc., or on an infinitive, Eph. i. 4 ἐξελέξατο ἡμᾶς ... εἶναι ἡμᾶς ἁγίους κατενώπιον αὐτοῦ; as subject of the Infin. after verba dicendi — a case which can occur but seldom, since according to rule in Greek the reflexive subject is separately expressed only for the sake of emphasis, and then *ἐαυτόν* must be used, Acts xxv. 21 τοῦ Παύλου ἐπικαλεσαμένου τηρηθῆναι αὐτόν (where there is no emphasis, and yet the repetition of the subject was necessary, cf. § 141, 4 p. 274); after prepositions, John ix. 21 αὐτὸς περὶ αὐτοῦ λαλήσει, Acts xv. 22 ἐκλεξαμένους ἄνδρας ἐξ αὐτῶν, xvi. 3 τοῦτον ἠθέλησεν σὺν αὐτῷ ἐξελεῖν, Heb. xiii. 21; Mark ix. 16 τί συνζητεῖτε πρὸς αὐτούς (cf. i. 27); — with unaspirated consonants preceding, Matt. iii. 16 ἐρχόμενον ἐπ' αὐτόν, Luke vi. 3, 4; Rev. ix. 11 (where Grsb. and Rec. give ἐφ' αὐτῶν, a correction; [cod. Sin. *ἐαυτῶν*]).

2) Of *ἐαυτοῦ*, etc., for *his own*: Luke xiii. 34 ὅρnis τὰ ἐαυτῆς νοσσία, xi. 21 τὴν ἐαυτοῦ αὐλήν, Matt. viii. 22 τοὺς ἐαυτῶν νεκρούς, etc., cf. 20 below, p. 116; as subject after verba dicendi, see for examples § 141, 4 p. 274; in immediate dependence on the leading predicate, with and without a preposition, ἀπαρνησάσθω ἐαυτόν (Matt. xvi. 24; Mark viii. 34), ποιεῖν ἐαυτὸν βασιλεία (John xix. 12), ταπεινοῦν (Matt. xviii. 4, etc.) ὑψοῦν (Matt. xxiii. 12, etc.) ἀπολέσαι (Luke ix. 25) εὐνουχίζειν (Matt. xix. 12) ἐαυτόν, ἀγαπᾶν τὸν πλησίον ὡς ἐαυτόν (Mark xii. 33), ἵνα ἀγοράσωσιν ἐαυτοῖς (Matt. xiv. 15), βασιλεῖα μερισθεῖσα καθ' ἐαυτῆς (Matt. xii. 25), ἀνέστη ἐφ' ἐαυτόν (Mark iii. 26), etc.; to this last class there are but few exceptions.¹

¹ These seem to be John ii. 24 ἐπίστευεν αὐτόν (Grsb. *ἐαυτόν*), xix. 17 βαστάζων αὐτῷ τὸν σταυρὸν ἐξῆλθεν (yet with both the other forms as variants; [Tdf. *ἐαυτῷ*], Grsb. *τὸν σταυρὸν αὐτοῦ*), Acts xiv. 17 Lchm. [Tdf. Treg. *ἐαυτόν*], Rev. viii. 6 Lchm. [T.Tr. *ἐαυτοῦ*] ἠτοίμασαν αὐτούς (Tdf. [eds. 2, 7] *ἐαυτοῦς*, cf. xix. 7), xviii. 7 ἐδόξασεν αὐτήν (Grsb. *ἐαυτήν*). Since in this single class of cases the reflexive is used almost without exception with the first and second Persons also (13 p. 111), consistency seems to require that in these passages too, the reflexive, i.e. the aspirated form, be retained, unless we choose to restore the fuller form *ἐαυτόν*, etc., which is that presented, as a rule, by MSS. (Matt. *ἐν*. 30 does not belong here.)

B. § 127, N. 5; H. § 672; C. § 589; J. § 654, 2 b.

It is now universally acknowledged, that in authors of every age, prose writers as well as poets, the reflexive of the 3d Person often takes the place of the reflexive of the 1st or 2d Person. In the N. T. this occurs especially with the Plural reflexives. The following seems to be the account of the matter: Since the pronoun *αὐτός* as a reflexive had lost its proper sense of *self* and all emphasis, *ἐμαυτόν*, *σεαυτόν*, etc., only signifying *me*, *thee*, etc. (like the English *myself*, *thyself*), it became necessary in the Sing., if the precise idea *my* etc. *self* was to be expressed, to write the words separately *ἐμὲ*, *σὲ αὐτόν* or *αὐτὸν σέ*, etc. This was not the case in the Plural, where the two senses *us* (reflex.) and *ourselves*, etc., could not be distinguished so well as in the Singular; on the contrary, the separation of the two pronouns would naturally suggest to the mind the meaning *us* etc. *ourselves*. Accordingly the usage gradually grew up, after the unquestionable precedent of the earlier writers (see, for instance, in prose, Thuc. 1, 82 τὰ αὐτῶν ἐκποριζόμεθα, Demosth. Phil. p. 52 εἴπερ μὴ ἑαυτῶν ἀπεγνώκατε, de Cor. p. 252, 14; 282, 2; Chers. p. 95, 5; Plat. Phaed. p. 78 δεῖ ἡμᾶς ἀνερέσθαι ἑαυτούς), in case the reflexive of the 1st or 2d Pers. Plur. was to mean simply *us*, *you*, without emphasis, to employ the form of the reflexive of the 3d Pers. Plur. consisting likewise of a single word, especially as by doing so no ambiguity could arise in any way. In the N. T. this usage has already become so thoroughly established that the disjoined forms (*ἡμᾶς αὐτούς*, etc.) are no longer used as mere reflexives, but when they occur have manifestly the force of *us ourselves*, etc.

Instances of the Plural are very numerous and completely established by the mss.; that is to say,

Of the 2d Pers., Matt. iii. 9 μὴ δόξετε λέγειν ἐν ἑαυτοῖς, xvi. 8; xxiii. 31 μαρτυρεῖτε ἑαυτοῖς, xxv. 9 ἀγοράσατε ἑαυταῖς, xxvi. 11 ἔχετε μεθ' ἑαυτῶν, Mark ix. 50; xiii. 9 βλέπετε ὑμεῖς ἑαυτούς, xiv. 7; Luke xii. 1, 33, 57; xvi. 9 etc.; John v. 42; vi. 53 etc.; Acts v. 35; xiii. 46 etc.; Rom. vi. 11, 13, 16 etc.; 1 Cor. vi. 7, 19 etc. On the other hand, Acts xx. 30 ἐξ ὑμῶν αὐτῶν ἀναστήσονται ἄνδρες (not reflexive); 1 Cor. vii. 35 πρὸς τὸ ὑμῶν αὐτῶν σύμφορον *for your own profit*; xi. 13 ἐν ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς κρίνατε *judge by yourselves*.

Of the 1st Pers., Acts xxiii. 14 ἀνεθεματίσαμεν ἑαυτούς, Rom. viii. 23 αὐτοὶ ἐν ἑαυτοῖς στενάζομεν, xv. 1 ὀφείλομεν ... μὴ ἑαυτοῖς ἀρέσκειν,

1 Cor. xi. 31; 2 Cor. i. 9 (twice), iii. 1, 5, etc. On the other hand, 2 Thess. i. 4 ὥστε ἡμᾶς αὐτοὺς ἐν ὑμῶν ἐγκυχᾶσθαι *so that we ourselves boast*.

REMARK. Of the Singular, it is true, hardly an unquestionable and satisfactory instance can be adduced from the N. T. In Gal. v. 14 Tdf. [ed. 2] reads again with the Rec. ἀγαπήσεις . . . ὡς ἑαυτόν, but by far the greater number of the ancient mss. [*Ν* also] and authorities give σεαυτόν (Lchm. Grsb. [Tdf. eds. 7, 8, Treg.]). In John xviii. 34, again, the most important mss. ([*Ν*] B C L) have ἀπὸ σεαυτοῦ λέγεις (Lchm. [Treg.]), instead of ἀφ' ἑαυτοῦ (Grsb. Tdf.). On the other hand, examples are common in the apocr. writings, e.g. Protev. 9, 1; Thom. 7, 2; Nicod. 3, 2; Ep. Ignat. ad Trall. 3, etc. It is noticeable that in the classics, also, when the Sing. forms, ἑαυτοῦ etc., appear to be so used, there is almost always considerable variation in the readings, but not in the case of the Plural; see e.g. the variants on Xen. Mem. 1, 4, 9 (where almost all the oldest and more important mss. give σεαυτοῦ); 2, 1, 7. 30; 2, 6, 35; Anab. 6, 6, 15; 7, 5, 5; Cyr. 1, 6, 35. 44; 5, 1, 20; Plat. Phaed. p. 91 C.; Protag. p. 312 A.; Amat. p. 136 D.; 100 Alcib. II. p. 143 C. etc. Since it is often the inferior and later mss. which offer the 3d Pers., we may assume thus much at least as certain: that the usage was in later times pretty generally (in the Plural almost exclusively) prevalent, and that it must have been very familiar to the copyists; hence Apollon. Synt. 3, 2 (p. 195 B) expressly instructs us οὐ γὰρ φάμεν ἑαυτὸν ὑβρισα ἢ ἑαυτὸν ὑβρισας, ἑαυτοὺς δὲ ὑβρί-
-σαμεν. Consequently, the common assumption (see e.g. Kühner on Mem. 1, 4, 9; Meyer on Gal. 5, 14) that the copyists out of *ignorance* changed the 3d Person into the 1st or 2d, may be given up as erroneous, if not in all, at least in many, passages of ancient authors, and certainly in the two from the N. T. given above. See besides, Bhdy. Synt. p. 272, and the copious references on the subject in Matth. p. 1088; Ellendt, Lex. Soph. I p. 272.

THE PRONOUNS *τις, τίς, ὅστις*.

B. § 127, 4; H. § 688; C. § 548; D. § 412; J. § 659.

- 16 The Indef. Pron. *τις, τι* in the pregnant sense of a man of importance, something great, or merely of the emphatic *something* in opposition to *nothing* (see Herm. ad Vig. nott. 112, 113), is not unknown in the N. T.

E.g. Acts v. 36 Θεοδᾶς λέγων εἶναι *τινα* ἑαυτόν (viii. 9 in full: εἶναι *τινα* ἑαυτόν μέγαν); Gal. vi. 3 εἰ δοκεῖ *τις* εἶναι *τι* μῆδεν ὦν (just as in Plat. Apol. p. 41 E.), ii. 6; vi. 15, etc. Cf. on this head § 129, 5 p. 127

B. § 127, 5; H. § 682; C. § 566; D. p. 382; J. § 872.

Instances of the combination of two questions into one (indirect) interrogative clause, are rare. Such appear to be Mark xv. 24 βάλλοντες κλῆρον τίς τί ἄρῃ, Luke xix. 15 ἵνα γνοῖ τίς τί διεπραγματεύσατο. 17

REMARK. For the use of τίς, τί sometimes instead of the simple relative (or of the indirect interrogative clause instead of the relative clause), see § 139, 58 p. 251. It likewise takes the place of πότερος (e.g. Matt. xxi. 31) in reference to two, like ὁ εἰς for ὁ ἕτερος c. p. 30.

B. § 127, N. 10; H. § 681 b.; C. § 550; J. § 816.

The looser use of the relative pron. ὅστις, in so far as it refers to precisely-defined objects, is constantly gaining ground in the later language (see Steph. Paris ed. sub voce p. 2309) and also in the N. T., as numerous examples show: Luke ii. 4 εἰς πόλιν Δαυείδ, ἥτις καλεῖται Βηθλέεμ, Rom. xvi. 6, 12 ἀσπάσασθε Μαριὰμ, ἥτις πολλὰ ἐκοπίασεν εἰς ὑμᾶς, Luke xxiii. 18 τὸν Βαραββᾶν, ὅστις ἦν . . . βεβλημένος εἰς φυλακὴν, Gal. iv. 26 ἡ ἄνω Ἱερουσαλὴμ . . . ἥτις ἐστὶν μήτηρ ἡμῶν. See besides, Matt. xxi. 33; Acts xvii. 10; Rom. xi. 4; Eph. i. 23; iii. 13; 2 Tim. ii. 18; Rev. xii. 13, etc. That besides, and indeed in by far the majority of cases, ὅστις has its legitimate general force, it is not necessary to state. 18

PERIPHRAIS FOR THE POSSESSIVES BY MEANS OF THE PERSONAL PRONOUNS, THE REFLEXIVES, AND ἑαυτός.

B. § 127, 7, 1); H. § 675; D. p. 352 sq.; J. § 652, 3.

The substitution of the genitives μου and σου for the possessives of the 1st and 2d Pers. Sing. predominates in the New Testament as in the Old — (the adjectives ἐμός and σός are employed oftenest by John); and the ear had already become so accustomed to this mode of expressing *mine* and *thine*, that (according to 13 p. 110 above) it was everywhere¹ resorted to, even when classic Greek would have been obliged to employ the reflexive pronouns ἐμαυτοῦ and σουτοῦ. Their position is uniformly according to the rule: that is, they either precede the article or follow the noun. 19

Examples: ὁ ἀδελφός σου, μου τοὺς λόγους, σου τὴν κλίνην, μου ὑπὸ τὴν στέγην (Matt. viii. 8, according to § 147, 31 p. 343); for reflexives: John viii. 49 τιμῶ τὸν πατέρα μου, Rom. i. 8 εὐχαριστῶ τῷ θεῷ μου, Matt. v. 24 ἄφες τὸ δῶρόν σου . . . διαλλάγηθι τῷ ἀδελφῷ σου . . . καὶ πρόσφερε τὸ δῶρόν σου, vii. 4, 5, etc. 101

¹ The only contrary example, 1 Cor. x. 33 τὸ ἐμαυτοῦ σύμφορον, finds its explanation from § 132, 23 p. 169 as an objective, not possessive, genitive, and from the antithesis to τῶν πολλῶν.

B. § 127, 7, 2); H. § 538; C. § 523 sq.; D. p. 353; J. § 452.

- 20 On distinguishing between the forms αὐτοῦ and ἐαυτοῦ, etc., in the place of the Poss. Pron. of the 3d Pers. see 14, p. 111 above. As to their position, with substantives which have the article it is, in the main, the regular one, see e.g. Mark viii. 35 (Vat. Sin.); yet here and there (as in classic authors also, see B. § 127, N. 12) instances to the contrary are found:

1) Of αὐτοῦ, -ῆς, etc. Those instances have a foundation in usage where αὐτοῦ, etc., get an intermediate position because there are already other attributive limitations between the art. and the subst., as Matt. xxvii. 60 ἐν τῷ καινῷ αὐτοῦ μνημείῳ, Acts iii. 21 τῶν ἀγίων ἀπ' αἰῶνος αὐτοῦ προφητῶν, 1 Pet. i. 3 κατὰ τὸ πολὺ αὐτοῦ ἔλεος, ii. 9; v. 10; 2 Pet. i. 9 τῶν πάλαι αὐτοῦ ἁμαρτιῶν. The intermediate position of αὐτοῦ is also justifiable when it has a reflexive sense, as Tit. iii. 5 κατὰ τὸ αὐτοῦ ἔλεος, Heb. ii. 4 κατὰ τὴν αὐτοῦ θέλησιν, Rom. iii. 25. Yet instances where it is not reflexive are Rom. xi. 11 τῷ αὐτῶν παραπτώματι, iii. 24; Jas. i. 18; 1 Thess. ii. 19; Heb. vii. 18 διὰ τὸ αὐτῆς ἀσθενές. In the Gospels there are no examples of the sort.

2) Of the irregular position of ἐαυτοῦ, -ῆς, etc.: Matt. xviii. 31 τῷ κυρίῳ ἐαυτῶν, xxv. 1, 4, 7; Luke xii. 36; xv. 5; xvi. 5; xxii. 66; Gal. vi. 4, 8 (elsewhere, however, Paul always has the regular position: Eph. v. 28, etc.); Matt. xxi. 8 ἐαυτῶν τὰ ἱμάτια, Luke xxiii. 48 ἑαυτῶν τὰ στήθη, Acts xxi. 11.

B. § 127, 7, 3); H. § 675 sq.; C. § 538; J. § 652.

- 21 To express the possessives of the 1st and 2d Persons Plural, again, the periphrasis with ἡμῶν and ὑμῶν is incomparably more frequent than the adjective pronouns. Thus, for instance, *our* in the Gospels is rendered only by ἡμῶν, *your* in 102 Matt. and Luke in like manner only by ὑμῶν; in Luke ὑμέτερος occurs only twice (vi. 20; xvi. 12), but not in connection with a subst.; in John against two passages with ὑμέτερος there are some thirty with ὑμῶν, and so on.

As respects position, ἡμῶν and ὑμῶν, just as is the case with αὐτοῦ, never in the historical books occupy the intermediate place, (but always stand either before the art. or after the subst.); in the other books this position is also comparatively rare, and indeed there is (as in 20 above) no deviation from Greek usage when in addition another adjective or adverbial limitation stands between the art. and subst.; e.g. Rom. vi. 6 ὁ παλαιὸς ἡμῶν ἄνθρωπος, 2 Cor. iv. 16 ὁ ἔξω ἡμῶν ἄνθρωπος, v. i; Rom. vi. 12; 1 Pet. i. 18; v. 9 τῇ ἐν κόσμῳ ὑμῶν ἀδελφότητι. 2 Pet. i. 10 Lchm.; iii. 15; Jude 3 Lchm. [Tdf. Treg.],

20; but only such examples depart from usage as Rom. xvi. 19 ἡ ὑμῶν ὑπακοή, 1 Cor. ix. 12 τῆς ὑμῶν ἐξουσίας. Yet this intermediate position is peculiar only to the style of the Apostle Paul; see besides, 2 Cor. i. 6; vii. 7 (three times); viii. 13, 14; xi. 8; xii. 19; xiii. 9; Phil. i. 19, 25; ii. 30; Col. i. 8; 1 Thess. iii. 7,—(all with ὑμῶν).

B. § 127, N. 12; D. p. 353; J. § 652, 2.

The non-enclitic form of the 1st Person ἐμοῦ is never used in dependence on substantives except when it stands in connection with other genitives (in which case σου also must retain the accent); as, Rom. i. 12 πίστεως ὑμῶν τε καὶ ἐμοῦ, xvi. 13 τὴν μητέρα αὐτοῦ καὶ ἐμοῦ. Hence in Matt. xvi. 23 we are not to read σκάνδαλον εἰ ἐμοῦ (Lchm. [Tdf. Treg. N*]), but, according to good authorities, either μου (Tdf. [eds. 2, 7]) or the Dative ἐμοί (cod. D). The accent is also retained of course when the pronoun is strengthened by αὐτοῦ, -ης: Luke ii. 35 καὶ σοῦ δὲ αὐτῆς τὴν ψυχὴν, Rom. xvi. 2.

B. § 127, N. 13; C. § 533; D. p. 353, 372; J. § 656, 4.

The peculiar classic usage of strengthening the possessive adjective pron. by the Genitive of the substantive pron. αὐτοῦ, -ῶν, etc. (Lat. *suum ipsius*, etc.) to express the idea of *own*, no longer appears in the language of the N. T.¹ As a substitute for it, the language in expressing this idea avails itself very commonly of the simple adjective ἴδιος; which thus, when it has no special emphasis, frequently takes the place of the reflexive used possessively, particularly of the 3d Person.²

Accordingly ἴδιος stands in the reflexive-possessive sense of the 103 First Pers. (*my* etc. *own*) 1 Cor. iv. 12, of the Second Pers. (*thy* etc. *own*) Luke vi. 41; Eph. v. 22; 1 Thess. ii. 14; 2 Pet. iii. 17, of the Third Pers. (for αὐτοῦ, etc.) very frequently in all parts of the N. T. (never in the Rev.); see among other passages Matt. xxii. 5; Luke vi. 44; John i. 42; Acts i. 25; Rom. x. 3; 1 Cor. iii. 8 etc.; 1 Tim. iii. 4, 5; Heb. iv. 10; Jas. i. 14: 1 Pet. iii. 1, 5; Jude 6, etc.

¹ As analogous may be noted Paul's τῇ ἐμῇ χειρὶ Παύλου, at the end of several Epistles.

² That ἴδιος is in fact used quite in the sense and stead of αὐτοῦ etc. is manifest not only from the variants and parallel passages, as in Luke ii. 3 εἰς τὴν αὐτοῦ πόλιν Lchm. [Tdf. Treg.], τὴν ἰδίαν πόλιν Tdf. [eds. 2, 7] (cf. vi. 41; Mark xv. 20, etc.), but also from the fact that the expressions are exchanged one for the other without any sensible difference, as in 1 Cor. vii. 2; Eph. v. 22, 28, and in 2 Pet. ii. 22 the proverb (Prov. xxvi. 11 κύων . . . ἐπὶ τῶν αὐτοῦ ἐμετον) is reproduced κύων ἐπιστρέψας ἐπὶ τὸ ἴδιον ἐξέραμα. The Latin versions also frequently translate it simply by *suus*.

It is noticeable that in the following passages the Genitive αὐτῶν is added to this ἴδιος to strengthen it, just as in Greek it is added to the Possessives: Acts i. 19 τῇ ἰδίᾳ διαλέκτῳ αὐτῶν, Tit. i. 12 τὸς ἴδιος αὐτῶν προφήτης, 2 Pet.¹ iii. 3, 16 κατὰ τὰς ἰδίας αὐτῶν ἐπιθυμίας, πρὸς τὴν ἰδίαν αὐτῶν ἀπώλειαν.

- 24 Hence ἴδιος with the article used substantively (οἱ ἴδιοι, τὰ ἴδια) takes the place of the constructions current in ordinary classic usage: οἱ ἑαυτοῦ, τὰ ἑαυτοῦ, etc.; as, John i. 11; viii. 44, etc.; Acts xxi. 6; 1 Thess. iv. 11; 1 Tim. v. 8, and with the addition of αὐτοῦ (cf. 23 above) Acts xxiv. 23. It stands likewise for τὰ ἡμῶν αὐτῶν: Luke xviii. 28 ἡμεῖς ἀφέντες τὰ ἴδια.
- 25 Ἰδιος appears to be used more in its strict sense (*proprius*) in such passages as John vii. 18 ζητεῖ τὴν δόξαν τὴν ἰδίαν, x. 3, 4; Acts iii. 12; xxviii. 30; Gal. vi. 9; Rom. viii. 32; Heb. ix. 12, etc. Thus Capernaum as the city in which Jesus dwelt and taught (Matt. iv. 13; Mark ii. 1, etc.) is called in reference to him ἡ ἰδία πόλις Matt. ix. 1.

B. § 127, 8; H. § 527 d.; C. § 530 e.; D. p. 353.

- 26 It is to be noticed as a prominent peculiarity of N. T. usage, that where classic Greek, even in later (post-Christian) authors, manifestly avoids adding possessive limitations, as superfluous, indeed offensive, they are nevertheless subjoined in by far the majority of cases. This usage was occasioned, without doubt, by the language of the Septuagint; which, in consequence of the literal translation of the Hebrew original, contains manifold constructions of the sort, as a comparison of the Sept. with the Hebrew text shows on almost every page.

- The following examples may serve to illustrate this very frequent (pleonastic) use: Matt. xxiii. 5 πάντα τὰ ἔργα αὐτῶν ποιοῦσιν πρὸς τὸ θεαθῆναι, xiii. 44 ἀπὸ τῆς χαρᾶς αὐτοῦ ὑπάγει καὶ πωλεῖ πάντα, John ii. 23 θεωροῦντες αὐτοῦ τὰ σημεῖα ἃ ἐποίει, Matt. ii. 15 (quotn.) ἐκάλεσα τὸν υἱόν μου, ix. 18 ἐπίθες τὴν χεῖρά σου, Luke iv. 11 (quotn.); x. 27 (quotn.); xi. 46 ἐν τῶν δακτύλων ὑμῶν οὐ προσψάετε τοῖς φορτίοις, Matt. xvii. 8; xviii. 8, etc. If in anything syntactical, it is in precisely this uncommonly frequent employment of the possessives μου, σου, αὐτοῦ, etc. in which, throughout the Greek of the Bible, the Hebrew
- 104 tinge becomes apparent. Yet instances are not wanting of genuine Greek constructions, as e.g. Matt. xxvii. 24 λαβὼν ὕδωρ ἀπενύφατο τὰς χεῖρας, Mark viii. 1 Tdf. [Treg.] προσκαλεσάμενος τοὺς μαθητάς (cf.

¹ With the author of this Ep. the predilection for the expression with ἴδιος seems, to judge from the little that is left us, to have completely suppressed the other mode of expression by means of ἑαυτοῦ, etc.

Matt. xv. 32), etc.; and in this particular undoubtedly much may be set down to the account of scribes accustomed to this form of speech, when we consider that the cod. Vat. especially is devoid of an innumerable multitude of these superfluous adjuncts. Cf. with this idiom the excessive use of the pron. αὐτός 9 above, p. 107, and the Hebraism οὗ ... αὐτοῦ in § 143, 1 p. 280.

Finally, as respects the article, the language of the N. T. 2. is not so consistent in the case of possessive limitations consisting of the Gen. of the subst. pron., as in those that are adjectival (§ 124, 6 p. 87); inasmuch as it omits the article not only, 1) where the omission is allowable according to the rules given § 124, 8 p. 88, but also, though far less frequently, 2) where according to general rules the art. is demanded.

Examples of 1), as well when the possessive limitation is a substantive pron. as when it is an actual subst., are comprised among those already given in § 124, 8 p. 88;

Of 2) Matt. xix. 28 ἐπὶ θρόνου δόξης αὐτοῦ, xxv. 31; Luke i. 72 μνησθῆναι διαθήκης ἀγίας αὐτοῦ, ii. 32 δόξαν λαοῦ σου Ἰσραήλ, Jas. i. 26 Tdf. [Treg. cod. Sin.] μὴ χαλιναγωγῶν γλῶσσαν αὐτοῦ ἀλλὰ ἀπατῶν καρδίαν αὐτοῦ (Lchm. ἑαυτοῦ), v. 20 ἐκ πλάνης ὁδοῦ αὐτοῦ. (Passages like Luke xiii. 19 εἰς κήπον ἑαυτοῦ, xv. 29 οὐδέποτε ἐντολὴν σου παρήλθον, 1 Cor. iv. 14 ὡς τέκνα μου can at all events, according to the principles laid down B. § 124, N. 4, be so interpreted that the substantives dispense with the article because not limited.) This omission takes place sometimes also where the possessive limitation is a substantive, as 1 Cor. x. 21 οὐ δύνασθε τραπέζης κυρίου μετέχειν καὶ τραπέζης δαιμονίων, 1 Tim. v. 10 εἰ ἀγίων πόδας ἐνύψεν, 1 Pet. iii. 12 ὀφθαλμοὶ κυρίου ... καὶ ὄτα αὐτοῦ ... πρόσωπον δὲ κυρίου, Rev. ii. 1, 8, 18 Lchm.

In a manner quite analogous the article sometimes falls away also, 28 where according to ordinary Greek usage it is apparently necessary, in the possessive limitation expressed by ἴδιος (23 p. 117); e.g. 2 Pet. ii. 16 ἔλεγξιν ἔσχεν ἰδίας παρανομίας, i. 3, 20; 1 Cor. vii. 7; Tit. ii. 9 δούλους δεσπόταις ἰδίοις ὑποτάσσασθαι. In other passages the omission of the article is according to rule, as in the adverbial limitations (§ 124, 8 d) p. 89) κατὰ ἰδίαν πρόθεσιν, καιρῷ ἰδίῳ, καιροῖς ἰδίοις, κατ' ἰδίαν; or in sentences like John v. 18 πατέρα ἴδιον ἔλεγεν τὸν θεὸν (where it is a predicate). In 1 Cor. xv. 38 the mss. fluctuate between ἴδιον σῶμα (Lchm. [Treg. Tdf. N*]) and τὸ ἴδ. σ. (Tdf. [eds. 2, 7]).

POSITION OF Οὗτος, ἐκεῖνος, πᾶς, ETC., WITH THE ARTICLE.

B. § 127, 9; H. § 537 sq.; C. § 524; D. § 398; J. § 453 sq.; S. pp. xviii. sq.

The usage in this matter had become so established, that 29 offences against it do not occur in the N. T. Hence we find

105 invariably either *αὕτη ἡ πόλις, ἀμφότερα τὰ πλοῖα, πᾶς ὁ ὄχλος*, or *ἡ γῆ ἐκείνη, τὰ ῥήματα ταῦτα*, etc. Though *πᾶς* does appear frequently without an article (*πᾶσα σὰρξ, πᾶν δένδρον, μετὰ πάσης προθυμίας, πάντες ἄνθρωποι, Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ πάντες*, etc.), yet this is quite according to analogy, because the statements are general and unqualified, or they fall under the class of cases treated of in § 124, 8 p. 88. Whenever the number is presented as limited, the article is never missing; hence *πάντες οἱ μαθηταί, πάντας τοὺς προφήτας, αἱ θύραι πᾶσαι*, etc.

The insertion of *πᾶς*, too, between the article and substantive rests upon classic precedent: Acts xix. 7 *ἦσαν δὲ οἱ πάντες ἄνδρες ὡσεὶ δώδεκα* i.e. the whole number of the men was twelve (cf. xxvii. 37), xx. 18 *μεθ' ὑμῶν τὸν πάντα χρόνον ἐγενόμην throughout the whole time* (more emphatic than *πάντα τὸν χρόνον*), Gal. v. 14 *ὁ πᾶς νόμος ἐν ἐνὶ λόγῳ πεπλήρωται* the law in its entire compass and contents, 1 Tim. i. 16 *τὴν ἅπασαν μακροθυμίαν* the entire fulness of his longsuffering.

30 REMARK. Although *ἐκαστος*, which is commonly used substantively, always appears without the art. in the few passages in which it is conjoined to a subst. as an adjective, yet no exception from ordinary usage can be established on this fact, since all the passages may be brought under the same rules which applied above to *πᾶς* without the art.: Luke vi. 44 *ἐκαστον δένδρον*, John xix. 23 *ἐκάστῳ στρατιώτῃ* (the number of the soldiers has not been previously mentioned), Heb. iii. 13 *καθ' ἐκάστην ἡμέραν*, Rev. xxii. 2 *κατὰ μῆναν ἐκαστον*. So we find in Thucyd. *κατὰ τὸν ὀπλίτην ἐκαστον, καθ' ἐκάστην τὴν ἡμέραν* used interchangeably with *καθ' ἐκάστην χάρακα, κατὰ ἔτος ἐκαστον*; in Herod. *ἐπ' ἡμέρας ἐκάστης* and *τὸν δήμαρχον ἐκαστον*, etc.

The common phrase *εἰς ἐκαστος* is likewise found in the classics also: Thuc. 1. 77; 2. 60, etc. Respecting *ἀνὰ εἰς ἐκαστος* see p. 30.

B. § 127, N. 15; H. § 538; C. § 524 c.; D. p. 352; J. § 453, Obs. 1.

31 Further, the article is regularly wanting, when the demonstrative takes the place of the predicate, or the substantive following must be taken as a predicate and separated from the demonstrative.

Of this rule there are many good examples in the N. T.: Rom. ix. 8 *ταῦτα τέκνα τοῦ θεοῦ* sc. *ἐστίν*, Gal. iii. 7 *οἱ υἱοὶ εἰσιν Ἀβραάμ*, iv. 24; 1 Thess. iv. 3 *τοῦτο γάρ* (sc. *ἀπέχσθαι ἀπὸ τῆς πορνείας*) *ἐστὶν θέλημα τοῦ θεοῦ*, Luke i. 36; xxi. 22. As an objective clause: John iv. 54 *τοῦτο ἄλλιν δεύτερον σημεῖον ἐποίησεν* *this was the second sign which* etc., ii. 11 *ταύτην ἐποίησεν ἀρχὴν τῶν σημείων*. With *ἐκεῖνος*: John vii. 44 *ἐκεῖνος ἀνθρωποκτόνος ἦν*, x. 1; and in an objective clause, x. 35

εἰ ἐκείνους εἶπεν θεούς. Here belongs also the much debated passage Luke ii. 2 Lchm. [Treg.] αὐτῇ ἀπογραφῇ πρώτη ἐγένετο ἡγεμονεύοντος τῆς Συρίας Κυρίου [Tdf. \aleph^* ἐγένετο πρώτη]; and therefore the addition of the article is by no means necessary (Winer, R.W.B. under Quirinius).

PERIPHRASTIC FORMS OF THE NEGATIVES.

106

Instead of the negatives οὐδεὶς and μηδεὶς, weakened as they were by daily use, the N. T. language employs several more emphatic modes of expression, effected by resolving these negatives into their component parts, viz.

1) The phrase, current among the Greeks also, οὐδὲ εἰς (B. § 70), as Matt. xxvii. 14 πρὸς οὐδὲ ἐν ῥῆμα, John i. 3 χωρὶς αὐτοῦ ἐγένετο οὐδὲ ἐν ὃ γέγονεν, Acts iv. 32; Rom. iii. 10 οὐκ ἔστιν δίκαιος οὐδὲ εἰς (still stronger vs. 12 οὐκ ἔστιν ἕως ἐνός, after Ps. xiv. 1, 3).

2) The simple separation of the two parts of οὐδεὶς (i.e. οὐ and εἰς, see B. § 70, 1), but reversing their order, thus: εἰς (μία) . . . οὐ; as, Matt. v. 18 ἰῶτα ἐν ἡ μία κεραία οὐ μὴ παρέλθῃ, x. 29 ἐν ἐξ αὐτῶν οὐ πεσεῖται, Luke xi. 46; xii. 6, etc.

3) The expression, imitated from the Hebrew or borrowed from the Septuagint, οὐ (μὴ) . . . πᾶς, but always written separately, so that the negative comes immediately before the predicate (just as in the Heb. כֹּל . . . לֹא e.g. Exod. xx. 10; Judg. xiii. 4; 2 Sam. xii. 3, etc.): Matt. xxiv. 22 οὐκ ἂν ἐσώθῃ πᾶσα σὰρξ, Luke i. 37; Acts x. 14 οὐδέποτε ἔφαγον πᾶν κοινόν, 1 Cor. i. 29 ὅπως μὴ καυχῶνται πᾶσα σὰρξ, Gal. ii. 16; Rev. xxi. 27. The Greeks would have preferred to express themselves by means of a double negation, or to use τὶ instead of πᾶν, — both which expressions also are common enough in the N. T. e.g. Matt. xxii. 16; Mark xiv. 60, etc.; viii. 26; Rom. ix. 11; Rev. vii. 1 μὴτε ἐπὶ τι (Rec. [Tdf. \aleph] πᾶν) δένδρον.

Similar in meaning, but probably of a different origin, is the opposite arrangement of the two words, πᾶς . . . οὐ (μὴ), in the following passages: Rev. xviii. 22 πᾶς τεχνίτης οὐ μὴ εὐρεθῇ ἐν σοὶ ἔτι, xxii. 3; 2 Pet. i. 20; Eph. v. 5 πᾶς πόρνος . . . οὐκ ἔχει κληρονομίαν, iv. 29 πᾶς λόγος σαπρὸς ἐκ τοῦ στόματος ὑμῶν μὴ ἐκπορευέσθω. This mode of expression had its origin, we may suppose, in the circumstance that when the writer began his sentence an affirmative predicate was hovering before his mind, as is plain in passages where an affirmative predicate follows the negative one immediately:¹ John iii. 16 ἵνα πᾶς

¹ Whether the celebrated passage 1 Cor. xv. 51 Tdf. [Treg. Alf.] — (on the origin of Lchm.'s reading see Rückert in loc. This greatly interpolated passage ran, as we may suppose, originally thus: πάντες . . . κοιμηθησόμεθα [μὲν] οὐ, πάντες δὲ ἀλλαγησόμεθα; cf. cod. Sin.) — is to be explained in the same way is doubtful,

ὁ πιστεύων μὴ ἀπόληται ἀλλ' ἔχῃ ζωὴν αἰώνιον (cf. vs. 15), vi. 39 ἵνα πάν . . . μὴ ἀπολέσω ἐξ αὐτοῦ, ἀλλὰ ἀναστήσω αὐτό etc. (on the order see 107 § 151, 4 p. 379), which affirmat. ve predicate, too, in other passages must be supplied from the negative, as in John xii. 46; 1 John ii. 21; iii. 15.

Somewhat anomalous, but referable to the above rule, are Rev. vii. 16; ix. 4 (οὐδὲ πᾶν καῖμα, etc.), where the preceding predicates (οὐ μὴ πέσῃ, μὴ ἀδικήσουσιν) must for substance be supplied after the negative οὐδὲ; on ix. 4 cf. besides § 148, 8 p. 352.

The difference in meaning provided that the negative comes immediately before πᾶς and belongs to it is made plain by such passages as Matt. vii. 21; xix. 11; John xiii. 10, 11, 18; Acts x. 41, etc. Compare besides the adverbial expressions οὐ πάντως and πάντως οὐ in § 151, 19 p. 389.

B. § 127, 10; H. § 538 e.; D. p. 463; J. § 454, 8.

33 That ἄλλος with the article is exchanged, without difference of meaning, with ὁ ἕτερος (the other of two), we have already seen in noticing the expressions substituted for ὁ μὲν . . . ὁ δέ, § 126, 3 above, p. 102. Other instances, also, not connected with this combination are pretty frequent, as Matt. v. 39 ὅστις σε ῥαπίζει εἰς τὴν δεξιὰν σιαγόνα σου, στρέψον αὐτῷ καὶ τὴν ἄλλην, xii. 13; John xix. 32; xx. 3, 4, 8, etc.

NEUTER ADJECTIVES.

B. § 128, 3; H. § 496; C. § 507; D. p. 388; J. § 436, 2.

1 In accordance with the familiar metonymy by virtue of which abstracts are used in a concrete sense (thus in the N.T. frequently e.g. ἡ περιτομή, ἡ ἀκροβυστία Rom. ii. 26; iii. 30; Gal. ii. 7 etc., αἰχμαλωσία Eph. iv. 8), the neuter Singular of adjectives and participles also is employed to set forth a plurality of concrete objects in their union.

Examples: John xvii. 2 ἵνα πᾶν ὃ δέδωκας αὐτῷ, δώσῃ αὐτοῖς ζωὴν αἰώνιον (respecting the arrangement see § 151, 4 p. 379), vi. 37; 1 John v. 4; Heb. vii. 7 τὸ ἔλαττον ὑπὸ τοῦ κρείττονος εὐλογεῖται (where ὑπό with the Gen. makes reference to an author, § 147 p. 340).

and has been disputed particularly by Meyer among recent writers, — whom Winer 555 (517) agrees with. Yet the earlier interpretation (Olsh., deWette, Rückert, etc.) ought not to be held to be “a make-shift opposed by the context and without warrant or example” in view of the similarity of the above two passages from John, even notwithstanding the repetition of πάντες. At least the difficulty does not lie in the grammatical construction (respecting the omission of μὲν cf. the two passages from John and § 149, 11 p. 364, and especially § 148, 14 p. 355), but in the obscure contents of the (repeated) πάντες. In interpreting the passage, 1 Thess. iv 15–17 is to be specially compared.

Similar is 2 Thess. ii. 6 καὶ νῦν τὸ κατέχον οἴδατε, for which subsequently vs. 7 the Masc. ὁ κατέχων is used; see deWette's excursus on the passage p. 132. For examples of the Neuter Plural in a concrete personal sense see 1 Cor. i. 27, 28; Gal. iii. 22. The (good classic) use of the Neuter Participle instead of the simple Substantive (kindred in sense or in derivation) is found especially in Luke; as, τὸ εἰωθός or εἰθισμένον for ἔθος (iv. 16; ii. 27), τὸ γεννώμενον i. 35, etc. See Credner, Einl. p. 135.

B. § 123, N. 4; H. § 552 a.; C. § 509; D. p. 388 sq.; J. § 436, 2.

That the Neuter Sing. and Plur. with the article is often used 2
adverbially has already been remarked § 125, 12 p. 96. The remark
holds true also of the Neuter Sing. and Plur. without the art., e.g.
λοιπόν *henceforth, for the future*, and (in the Epistles) as a conjunction (8
consequently, furthermore, ergo ceterum: Mark xiv. 41; Acts xxvii.
20; 2 Cor. xiii. 11; 2 Tim. iv. 8; μέσον *in the midst*, Phil. ii. 15
(Grsb. ἐν μέσῳ); πολλά *multum* (i.e. both *sæpe* and *vehementer*) Matt.
ix. 14 [Treg.]; Mark v. 23, etc. (see Wahl, under πολὺς). On the
phrase εἶναι ἴσα θεῷ see § 129, 11 p. 131.

REMARK. An isolated Hebraism is the use of the Fem. Sing. in 3
a quotation from the O. T. for the Neuter: Matt. xxi. 42; Mark xii.
11 (παρὰ κυρίου ἐγένετο αὕτη καὶ ἔστιν θαυμαστή etc.) — taken
from Ps. cxviii. 23 and originating in the literal translation of the
Fem. (as Neut.) רַחֵם. See Gesen. Lehrgeb. p. 661 [Gr. § 105, 3].
On πρώτη πάντων ἐντολή see § 150, 6 p. 374.

THE NOUN IN CONSTRUCTION.

SUBJECT AND PREDICATE.

B. § 129, 2; H. § 535; C. § 534; D. § 394; J. § 469.

The Predicate, if it is a noun, naturally dispenses with the 1
article so far forth as it is to be affirmed of the subject merely
as an idea, i.e. when taken as a general and unlimited con-
ception; as, John iv. 24 πνεῦμα ὁ θεός, Rom. x. 4 τέλος γὰρ
νόμου Χριστός, Acts xix. 26 οὐκ εἰσὶν θεοὶ οἱ διὰ χειρῶν γινώ-
μενοι where, therefore, οἱ γινόμενοι sc. θεοί is the subject. Yet
the article is admissible as soon as the predicative idea is
limited, i.e. restricted to something conceived as within definite
limits, or assumed as known, or as previously mentioned or
designated. In the N. T. its use is frequent, especially in
John (Winer adduces in § 17 [5th ed.; cf. 7th ed. § 18, p. 114
(109)] alone more than eighty instances of the sort, and the
number could be easily increased); and on comparing them,
the admissibility, indeed necessity, of the article is everywhere

perceptible, for they can be conveniently distributed into the three following classes :

a) The predicate, a substantive, contains an idea (generally known or previously mentioned) definitely limited. To make the distinction clear, compare the above passage from John (iv. 24) with 2 Cor. iii. 17 ὁ δὲ κύριος τὸ πνεῦμά ἐστιν, viz. the Spirit of which we are speaking, which emanated from Christ and is operative in his church; or Rom. vii. 7 ὁ νόμος ἁμαρτία (ἐστίν;) with 1 John iii. 4 πᾶς ὁ ποιῶν τὴν ἁμαρτίαν καὶ τὴν ἀνομίαν ποιεῖ, καὶ ἡ ἁμαρτία ἐστὶν ἡ ἀνομία; or compare Matt. xii. 23 μήτι οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ υἱὸς Δαυεὶδ; *is this the son of David!* and xiv. 33 ἀληθῶς θεοῦ υἱὸς εἶ thou art truly God's Son (cf. John i. 34, 50; 1 John iv. 15); or Acts ii. 7 οὐχ οὗτοί εἰσιν οἱ λαλοῦντες Γαλιλαῖοι and Mark vi. 3 οὐχ οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ τέκτων, ὁ υἱὸς τῆς Μαρίας, etc. Hence everywhere σὺ εἶ- ἐγώ εἰμι- οὗτός ἐστιν- ὁ 109 Χριστός, ὁ προφήτης, i.e. spoken of in the Scriptures, etc., e.g. Matt. xvi. 16; Mark viii. 29; Luke iv. 41 etc.; John i. 20, 21, 25 etc.; Acts ix. 22; 1 John v. 1 etc. See further John i. 1 ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος . . . καὶ θεὸς ἦν ὁ λόγος (where, accordingly, the predicate has the art. although the subject dispenses with it; yet the passage is also differently interpreted, see the Comm.), i. 4, 8; viii. 12; ix. 19, 20; x. 7, 14; xi. 25; xiv. 6; xv. 1, 5; xviii. 33; Matt. v. 13; Mark xv. 2; Acts iii. 25; 1 Cor. x. 4; 2 Cor. iii. 2; Phil. iii. 3, 19 (where ὁ θεός is the Pred.), Rev. xviii. 23; xix. 10 etc. In many of these passages the predicate is already more closely defined by an adjective (as in John xv. 1) or a Genitive (hence John viii. 44 ψεύστης ἐστὶν καὶ ὁ πατήρ αὐτοῦ), in others it allows itself to be more closely limited by a relative or equivalent participial clause (§ 125, 3 p. 92 sq.) which is understood, and indeed such a clause very often actually follows; e.g. Matt. iii. 17; Mark ix. 7; 2 Pet. i. 17; 1 John ii. 22, etc.

b) The predicate is an adjective or participle rendered substantive by means of the art., i.e. raised to a definitely limited, objective, idea; as, John vi. 69 σὺ εἶ ὁ ἅγιος τοῦ θεοῦ not *a holy one of God* but *the holy one of God*, "the one whom God has consecrated (x. 36) and on whom he has set the seal (vi. 27) of sanctity," see deWette in loc. Accordingly in 1 Cor. xii. 6 θεὸς ἐνεργῶν ἐστὶν τὰ πάντα ἐν ἡμῖν would only declare simply *God works* in us; but ὁ ἐνεργῶν signifies it is God (alone) who (in point of fact) works, etc. — substantially, indeed, the same idea, but differing in conception, in energy of expression. See besides Matt. x. 20; John i. 33; v. 39; vi. 33, 63; viii. 18; ix. 8; xiv. 21; Acts ix. 21; 1 John v. 6, 7; Rev. i. 17; ii. 23; iii. 17.

REMARK. That with substantive predicates also the passage often gains in force by the addition of the article, may be seen from 1 Cor. xi. 3 θέλω ὑμᾶς εἰδέναι ὅτι παντὸς ἀνδρὸς ἡ κεφαλὴ ὁ Χριστός

ἐστιν, κεφαλὴ δὲ γυναικὸς ὁ ἀνὴρ, κεφαλὴ δὲ τοῦ Χριστοῦ ὁ θεός, where the omission of the art. would not, to be sure, have altered the meaning, but would have weakened its expression; Eph. ii. 14 αὐτός ἐστιν ἡ εἰρήνη ἡμῶν *he is our* (only, true) *peace*; without the art. the proposition would assert of Christ merely in a naked way that he is our peace; John xv. 1 ἐγώ εἰμι ἡ ἄμπελος ἡ ἀληθινή, etc. Cf. § 124, 7 p. 87 sq.

c) The proposition is one in which subject and predicate stand in such a relation to each other that one expression is meant to be merely explained, elucidated, amplified by the other, as 1 Cor. xv. 56 τοῦ σου, θάνατε, τὸ κέντρον; τὸ δὲ κέντρον τοῦ θανάτου ἡ ἁμαρτία, etc. So regularly in explaining the parables: e.g. Matt. xiii. 37 sq. ὁ σπείρων τὸ καλὸν σπέρμα ἐστὶν ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου, ὁ δὲ ἀγρός ἐστιν ὁ κόσμος etc., vi. 22 ὁ λύχνος τοῦ σώματος ἐστὶν ὁ ὀφθαλμός. Cf. the example from 1 John iii. 4 in a) above, and deWette in loc. This holds true in particular of many passages in which a pronoun, as ἐγώ, οὗτος, ἐκεῖνος, ὅς, etc., takes the place of the subject; as, Matt. xxvi. 26 τοῦτό ἐστιν τὸ σῶμά μου, 28 τοῦτό ἐστιν τὸ αἷμά μου, and in the exposition of the parables: Matt. xiii. 19, 20, 22 etc. See, besides, John i. 19; v. 35; vi. 14, 50, 51, 58; Acts iv. 11; vii. 32; viii. 10; xxi. 28, 38; Eph. i. 23; iv. 15 (cf. v. 23); Rev. iv. 5; v. 6, 8; xx. 14, etc. It is further to be noticed, that in these instances also the predicative substantive is, as a rule, more closely defined by an adjective, a genitive, a relative or participial clause.

AGREEMENT OF SUBJECT AND PREDICATE IN NUMBER AND GENDER.

110

B. § 129, 3; H. § 515; C. § 569; D. p. 399; J. § 384 sq.

Although the MSS. vary very much, it is nevertheless certain 2 that the N. T. writers proceed rather arbitrarily in reference to the use of the Singular and Plural where the Subject is a Neuter Plural. For not only is the Singular verb found where animate and even human beings are the subject, e.g. Luke xiii. 19; Mark iv. 4 (πετεινά, on the other hand in Matt. vi. 26 the Plural), Luke iv. 41 (δαιμόνια), 1 John iv. 1 (πνεύματα), iii. 10 (τέκνα, moreover in a contrast of two), Rom. ix. 8; 1 Cor. vii. 14,¹ or where the plurality is made prominent, as Matt. xii. 45; Luke viii. 2 (ἐπὶ τὰ πνεύματα, δαιμόνια), Matt. xviii. 12 (ἐκατὸν πρόβατα), Luke viii. 30 (δαιμόνια πολλά);—but also the Plural where inanimate objects are the subject, as Matt. vi. 28 (κρίνα), John vi. 13

¹ Hence in 1 Tim. ii. 15 it is quite inconsiderate to supply τέκνα, from the preceding τεκνογονίας, for μείνωσιν.

(κλάσματα), xix. 31 (σκέλη); and abstracts, as Luke xxiv. 11 (ρήματα), 1 Tim. v. 25 (ἔργα); and even the Neut. Plur. of a pronoun (very rarely), John xvii. 7 (codd. Vat. Sin.), Rev. i. 19; 1 Cor. x. 11 Lchm.;¹ and, indeed, both numbers stand side by side in the same connection: John x. 27 (τὰ πρόβατα . . . ἀκούει . . . καὶ ἀκολουθοῦσίν μοι), Rev. i. 19; (1 Cor. x. 11). In general, however, it is not to be overlooked, that the majority of instances of the use of the Plural occur with animate objects; the majority of instances of the Singular, with inanimate, abstract, and almost always with pronominal, expressions.

REMARK. As an anomaly is to be noticed Rev. ix. 12 Tdf. [so Lchm. Treg. &]: ἰδοὺ ἔρχεται ἔτι δύο οὐαί, for οὐαί is Feminine (ἡ οὐαί ἢ μία). The precedence of the predicate (cf. the following paragraph) may have led to the introduction of the Singular.

B. § 129, 4 and 5; H. § 511; C. § 570; D. p. 400; J. § 392.

- 3 Where there are several subjects united by copulative conjunctions, the Predicate usually stands in the Plural when it follows, and the first Pers. is preferred in such cases to the 2d and the 3d: Luke ii. 48 ὁ πατήρ σου ἀγῶ ἐζητοῦμέν σε, 1 Cor. ix. 6. On the other hand, when the Predicate precedes, either a) the Plural is used, Mark x. 35; Luke viii. 11 19; Acts iv. 27 etc., or b) the Singular, the predicate being in form restricted to a single object; and this occurs, too, not only with abstract and impersonal objects, as in Matt. v. 18 ἕως ἂν παρέλθῃ ὁ οὐρανὸς καὶ ἡ γῆ, 1 Tim. vi. 4, but even with Persons: John xii. 22 ἔρχεται Ἀνδρέας καὶ Φίλιππος καὶ λέγουσιν τῷ Ἰησοῦ; cf. i. 35; ii. 2, 12; xviii. 15; xx. 3; Matt. xii. 3; Luke vi. 3; xxii. 14; Mark iii. 33 Lchm. [Treg. Tdf.]; Acts xi. 14; xxvi. 30; Philem. 23. Sometimes the Predicate stands between the subjects, and then it conforms to that which precedes: Luke viii. 22 αὐτὸς ἐνέβη εἰς πλοῖον καὶ οἱ μαθηταὶ αὐτοῦ, Matt. xxii. 40; John iv. 12; Rev. xxi. 22.

¹ In this passage the harshness of the Plural is essentially abated by the adoption (with Tdf. [eds. 2, 7]) of the reading *τύποι* (standing as it does between *ταῦτα* and the verb *συνέβαινον*) instead of *τυπικῶς*. The adoption of the reading *τυπικῶς* requires the restoration of the Singular [so Treg. Tdf. ed. 8] the more, inasmuch as it is precisely the *same* MSS. [so &] which exhibit both this word and the Sing. (as, on the contrary, others exhibit the Plural and *τύποι*), and the Singular follows again immediately afterwards.

REMARK. Analogous is Acts v. 29 ἀποκριθεὶς δὲ Πέτρος καὶ οἱ ἀποστολοι εἶπαν, where, notwithstanding the Plur. εἶπαν, the Participle is referred to Peter alone as the spokesman in the words that follow, and consequently stands in the Sing. More surprising and harsh, however, are Luke ii. 33 ἦν ὁ πατὴρ αὐτοῦ καὶ ἡ μήτηρ θαυμάζοντες and Matt. xvii. 3 ὤφθη αὐτοῖς Μωσῆς καὶ Ἡλίας συλλαλοῦντες μετ' αὐτοῦ (Rec. ὤφθησαν), on account of the Participles which immediately follow in the Plural; cf. Mark iii. 31 ([Tdf.] & G D). With these instances may be compared the similar constructions in Greek authors, e.g. Herod. 5, 12; Thuc. 4, 37; App. B. Civ. 1, 32.

With disjunctive conjunctions the Singular is used by far the most frequently, as well when the predicate precedes as when it follows; since the assertion, although it may hold good of the two (or more) members, always applies to the several objects separately, not to both simultaneously or in union: e.g. Gal. i. 8 εἰν ἡμεῖς ἢ ἄγγελος εὐαγγελίζεται ὑμῖν, 1 Cor. vii. 15 οὐ δεδούλωται ὁ ἀδελφὸς ἡ ἡ ἀδελφή, Matt. v. 18; xii. 25; Mark iii. 33 Tdf. [eds. 2, 7]; Luke xiv. 5; Eph. v. 5, etc. In Acts xxiii. 9 and similar passages nothing but the Sing. is to be thought of.

A rare instance of the Plural is Jas. ii. 15 εἰν δὲ ἀδελφὸς ἡ ἀδελφή γυμνοὶ ὑπάρχωσιν καὶ λειπόμενοι τῆς τροφῆς, where the Sing. would have caused ambiguity, on account of the difference of sex.

B. § 129, 8; H. § 522; C. § 502; D. p. 398; J. § 381.

Examples of the usage here spoken of (the Neuter Sing. of the predicate adj. when the subject is to be conceived of as *thing*, *χρῆμα* or *τι*) are found, though rarely, in the N. T. also: Matt. vi. 34 ἀρκετὸν τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἡ κακία αὐτῆς, 2 Cor. ii. 6 ἰκανὸν . . . ἡ ἐπιτιμία αὐτῆ.

B. § 129, N. 8; H. § 683 c.; C. § 507 e.; J. § 381, Obs. 3.

Far more frequently are the Neuters οὐδέν, μηδέν used in reference to Masc. and Fem. subjects, if they blend with the copula εἶναι into a single idea: *nothing* i.e. of no worth, in contrast with *τι εἶναι* (see § 127, 16 p. 114); as, 1 Cor. vii. 19 ἡ περιτομή οὐδέν ἐστιν καὶ ἡ ἀκροβυστία οὐδέν ἐστιν, xiii. 2; 2 Cor. xii. 11 οὐδέν εἰμι, John viii. 54; Gal. vi. 3 εἰ γὰρ δοκεῖ τις εἶναι τι μηδέν ὦν. (But Matt. xxiii. 16, 18 belongs under § 143, 14 p. 288.) Analogous to this usage is 1 Cor. xi. 5 (γυνή) ἐν γάρ ἐστιν καὶ τὸ αὐτὸ τῇ ἐξυρημένῃ, and that of πλεῖον, ἔλαττον when (quite as in the classics) treated almost like indeclinable words: Matt. vi. 25; Luke xii. 23 ἡ ψυχὴ πλεῖον ἐστιν

τῆς τροφῆς, ix. 13 οὐκ εἰσὶν ἡμῖν πλεῖον ἢ πέντε ἄρτοι, (on the other hand, the Plural is used Acts xxiii. 13, 21; xxv. 6); with this compare 1 Tim. v. 9 ἔλαττον ἐτῶν ἐξήκοντα γεγονυῖα.

B. § 129, 9; H. § 513; J. § 381, Obs. 1.

Pronouns, when, at the beginning of a clause, they are not only subjects, but refer at the same time to the following predicate, are in the ancient languages, as is well known, put in the same gender with the predicate. Of this usage there are a great many examples in the N. T. also: Mark iv. 15 οὗτοί εἰσιν οἱ παρὰ τὴν ὁδόν, Matt. xxii. 38 αὕτη ἐστὶν ἡ μεγάλη ἐντολή, Mark xii. 28; Luke ii. 2; Rom. xi. 15 τίς ἡ πρόσλημψις, εἰ μὴ etc. Eph. i. 18; vi. 2; Phil. i. 28 ἥτις ἐστὶν αὐτοῖς ἐνδειξις ἀπωλείας, 1 Cor. iii. 17 (ὁ ναός) οὔτινές ἐστε ὑμεῖς, etc.

Yet passages are not wanting which appear to approximate to our (German) usage of employing the Neuter in such a case, as 1 Pet. ii. 19 τοῦτο γὰρ χάρις etc., where, however, τοῦτο rather prepares the way for the following clause with εἰ as containing the proper subject for the predicate χάρις; cf. vs. 20 where τοῦτο refers back to what precedes. Nevertheless, in both cases the Vulgate translates, in accordance with ancient usage, *hæc est gratia*. Here belong, in particular, a number of passages where a preceding, and generally a foreign, word is interpreted, or even directly translated, by a relative clause beginning with the Neuter ὃ. If the word to be explained is itself a Neuter, as in Col. i. 24 σῶμα αὐτοῦ, ὃ ἐστὶν ἡ ἐκκλησία, the Neuter form of the relative was required by that;¹ and if the predicate of the relative clause is a Neuter, as in Mark xv. 16 τῆς αὐλῆς, ὃ ἐστὶν πραιτώριον, Eph. vi. 17 τὴν μάχαιραν τοῦ πνεύματος, ὃ ἐστὶν ῥῆμα θεοῦ, such cases may be regarded as instances of the rule laid down § 143, 3 p. 281. But there are passages in which neither of these suppositions is the case and yet the Neuter ὃ is used,— passages, therefore, in which (according to B. § 125, 8, 2) the word to be explained is to be taken merely as such, i.e. as a term destitute of gender. We distinguish three cases: a) most frequently the word to be explained is a foreign word and precedes the relative clause, as Matt. xxvii. 33 τόπον λεγόμενον Γολγοθᾶ, ὃ ἐστὶν κρανίου τόπος λεγόμενος (a harsh combination, for which Mark xv. 22 more classically ὃ ἐστὶν μεθερμηνεύμενον etc.), Mark iii. 17 Βοανηργές, ὃ ἐστὶν υἱὸς βροντῆς, John i. 42 (Μεσσίας), 43 (Κηφᾶς), ix. 7 (Σιλωάμ,

¹ On τοῦ μυστηρίου, ὃ ἐστὶν Χριστός which follows (i. 27 Lchm. [Treg.]) see § 143, 3 p. 281, and on ii. 17 see c) below.

see No. 18 p. 21), Acts iv. 36 (Βαρνάβας), Heb. vii. 2 (Σαλῆμ); b) the case is similar when the foreign word fills the place of the predicate in the relative clause, as Mark xii. 42 λεπτὰ δύο, ὃ ἐστὶν κοδράντης, John xix. 17 κρανίου τόπον, ὃ (Grsb. and Rec. ὅς) λέγεται Ἑβραϊστὶ Γολγοθᾶ; c) the term to be explained is a common Greek word (Masc. or Fem.), as Col. iii. 14 ἀγάπη, ὃ ἐστὶν σύνδεσμος τῆς τελειότητος 113 (Grsb. Rec. ἦτις in opposition to the mss. [Sin. ὅς]), Rev. xxi. 8 λίμνη, ὃ ἐστὶν ὁ θάνατος ὁ δεύτερος.¹

REMARK. All that has been said does not apply, of course, to clauses in which the pronouns do not refer directly to the predicate, but, as substitutes for objects previously mentioned, simply constitute the subject respecting which something is predicated, — and consequently there can be no thought of a change of gender; as, Acts viii. 10 οὗτός (sc. Σίμων) ἐστὶν ἡ δύναμις τοῦ θεοῦ, Eph. iv. 15 εἰς αὐτόν, ὃς ἐστὶν ἡ κεφαλὴ, Χριστός, i. 23 etc.; see other examples 1, a) and c) above, p. 124.

B. § 129, 10; H. § 511; C. § 490 sq.; J. § 391.

When there are several subjects, if the predicate is in the Plural the Masc. is preferred to the Fem., as in Luke ii. 33 (ὁ πατὴρ καὶ ἡ μήτηρ θαυμάζοντες), 48 (ὀδυνώμενοι), Jas. ii. 15 etc. The other case, in which, namely, the adjective etc. refers as respects gender in form to only one of the subjects, occurs especially with attributives: Luke x. 1 εἰς πάντας πόλιν καὶ τόπον, 1 Thess. v. 23; Heb. iii. 6 Lchm. [Treg. Tdf., Sin.] τὴν παρρησίαν καὶ τὸ καύχημα . . . βεβαίαν, ix. 9 δῶρά τε καὶ θυσίαι, μὴ δυνάμεναι etc.

CONSTRUCTIO AD SYNESIN IN THE PREDICATE.

B. § 129; 11; H. § 523; C. § 499; D. p. 398 sq.; J. § 378.

The construction known by this name, characteristic as it 8 is more or less of all languages, establishes itself especially in

¹ Harsher than any of the above instances is the reading Eph. v. 5 Lchm. [T. Tr.] πλεονέκτης, ὃ ἐστὶν εἰδωλολάτρης, and not analogous to them, because no ἐρμηνεία of the word πλεονέκτης occurs here. Moreover, since the origin of this reading, which in its complete form only B [now & also] exhibits, may be satisfactorily traced (see Tdf.'s crit. note), the older reading ὅς has been restored by Tdf. [eds. 2, 7] with reason. Incomparably better accredited is Col. ii. 10 ὃ ἐστὶν ἡ κεφαλὴ, and preferred by Lchm., as being the more difficult reading, to the equally attested ὅς ἐστιν [& also]; but exegesis opposes the reference (in that case necessary) of ὃ to πλήρωμα, and the putting of the words καὶ ἐστὶ ἐν αὐτῷ πεπληρωμένοι in a parenthesis. On the other hand, in Col. ii. 17 the well-attested reading ὃ ἐστὶν, as the more difficult, may be well sustained against the other & ἐστιν [& also], inasmuch as all that has been previously mentioned, grouped together under the unifying term ὃ, is designated as σκιά τῶν μελλόντων in contrast with the σῶμα Χριστοῦ, [yet Tdf. Treg. prefer &].

the unconstrained popular language, which is averse to grammatical punctiliousness; hence examples of it begin with
 114 Homer, and come down to the latest Greek, the N. T. included. As the subject is rendered familiar enough by the general grammars, examples are subjoined at once; these cannot be omitted here, since (in connection with those catalogued in §§ 123, 7 p. 80; 127, 7 p. 105; 143, 4 p. 281) they constitute an essential element of the N. T. language. And in order not to distract the attention by too many classes of passages, those in which the construction appears in participial clauses, whether predicative or attributive, are included.

a) The predicate stands in the Plural, instead of the Singular, with collectives: most frequently with the terms ὄχλος and πλῆθος, e.g. John vii. 49 ὁ ὄχλος οὗτος ... ἐπάρατοί εἰσιν, xii. 12; Matt. xxi. 8; Mark ix. 15; Luke vi. 19 Tdf. [Treg. **α**], ix. 12; xix. 37; xxiii. 1; Acts v. 16; xxi. 36; Rev. vii. 9; also with στρατιά Luke ii. 13 (πλῆθος στρατιᾶς ... αἰνούντων), with οἰκία (family) 1 Cor. xvi. 15; Rev. xix. 1, and the collective limitations τὸ τρίτον τῶν ἀνθρώπων, τῶν πλοίων Rev. ix. 18; viii. 9. Both Sing. and Plur. united: John vi. 2 ἠκολούθει ὄχλος ... ὅτι ἐθεώρουν, xii. 9, 18; Luke i. 21 ἦν ὁ λαὸς προσδοκῶν ... καὶ ἐθαύμαζον, Acts xv. 12, and in the Genitive Abs. (cf. τοῦ στόλου ... πλεόντων in Demosth. Mid. § 45) Mark viii. 1 πολλοῦ ὄχλου ὄντος καὶ μὴ ἐχόντων.

b) The predicate follows the natural gender of the subject. Of this the examples are most numerous in the Apocalypse, in accordance with the style of the author (see § 123, 7 p. 80). Thus iv. 1; ix. 13; xi. 15 φωνή ... λέγων, φωναὶ ... λέγοντες as the author thought at once, instead of the voice, of the angel uttering it, vii. 4 χιλιάδες ἐσφραγισμένοι (§ 123 p. 78), v. 12 χιλιάδες ... λέγοντες (cf. § 144, 13 a) p. 298), iv. 8 Tdf. [2, 7, 8, Treg.; cf. Sin.] ζῶα, ἐν καθ' ἐν ἔχων ... λέγοντες (cf. θηρίον § 123 p. 80), xix. 14 στρατεύματα ... ἐνδεδυμένοι, xvii. 3 Lchm. [Tdf., Sin.] (see § 123 p. 80). Examples from other authors are, Mark xiii. 14 (respecting which see p. 81 above), Luke x. 13 Τύρω καὶ Σιδῶνι ... πάλαι ἂν ... καθήμενοι (Grsb. and Rec. -ναι) μετενόησαν, Acts xxviii. 26 (λέγων) Tdf. [Treg. so cod. Sin.], Gal. i. 23 (see 14 below, p. 133), Eph. iv. 17, 18 τὰ ἔθνη ... ἐσκοτωμένοι. (But in 1 Cor. xii. 2 ἀπαγόμενοι does not depend immediately upon ἔθνη, and in Mark ix. 20 ἰδὼν does not refer to τὸ πνεῦμα, see § 144, 13 c) p. 299.)

In almost all the passages cited under a) and b) it will be found that the employment of the natural gender and number imparts to the expression a much more unconstrained character than would have resulted from strict grammatical correctness.

B. § 129, N. 12; H. § 514 b.; C. § 501; D. p. 399; J. § 478.

Instances of the Plural with *ἕκαστος* and the like are Acts ii. 6 *ἤκουον εἰς ἕκαστος*, xi. 29, etc. The first hand reading of cod. Vat. in Acts iv. 32 οὐδὲ εἰς *ἔλεγον* (Sin. and others *ἔλεγεν*) is probably not a clerical error. Similarly 1 Cor. iv. 6 *ἵνα μὴ εἰς ὑπὲρ τοῦ ἐνὸς φυσιοῦσθε κατὰ τοῦ ἑτέρου*.

B. § 129, N. 14; H. § 518 d.; C. § 499 b.; D. p. 399; J. § 390 d.

The employment of the so-called *Pluralis Majestaticus* is everywhere 10 common in the Epistles, agreeably to the general character of their contents, as Rom. i. 5; 2 Cor. i. 8 sqq.; Heb. xiii. 18, etc. Whether the 1st Pers. Plur. occurring here and there in the Gospels in the discourses of Jesus is to be understood in the same way, is disputed; see the interpreters on Matt. iii. 15; John iii. 11. On the plural in such passages as Mark iv. 30 (*τῖνι ὁμιώσωμεν* etc.) see § 139, 4 p. 209.

ADVERBS IN LIEU OF THE PREDICATE.

115

B. § 129, 13; C. § 706; D. p. 454; J. § 375, 3.

The power of adverbs to be employed as predicative limita- 11 tions is far greater in the Greek language than, for example, in the Latin, owing to the readiness with which adverbs in Greek, without further change of form, can be turned into adjectives and substantives (§ 125, 10 p. 95).

In the N. T. the following adverbs among others are found so used: *ἐγγύς*, e.g. *ὁ καιρὸς μου, τὸ πάσχα, τὸ ρῆμα ἐγγὺς ἐστίν* Matt. xxvi. 18; Rom. x. 8 (a quotn.), *ἐγγύτερον* xiii. 11; *πλησίον*, e.g. Luke x. 29, 36 *τίς ἐστίν μου πλησίον who is my neighbor?* (without the Art. according to § 124, 6 p. 87); *πόρρω*, Luke xiv. 32 *αὐτοῦ πόρρω ὄντος*; *οὕτως*, Matt. i. 18 *ἡ γένεσις οὕτως ἦν*, xxiv. 27, 37; xix. 10 *εἰ οὕτως ἐστὶν ἡ αἰτία (if the case is so)*, Rom. iv. 18 (a quotn.) *οὕτως ἔσται τὸ σπέρμα σου* (viz. as the stars of heaven), 1 Pet. ii. 15, etc. In this way is to be explained also the phrase *τὸ εἶναι ἴσα θεῷ* Phil. ii. 6; on the adverbial use of *ἴσα* see Pape.

B. § 129, 14; H. § 667; C. § 586; D. § 409; J. § 652.

The addition of the personal pronouns *ἐγώ*, etc., to the verb 12 takes place, as usual, wherever emphasis, and in particular sensible antithesis to other subjects, renders them necessary; see, for example, 1 Cor. xv. 36 *σὺ δὲ σπεῖρεις, οὐ ζωοποιεῖται* etc. (cf. § 151, 17 p. 388), but subsequently on repetition (vs. 37) merely *δὲ σπεῖρεις*, John vii. 34, 36; i. 19, 22, etc.

Yet it is not to be overlooked that, — agreeably to what has been elsewhere brought forward respecting the immoderate use of the pro-

nouns, and in particular relative to αὐτός as subject (see § 127, 9 p. 107, 26 p. 118, § 130, 2 p. 142), — the personal pronouns were frequently employed where no reason of importance is obvious, and a native Greek, at least, would certainly have contented himself simply with the form of the verb. We mistake the character of the N. T. language, and should misapprehend many passages, should we attempt in this matter to apply the classic standard and assume in all cases a rhetorical reason for the use of the pronoun, — a procedure which would do injustice to the homely and simple narrative style, especially of the Gospels. Compare on this point such passages as Matt. xiv. 16; x. 16; Mark vi. 37; xiv. 30; Rom. ii. 3; Gal. ii. 19; 2 Cor. xi. 29, etc., or look up the numerous passages in which John avails himself of the personal pronoun as the subject of a finite verb. Accordingly we encounter here also, as we did above for instance in the case of the Possessives (αὐτοῦ etc. § 127, 26 p. 118), a continual variation in the documents; as some of the scribes, accustomed to the usage of the N. T., often added the pronouns, while others proceeded more according to classic principles and omitted the pronouns where they seemed to them superfluous. See, for example, simply in reference to ἐγώ the various readings on Mark i. 2; Luke vii. 27; John v. 36; vi. 40; xii. 50; xvi. 17; xvii. 19; xviii. 37, etc.

116

B. § 129, N. 15; H. § 506; C. § 394; D. p. 372; J. § 467, 3.

13

An instance of apposition to the omitted pronoun implied in the verbal ending, is 1 Pet. v. 1 παρακαλῶ ὁ συμπρεσβύτερος καὶ μάρτυς. This occurs most commonly with appositives in the form of a participle (taking the place of a relative clause), examples of which are given § 144, 9 c) p. 295.

UNEXPRESSED SUBJECT (Germ. *man*, etc.).

B. § 129, 15; J. §§ 373. 393.

14

Although the language of the N. T. is far more liberal in its use of pronouns than the ordinary literary language (see 12 above), yet frequently, when there is an abrupt change of the subject in a minor clause (co-ordinate or subordinate), there is found, as in the classics, no corresponding pronoun, where the connection is evident; e.g. Mark i. 27 τοῖς πνεύμασιν ἐπιτάσσει, καὶ ὑπακούουσιν αὐτῷ sc. τὰ πνεύματα, 1 Cor. vii. 36 οὐχ ἁμαρτάνει, γαμείτωσαν (var. γαμείτω), where any more precise specification would have been heavy, in fact intolerable.

Thus Luke, relying on the inevitable suggestions of the context, felt no hesitation in writing, xv. 15 ἐκολλήθη, ἐνὶ τῶν πολιτῶν, καὶ ἐπεμψεν (sc. ὁ πολίτης) αὐτὸν εἰς τοὺς ἀγρούς, Acta vi. 6 οὗς ἔστησαν

ἐνώπιον τῶν ἀποστόλων, καὶ . . . ἐπέθηκαν (sc. οἱ ἀπόστολοι) αὐτοῖς τὰς χεῖρας. Luke iv. 39; xvii. 2 are still more simple and obvious; but Acts xvii. 2 κατὰ τὸ εἰωθὸς τῷ Παύλῳ εἰσῆλθεν sc. ὁ Παῦλος is harsh, and hardly Greek, on account of the subject of the leading clause being supplied from a subordinate adjunct; and Acts viii. 7 πολλῶν τῶν ἔχόντων πνεύματα ἀκάθαρτα, βοῶντα (sc. τὰ πνεύματα) φωνῇ μεγάλῃ ἐξήρχοντο, where the subject of the leading clause is identical with the object of the preceding participial clause (on the other reading, Lchm. [Tdf. Treg. cod. Sin.], see p. 380), is anacoluthic, or to be explained by the blending of two constructions (§ 151, 10 p. 383). Examples from Paul's Epistles, are, Gal. i. 23 ἤμην ἀγνωστέος ταῖς ἐκκλησίαις . . . , μόνον δὲ ἀκούοντες ἦσαν viz. the members of the Jewish churches (see b) under 8 p. 130 above); 1 Cor. vii. 17 εἰ μὴ, ἐκάστῳ ὡς ἐμέρισεν ὁ κύριος . . . , οὕτως περιπατεῖτω sc. ἕκαστος (on the hyperbaton see § 151, 18 p. 389). See, besides, other similar examples § 151, 10 p. 383.¹

B. § 129, N. 16; J. §§ 373. 393.

117

Sometimes the unexpressed subject of a clause is also not to be found in what precedes, although a definite subject was in the writer's mind. In such cases, as a rule it (a) may either be gathered from the necessary connection, or (b) is assumed to be sufficiently known to the readers, e.g. in quotations, which in fact are so often given by hint and in a fragmentary form.

Examples of (a) are Heb. xi. 12 διὸ καὶ ἀφ' ἐνὸς ἐγεννήθησαν viz. the posterity of Abraham, Rom. ix. 11 μήπω γεννηθέντων μηδὲ πραξάν-

¹ 1 John v. 16 ἐάν τις ἴδῃ ([so N]; Lchm. εἶδῃ) τὸν ἀδελφὸν αὐτοῦ ἁμαρτάνοντα . . . , αἰτήσῃ, καὶ δώσει αὐτῷ ζωὴν etc. is a case hard to decide. Winer (p. 427 5th ed. [cf. 7th ed. p. 523 (487)]) holds the interpretation of deWette and others (who, comparing Jas. v. 14 sqq., would retain the same subject) to be harsh, which is by no means the case, since it has the grammatical sequence in its favor. It is opposed, however, by the use of the word διδόναι in the sense of *acquire, procure*, a circumstance which early induced ancient expositors to assume a new subject, viz. God. And the parallel passage from James, notwithstanding its similarity, is not quite in point: in the first place, because there the predicate is σώσει, and secondly, because the causal relation between the two terms ἐπιστρέψαι and σώσαι is different from that between αἰτῆσαι and δοῦναι. For the σώσαι is included in the ἐπιστρέψαι and the ἐπιστρέψας is thereby at the same time a σώσας. The other explanation of the passage in John (that of Winer, Lücke, etc.) is manifestly the harsher, not so much on account of the rapid change of subject, as because the subject understood (ὁ θεός) is also previously to be supplied as the object of αἰτῆσαι. Nevertheless, taking into consideration the usage given above, and in particular vs. 14 (ἐάν τι αἰτῶμεθα . . . ἀκούει ἡμῶν), it seems to be the more probable; and the identity of the verbal forms (αἰτῆσαι . . . δώσει Mey. [i.e. Huther]) is no obstacle in the way of this construction; cf. Acts vi. 6 etc. above.

On the double Dative (αὐτῷ, ἁμαρτάνουσι) see § 133, 13 p. 179.

των τι viz. Esau and Jacob (vs. 13), Luke xvi. 4 ἵνα δέξωνται με εἰς τοὺς οἴκους αὐτῶν viz. the debtors subsequently mentioned, John xii. 5 διὰ τί τὸ μύρον οὐκ ἐπράθη . . . καὶ ἐδόθη πτωχοῖς viz. the proceeds, Rom. iv. 3, 22; Gal. iii. 6; Jas. ii. 23 (a quotation) ἐπίστευσεν Ἀβραὰμ τῷ θεῷ, καὶ ἐλογίσθη αὐτῷ εἰς δικαιοσύνην sc. τὸ πιστεῦειν. Hence it harmonizes perfectly with the genius of the N. T. language to supply in John vii. 51 as subject of ἀκούσῃ, not νόμος itself, but ‘he who is administering the law,’ and in Heb. x. 38 the general term *man* deduced from δίκαιος (according to § 151, 23 d) p. 392). This latter passage Bleek takes otherwise; cf. also Hab. ii. 4, where the order of the clauses is reversed.

Examples of (b): John vi. 31 (a quotation) ἄρτον ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ ἔδωκεν αὐτοῖς φαγεῖν, 2 Cor. ix. 9 (a quotation) ἐσκόρπισεν, ἔδωκεν τοῖς πένησιν etc.

B. § 129, 16; H. § 504 c.; C. § 571; D. § 381 b.; J. § 373, 2. 3.

- 16 The case is different with apparently impersonal predicates, such as σαλπίζει, etc., with which it is usual to supply a verbal concrete, as σαλπιγκτής, etc.: 1 Cor. xv. 52 σαλπίζει γὰρ, καὶ οἱ νεκροὶ ἀναστήσονται.

Quite in accordance with this usage, the predicates λέγει or φησὶν are often found in the N. T. in quotations, ὁ θεός or even merely ἡ γραφή being always to be supplied as subject; as, 1 Cor. vi. 16; 2 Cor. vi. 2; Gal. iii. 16; Eph. iv. 8; v. 14; Heb. viii. 5; iv. 3 (εἶρηκεν). Those subjects are also expressed, as in Gal. iv. 30; 1 Tim. v. 18, or to be supplied from the preceding context, as in Heb. i. 5 sqq. Similarly with εὐδόκησεν in Col. i. 19 ὁ θεός is to be supplied, which is expressed in 1 Cor. i. 21; Gal. i. 15 (doubtful). Respecting ἀρεάμενον (Luke xxiv. 47) see § 150, 7 p. 374.

B. § 129, 17; H. § 504; C. § 571 (d); D. § 381 b.; J. § 373.

- 17 Among the examples of this section respecting an unexpressed and
118 indefinite subject (where in English we use *it* e.g. προσημαίνει, ἔσεισε, ἐδήλωσε) may be reckoned Acts ii. 3 ὥφθησαν αὐτοῖς διαμεριζόμεναι γλώσσαι ὥσπερ πυρὸς, καὶ ἐκάθισεν ἐφ’ ἓνα ἕκαστον αὐτῶν, where the subject of ἐκάθισεν (πῦρ or γλώσσα or πνεῦμα) has been designedly left obscure, on account of the mysterious and wonderful nature of the occurrence. More difficult grammatically is Luke xxiv. 21 τρίτην ταύτην ἡμέραν ἄγει σήμερον, ἀφ’ οὗ ταῦτα ἐγένετο. The insertion of a definite personal subject viz. Ἰησοῦς (Meyer) cannot be justified by later usage; for in this, ἄγειν when connected with an object, as ἡμέραν, ἔτος etc., either has the special signification *to celebrate, solemnize*, a day (Dion. Hal. de comp. verb. in.), or is an imitation of the Latin use of *agere annum* (i.q. *natum esse, to be old*, Galen); see

Stephanus sub voce. Moreover, the assumption of a personal subject would only be allowable in case the following relative clause (ἀφ' οὗ, etc.) also contained the same subject, or at least continued the narration of occurrences relating to the same subject. Still more strange does it seem to supply Ἰσραήλ as subject from the preceding τὸν Ἰσραήλ (Bornem.). The majority of interpreters (deWette, etc.) have accordingly taken the expression ἄγει τὴν ἡμέραν as impersonal (pretty nearly equivalent to ἡ ἡμέρα ἄγεται), which not only gives the simplest and most natural meaning, but agrees best with the following relative clause, which is likewise without a personal subject. Although this supposition seems no less than the other to have the ordinary usage against it, so that we must regard the expression in this sense as a ἀπαξ ῥηθέν, yet it finds its analogue in the use (likewise of isolated occurrence) of ἀπέχει (Mark xiv. 41) *it is enough*, more closely *it is completed, all is over*.¹ All these terms (ἄγει, ἀπέχει, ἐκάθισεν) are, however, to be carefully distinguished from the strict impersonals of the following section, since they stand out of all connection with verbal constructions. The meaning of ἄγει in the passage before us is given unequivocally in the ancient versions: *tertius dies est, agitur*. Cf. further on this subject § 130, 4 p. 144.

B. § 129, 18; H. § 494; C. § 571 e.; D. § 381 c.; J. § 373, Obs. 1.

To the ordinary impersonal verbs (δεῖ, πρέπει, etc.) a few must be added which are manifestly imitations of the Hebrew idiom or borrowed from the language of the Septuagint. Foremost among these are the common καὶ ἐγένετο or ἐγένετο δέ (וַיְהִי), on the varied construction of which see § 141, 6 p. 276, and the phrase ἀνέβη ἐπὶ καρδίαν (וַיָּבֶה עַל לִבּוֹ see Gesenius) 1 Cor. ii. 9 (cf. Luke xxiv. 38), which is used quite after the manner of impersonal verbs in Acts vii. 23 ἀνέβη ἐπὶ τὴν καρδίαν αὐτοῦ ἐπισκέψασθαι etc.

B. § 129, 19; H. § 504 c.; C. § 571 c.; J. § 373, 7.

The common modes of expressing the indefinite personal subject (English *one*, Germ. *man*) are by means of the 3d Pers. Plur. Act. or Mid. (even Luke xii. 20 is to be taken thus) and the 3d Pers. Sing. Pass., without any sensible difference; hence both modes of expression are united in a single sentence in Luke xii. 48 πολλὴ ζητηθήσεται παρ' αὐτοῦ . . . καὶ περισσό-
τερον αὐτῆσουσιν αὐτόν.

That the 3d Pers. Sing. of the Active was thus used, the in-

¹ See on this passage my detailed exposition in the Stud. u. Krit. for 1858 3d Heft, and cf. the similar use of περιέχει (equiv. to περιέχεται) in 1 Pet. ii. 6 Tdf. [Treg. cod. Sin.]; see p. 144 note.

definite τὸς being omitted (cf. B. § 129, N. 17), can reasonably be held only of 2 Cor. x. 10, in case we read φησὶν with Rec., Grsb., Tdf [Treg., N] etc.: αἱ μὲν ἐπιστολαὶ, φησὶν, βαρεῖαι etc. (φασὶν certainly looks like a correction, and the translation of the Vulgate *inquiunt* like an interpretation, — suggested as it was by common usage). That with both these verbs, however, this usage, in parenthesis, is by no means unknown to Greek and Latin authors is seen e.g. in Demosth. c. Aristocr. p. 150; Plut. Mor. p. 119 F.; Liv. 6. 40; Cic. de fin. 1. 2; 4. 24, etc.

Other passages, which are referred to this head, see under 15 a) p. 133 sq.

OMISSION OF THE COPULA.

B. § 129, 20 and N. 18; H. § 508 a.; C. § 572; D. § 419; J. § 376.

- 20 The omission of the copula in the 3d Pers. Sing. of the Indicative is very common in all parts of the N. T., in fact it may be said, particularly in the Pauline Epistles, to be preferred often throughout entire paragraphs. See a great multitude of such passages in Winer 584 (544).

This omission takes place 1) in aphorisms, sententious propositions, and proverbial phrases, as πιστὸς ὁ θεός, οὐ πάντων ἡ πίστις, ἐν σῶμα καὶ ἐν πνεῦμα, εἰς κύριος, πάντα καθαρὰ τοῖς καθαροῖς, τοῖς δὲ ἀπίστοις οὐδὲν καθαρὸν; 2) in questions, and exclamations in an interrogative form, as τί σοι ὄνομα; τίς ἡ ὀφείλεια τῆς περιτομῆς; ποῦ οὖν ἡ καύχησις; τὸ σκότος πόσον (Matt. vi. 23), ὡς ἀνεξερευνήτα τὰ κρίματα αὐτοῦ, etc. 3) in the customary formula ᾧ (οὗ) ὄνομα or ὄνομα αὐτῷ (αὐτοῦ), as Mark xiv. 32 χωρίον οὗ τὸ ὄνομα (Lchm. ᾧ ὄνομα) Γεθσημανεῖ, Luke i. 5 γυνή, καὶ τὸ ὄνομα αὐτῆς Ἐλισάβετ, 26, 27; ii. 25; viii. 41; xxiv. 13, 18, etc., also when unconnected or parenthetical, as John i. 6 ἄνθρωπος, ὄνομα αὐτῷ Ἰωάννης, iii. 1 ἄνθρωπος, Νικόδημος ὄνομα αὐτῷ; 4) especially with certain predicates (as indeed in Greek authors, see B. § 129, N. 18; D. § 419 (b); J. § 376 c.), — for instance, with the notions *necessary*, *possible*, *impossible* with an Infinitive following, or to be supplied: Rom. xiii. 5 διὸ ἀνάγκη ὑποτάσσεσθαι, Heb. ix. 16, 23; vi. 4, 18 ἐν οἷς ἀδύνατον ψεύσασθαι θεόν, x. 4; xi. 6, 19 Tdf. [cod. Sin.; Treg.], Gal. iv. 15 εἰ δυνατόν sc. ἦν; with *hard*: Acts xxvi. 14 σκληρόν σοι πρὸς κέντρα λακτίζειν; with *righteous*: 2 Thess. i. 6 ἔπερ δίκαιον ἀνταποδοῦναι, etc. 5) before the Relative when the demonstrative correlate is also dropped, as μακάριος ἄνθρωπος, οὗ οὐ μὴ λογίσσεται κύριος ἁμαρτίαν Rom. iv. 8; Jas. i. 12, etc.; on this cf. § 151, 24 c) p. 395.

That no such rules as these, however, are invariable is obvious. Respecting other phrases, in part established formulas, such as δῆλον ὅτι, ἵνα τί, τί ὅτι, μικρόν ὅσον ὅσον, κεφάλαιον δὲ, etc., see the references in the Index, and § 151, IV. Ellipsis, pp. 390 sqq.

Of the other Persons, that most frequently omitted is the 21
3d Pers. Plural *εἰσιν*, as in 1 Cor. xvi. 9; Rom. iv. 7, etc., 120
particularly in the course of such statements and deductions
as (according to the preceding paragraph) are generally de-
livered with the omission of the copula; as, Rom. iv. 14; xi.
16; 1 Cor. i. 26; xiii. 8; Heb. ii. 11, etc.

In the first and second Persons the omission more rarely
occurs, — as a rule, only when the person is expressly designated by
means of the personal pronoun, as in John xiv. 11 *πιστεύετε ὅτι ἐγὼ ἐν*
τῷ πατρὶ καὶ ὁ πατὴρ ἐν ἐμοί, Mark xii. 26 *ἐγὼ ὁ θεὸς Ἀβραάμ*, 2 Cor. x.
7 *καθὼς αὐτὸς Χριστοῦ, οὕτως καὶ ἡμεῖς*, John xvii. 23 *ἐγὼ ἐν αὐτοῖς καὶ*
σὺ ἐν ἐμοί; sometimes also where the person is readily suggested by
the context, and in other respects no ambiguity arises, as 2 Cor. xi. 6
εἰ δὲ καὶ ἰδιώτης τῷ λόγῳ (sc. *ἐμὶ*) *ἀλλ' οὐ τῇ γνώσει*, Rev. xv. 4 *τίς οὐ*
μὴ φοβηθῇ, κύριε . . . *ὅτι μόνος ὁσῖος* sc. *εἰ*.

Also when the construction requires the Subjunctive, or 22
the Optative (in wishes), or the Imperative, we find the
copula omitted; yet here again but rarely.

The Subjunctive: 2 Cor. viii. 13 *οὐ γὰρ ἵνα ἄλλοις ἀνεσις, ὑμῖν*
δὲ θλίψις sc. *ᾗ* or *γένηται* which is subsequently used vs. 14; viii. 11
ὅπως, καθάπερ ἡ προθυμία τοῦ θέλειν, οὕτως τὸ ἐπιτελέσαι ἐκ τοῦ ἔχειν.
The Optative is omitted, particularly in certain very current
phrases which have become standing formulas for expressing a wish,
as *Ἰλεώς σοι* sc. *θεός* Matt. xvi. 22, *εἰρήνη ὑμῖν, ἡ χάρις μεθ' ὑμῶν, ὁ θεὸς*
τῆς εἰρήνης μετὰ πάντων ὑμῶν, etc. The Imperative, particularly
in connection with preceding imperatives or demands, so that the form
to be supplied is necessarily suggested, as Col. iv. 6 (*περιπατεῖτε* . . .),
ὁ λόγος ὑμῶν πάντοτε ἐν χάριτι, Heb. xiii. 4, 5; Luke i. 28; Rom. xii.
9 sqq. Respecting *μηδὲν σοί* etc., see 23 below.

REMARK. Whether in the doxologies (Rom. xi. 36; xvi. 25 sq.;
Gal. i. 5; Jude 25; Rev. i. 6, etc.) and in the opening formulas, as
εὐλογητὸς ὁ θεὸς καὶ πατὴρ 2 Cor. i. 3; Eph. i. 3; 1 Pet. i. 3 (cf. the
song of praise in Matt. xxi. 9), we are to supply *εἴη* or *ἔστω*, or the
Indicative *ἐστίν*, may be doubtful. Yet in view of Rom. i. 25; 2 Cor.
xi. 31 and particularly 1 Pet. iv. 11 (cf. the various readings on Matt.
vi. 13) the Indicative *ἐστίν* decidedly deserves the preference.

Strictly speaking, every case of the omission and insertion 23
of a verbal idea ought to be treated in the chapter concerning
Ellipsis. Since, however, a sharp discrimination in terms the
supply of which is left solely to our own judgment is quite
impossible, it seems to be expedient to treat in this place also

of the case where the verb to be supplied is a general term, closely allied to the copula, as *παρεῖναι*, *γενέσθαι*, *ἐλθεῖν*, and the like. In every instance it will be found that the supply of the absent verbal idea (expressed as it is by us in various ways) is facilitated by other parts of the sentence, in particular
 121 by a Dative (as the verb's regimen) or a relation indicated by Prepositions.

Here belongs primarily the Hebraistic formula (2 Chron. xxxv. 21; 2 Sam. xvi. 10; xix. 22), which, however, is not unknown to the Greeks (Arr. Epict. 1, 1, 16, etc.), that occurs in the Gospels: *τί ἐμοὶ καὶ σοί*, Matt. viii. 29; Mark i. 24; v. 7; Luke iv. 34; viii. 28; John ii. 4 [A.V. *what have I to do with thee*] so Luther, (cf. Schweigh. on Herod. 5. 33), — even when the connection requires an Imperative, as Matt. xxvii. 19 *μηδὲν σοὶ καὶ τῷ δικαίῳ ἐκείνῳ*. Also the phrase (quite classic) *τί πρὸς σέ; τί πρὸς ἡμᾶς*; Lat. *quid hoc ad me* [A.V. *what is that to thee*] Luther *was gehts dich an* (Herm. de ellip. p. 111), Matt. xxvii. 4; John xxi. 22, 23; similarly 1 Cor. v. 12 *τί γάρ μοι τοὺς ἔξω κρίνεις*; Other phrases with the Dative are 1 Cor. vi. 13 *τὰ βρώματα τῇ κοιλίᾳ καὶ ἡ κοιλία τοῖς βρώμασιν* (*exist for* etc.), Rom. xi. 11 *πῶ αὐτῶν παραπτώματι ἡ σωτηρία τοῖς ἔθνεσιν* (*has come*), iv. 13 *οὐ γὰρ διὰ νόμου ἡ ἐπαγγελία τῷ Ἀβραάμ*.

In connection with Prepositions: Heb. vi. 8 *ἥς τὸ τέλος εἰς καὶ σὺν*, 1 Cor. xv. 21 *δι' ἀνθρώπου θάνατος καὶ δι' ἀνθρώπου ἀνάστασις νεκρῶν*, Acts x. 15 *φωνὴ πρὸς αὐτόν* sc. *ἐγένετο* (cf. vs. 13), 1 Cor. iv. 20 *οὐκ ἐν λόγῳ ἢ βασιλείᾳ τοῦ θεοῦ ἀλλ' ἐν δυνάμει*, 2 Cor. iv. 15 *τὰ πάντα δι' ὑμᾶς*, Rom. iv. 9 *ὁ μακαρισμὸς οὗτος ἐπὶ τὴν περιτομὴν* etc. (*refer to*)¹, Matt. xxvii. 25 *τὸ αἷμα αὐτοῦ ἐφ' ἡμᾶς*, Acts xviii. 6 *ἐπὶ τὴν κεφαλὴν ὑμῶν* sc. *γενέσθω* or *ἔλθοι* (cf. Matt. xxiii. 35). And with an Adverb instead: Heb. x. 18 *ὅπου ἄφεσις τούτων, οὐκέτι προσφορά περὶ ἁμαρτίας*. Without any adjunct: 1 Cor. xv. 40 *καὶ σώματα ἐπουράνια καὶ σώματα ἐπίγεια* (i.e. *there are*, after the analogy of i. 26, etc.).

The numerous passages in which the predicate is only to be supplied from the preceding context, are not noticed further here.

With this whole section compare § 151, IV. pp. 390 sq.

THE CASES.

NOMINATIVE AND VOCATIVE.

B. § 129 a.; H. §§ 541-43; C. § 401; J. §§ 476 sqq.

- 1 The instances in which the Nominative stands instead of other Cases are chiefly occasioned by Anacoluthon (Noms. Absol.) or by loose construction, and will accordingly be treated of elsewhere.

[¹ Cf. p. 394.]

Respecting the Nom. in appositional adjuncts see § 123, 5 p. 78; — for the Acc. in instances of two Acc., § 131, 8 p. 151; — in participial clauses and instances of Nom. Absol. in general, § 144, 4 sqq. p. 291, 13 p. 298; § 151, 4 sqq. p. 379, and numerous examples in § 151, 10 p. 383.

The interjection *ἰδοὺ* and (especially in John) even *ἴδε*, like 2 the Latin *ecce* and *en*, are followed by a Nominative. (The frequent occurrence of these interjections, both in narration and in argument, is probably derivable not merely from the O. T. alone, but from the popular language in general; hence they appear more and more frequently in the later period, 122 after Christ.) See numerous examples of *ἰδοὺ* particularly in Matt., Luke, and the Apocalypse; of *ἴδε* with a Nom. following, in Mark iii. 34 Tdf. [Treg. cod. Sin.], xvi. 6; John i. 29, 36, 48; xix. 5 [*ἰδοὺ* Tdf. Treg. cod. Sin.], 14, 26, 27, — in these passages, therefore, it is an interjection; on the other hand, when connected with the Acc. it is the ordinary Imperative of *εἶδον*, as in John xx. 27.

Peculiar to the Apocalypse is the frequent combination *εἶδον καὶ ἰδοὺ* likewise followed by a Nom., as in iv. 1; vi. 2, 5, etc. Yet the author sometimes allows himself the syntactic liberty of letting both cases (Nom. and Acc.) follow interchangeably, so that *εἶδον* again governs the Acc. although the Nom. has preceded; as, xiv. 14 *εἶδον καὶ ἰδοὺ νεφέλη λευκή . . . καὶ καθήμενον* etc. Cf. iv. 1–4, and vii. 9 which is spoken of in § 123, 5 p. 78 above.

The Nominative stands quite absolutely and as an incom- 3 plete parenthesis, where it is employed as a closer limitation of the predicate, — hence adverbially.

It is so used in temporal limitations, in Luke ix. 28 *ἐγένετο μετὰ τοὺς λόγους τούτους, ὥστε ἡμέραι ὀκτὼ, καὶ παραλαβὼν* etc., Matt. xv. 32 *σπλαγχνίζομαι . . . , ὅτι ἤδη ἡμέραι τρεῖς προσμένουσιν*; in modal limitations, Mark vi. 40 *ἀνέπεσον πρασιαὶ πρασιαί* (see p. 30); in vs. 39 the construction of Acc. with Infin. requires us to take *συνπόσια συμπόσια* as Accusative (cf. Luke ix. 14). With this use of the Nom. we may connect the (Johannean) parenthesis *ὄνομα αὐτῷ* spoken of § 129, 20, 3) p. 136, for which other writers employ either the Accusative adjunct *τοῦνομα* (§ 131, 12 p. 153), or most commonly the Dative *ὀνόματι* followed by that case of the proper name which the construction requires, as Acts x. 1 *ἀνὴρ τις ὀνόματι Κορνήλιος*, Matt. xxvii. 32 *εὗρον ἀνθρώπον ὀνόματι Σίμωνα*, Acts xxvii. 1 *ἐκατοντάρχη ὀνόματι Ίουλίῳ*, etc.

Respecting a second Nom. and the periphrasis with *εἰς* for the predicate-Nom. see in connection with § 131, 7 p. 150.

The remark (B. § 129 a. 1) that the Vocative in classic Greek commonly takes the interjection *ὦ* before it, does not hold in the N. T. On the contrary, not only is this sign of the Voc. in itself rare (used only sixteen times in all), but in most of these instances it is more than a mere sign of the Voc., inasmuch as the expression generally has an emphatic character, and so contains rather an exclamation than a simple address.

For example, Matt. xvii. 17 (and parall. pass. Mark ix. 19; Luke ix. 41) *ὦ γενεὰ ἄπιστος*, Rom. xi. 33 *ὦ βάθος πλούτου*, Luke xxiv. 25; Gal. iii. 1 *ὦ ἀνόητοι*, Acts xiii. 10 *ὦ πλήρης παντὸς δόλου*. As a simple address in classic style it occurs, strictly speaking, only in the Acts (i. 1; xviii. 14; xxvii. 21), for even 1 Tim. vi. 20; Matt. xv. 28; Rom. ii. 1, 3; Jas. ii. 20 are not without a certain emphatic accent.

Even when the Vocative has its own form, that of the Nominative is not unfrequently chosen (as in the classics). The Voc. of the 2d declension in *ε* is still found most frequently, as *κενὲ ἄνθρωπε*, *δοῦλε πονηρέ*, *υἰέ*, *κύριε* (this last word always in this form if it has not the article, see below), even *θεέ μου* (cf. p. 12). In the 3d declension, with the exception perhaps of those nouns which are often used in the Vocative, as *πάτερ*, *βασιλεῦ*, the Nominative is ordinarily used; in Luke xii. 20, also, and 1 Cor. xv. 36, most of the mss. [Sin. also] give *ἄφρων* instead of *ἄφρον* (Grsb.).

The language of the N. T., like that of the Old, differs, however, essentially from the ordinary literary language in this: that the Vocative, besides taking the form of the Nom., very often takes the Article besides (*ὁ*, *οἱ*, etc.);¹ cf. 6 p. 141. Examples abound: Matt. xi. 26 *ναί, ὁ πατήρ*, Mark v. 41 *τὸ κοράσιον, ἔγειρε* (although the preceding Aramaic word, *ταλιθά*, has no article), Luke xviii. 11, 13 *ὁ θεός*, *ἰλασθητί μοι*, John xx. 28 *ὁ κύριός μου καὶ ὁ θεός μου*, Rom. viii. 15 *ἄββᾶ, ὁ πατήρ*, Col. iii. 19 *οἱ ἄνδρες, ἀγαπάτε*, Jas. v. 1 *ἄγε νῦν, οἱ πλούσιοι, κλαύσατε*, Rev. xv. 3 *δίκαιαι αἱ δόδοί σου, ὁ βασιλεὺς τῶν ἐθνῶν*. Also in quotations: Acts xiii. 41; Heb. i. 8, 9; x. 7, etc.

¹ That this use is not a mere Hebraism (cf. Gesen. Lehrgeb. p. 654; Gr. § 107, Rem. 2) but rooted in the popular and colloquial language of the Greeks is expressly recognized by Bernhardt (Syntax p. 67), who cites in support of it many examples from Aristophanes and the Dialogues of Plato (Ar. Pac. 466. Plat. Symp. p. 218 B).

B. § 129 a. 2; H. § 533; C. § 401, 3; D. § 407; J. §§ 467, 476.

A number of the passages in which the Nom. with the article seems to be used as Voc. may also be suitably taken as those in which adjuncts in apposition with the Voc., and even additions subjoined with *καί*, take the form of the Nom. with the article, according to well-known laws of the Greek language. This is the case when particular persons are expressly designated: Luke xi. 39 *ὁμοῖς οἱ Φαρισαῖοι*, Rom. xiv. 4 *ὁ δὲ τίς ἐστὶν ὁ κρίνων*; ii. 1 etc.; even if the preceding pronoun stands in a different case — an irregularity sufficiently explained by § 123, 5 p. 78: Luke vi. 25 *οὐαὶ ὑμῖν, οἱ ἐμπεπλησμένοι*. In the case of adjuncts with *καί*: Acts xiii. 16 *ἄνδρες Ἰσραηλῖται καὶ οἱ φοβούμενοι* etc., 26; Rev. xviii. 20 *οὐρανὲ καὶ οἱ ἄγιοι*. In particular we may refer to this head (in accordance with § 144, 9 d) p. 295) participial adjuncts with the Imperative, which frequently occur in the N. T., as Matt. vii. 23 *ἀποχωρεῖτε οἱ ἐργαζόμενοι*, xxvii. 40; Mark xv. 29; Gal. iv. 21, 27 (a quotn.), Eph. v. 14; Jas. iv. 13; Rev. xii. 12; xvi. 5.

THE OBLIQUE CASES IN GENERAL.

B. § 130, 1-4; C. §§ 397 sq.; D. §§ 148, 469; J. §§ 471 sq.

The settlement of the fundamental signification of the oblique cases forms a leading subject of general Greek grammar, and in particular of philosophic researches in syntax. But to institute such investigations in a special grammar like the present would not only be a departure from its aim, but would lead to but meagre or even incorrect results, since the language of the N. T. is already far removed from the primary and formative period of the Greek tongue. In this particular the process of development in the language must be regarded as completed, and the results attained in the general grammar as respects prose usage must accordingly be assumed as already established, and valid in the main also as respects the N. T. language. Since, however, with the decline of a nation a decline is wont as a rule to appear in its language also, we shall naturally find, in the writings of the N. T. as well as of the later writers generally, the syntactic combinations, and consequently the cases also, no longer employed with such precision and clearness of reference as prevailed in the earlier language. Hence we shall see many verbs construed with different cases from those used in the earlier language; and in particular, the more analytic and decomposed language of

later writers will often use prepositions with their cases, where the earlier language was satisfied with the simple cases. Instances of this sort, as matters belonging strictly to the province of N. T. grammar, we shall naturally have to treat with special prominence in the course of the following paragraphs; yet completeness of specification, as respects the cases and other constructions, in reference to every individual verb, it does not fall (as has been already intimated in the preface) within the limits of N. T. grammar to give.

B. § 130, 5 and N. 1; H. § 505; J. §§ 893. 894.

- 2 Such an essential departure, as has been alluded to, from the ordinary usage, we encounter at once in the application of the general principle that the ancient languages often neglect to designate the object (immediate or remote), where it is already sufficiently clear from the connection; and in particular, are wont to express it but once if two verbs in any way connected have an object in common,—thereby avoiding a multitude of those pronouns that often so encumber modern languages.

The language of the N. T., however, especially that of Luke and of the Ep. to the Heb., is not so far removed from the ordinary Greek as not to avail itself of this advantage; as may be seen from a considerable number of examples: Matt. xiii. 44 *θησαυρῷ, ὃν εὗρων ἄνθρωπος ἔκρυψεν*, xxvii. 65 *ἀσφαλίσασθε* sc. *τὸν τάφον*, Mark vi. 5 125 *ἀρρώστοις ἐπιθεὶς τὰς χεῖρας ἐθεράπευσεν*, Luke xiv. 4 *ἐπιλαβόμενος ἰάσατο αὐτὸν καὶ ἀπέλυσεν*, John x. 29 *ὁ πατήρ, ὃς δέδωκέν μοι* sc. *αὐτά*, Acts xiii. 3 *ἐπιθέντες τὰς χεῖρας αὐτοῖς ἀπέλυσαν*, Eph. v. 11 *μὴ συγκοινωνεῖτε τοῖς ἔργοις τοῖς ἀκάροις, μᾶλλον δὲ καὶ ἐλέγχετε*, Heb. xi. 19 *ἐκ νεκρῶν ἐγείρειν δυνατὸς ὁ θεός*, 1 Cor. x. 9; 1 Tim. vi. 2, etc.

But far more frequently than is the case even in still later Greek prose writers, we find (in accordance with the great preference for pronominal constructions often mentioned already) the object expressed by a pronoun, especially *αὐτός*; so that here, too, the influence of Oriental usage is unmistakable, (cf. § 127, 9 sqq. p. 107 sq., 26 p. 118, § 129, 12 p. 131 sq.); as, Mark x. 16 *ἐναγκαλισάμενος αὐτά, τιθεὶς τὰς χεῖρας ἐπ' αὐτὰ κατευλόγει αὐτά* [Tdf. Treg. *ἐναγκ. αὐτ. κατευλόγει τιθεὶς τὰς χεῖρας ἐπ' αὐτά* after codd. Sin. Vat.; cf. § 127, 26 p. 119], Luke xvi. 2 *φωνήσας αὐτὸν εἶπεν αὐτῷ*, Matt. xviii. 2 *προσκαλεσάμενος παιδίον ἔστησεν αὐτὸ ἐν μέσῳ*. (But in John xv. 2 there are other reasons for the repetition by means of the pron. *αὐτό*, see § 151, 4 p. 380.) Col. ii. 13 *ἡμᾶς νεκροὺς ὄντας . . . συνεζωοποίησεν ἡμᾶς*.

To the same origin is to be attributed the repetition of the same object in several clauses connected by conjunctions (cf. e.g. Josh. xxiii. 2; xxiv. 20; Neh. ix. 34; 1 Macc. i. 6, etc.), as Luke xxiv. 50 ἐξήγαγεν αὐτοὺς . . . καὶ εὐλόγησεν αὐτούς, cf. Matt. xxii. 37 (and its parallel Mark xii. 30), Rev. ix. 21, etc.; also the un-Greek constructions in which to the Participle, with and without the art., the pronoun αὐτός (not οὗτος or ἐκεῖνος, on which see § 144, 21 p. 306) is subjoined in the same case quite without emphasis,¹ — as Matt. v. 40 τῷ θέλοντί σοι κριθῆναι . . . ἄφες αὐτῷ καὶ τὸ ἱμάτιον, iv. 16; Rev. vi. 4; Jas. iv. 17 εἰδοῖτι καλὸν ποιεῖν καὶ μὴ ποιοῦντι, ἁμαρτία αὐτῷ ἐστίν, — yes, even when it has already been used with the Participle, is repeated again (cf. Col. ii. 13 above), as Matt. xxvi. 71 ἐξελθόντα αὐτὸν εἰς τὸν πυλῶνα, εἶδεν αὐτὸν ἄλλη, viii. 23 ἐμβάντι αὐτῷ εἰς τὸ πλοῖον, ἠκολούθησαν αὐτῷ, and also frequently elsewhere in Tdf.'s text [eds. 2, 7] cf. Matt. viii. 1, 5, 28; xxi. 23; Mark ix. 28, etc.;² and lastly, the practice (also anomalous), in constructions with the Gen. absol. and sometimes also with the Acc. and Infin., of expressing the subject by means of a pronoun, although it has already been given in the leading clause; see on this in its place § 141, 4 p. 274, and § 145, 1 sqq. p. 314 sq.

REMARK. In Matt. xxi. 41 κακοὺς κακῶς ἀπολέσει αὐτούς the pronoun αὐτούς was formerly held to be a superfluous addition. Modern exegesis, however, has acknowledged αὐτούς to be the true object, so that κακοὺς is the word which ought to be held to be the rhetorical addition, made out of fondness for paronomasia, just as was often the case in Greek authors; as, Lucian, Pisc. κακοὺς κακῶς ἀποτρίψομεν. That the Latin versions and church fathers seem to take no notice of αὐτούς is solely owing to the impossibility of reproducing both words in their foreign idiom (as in our own also); and to take αὐτούς par-titively quite contradicts the sense of the passage.

¹ Isolated instances of this use adduced from Greek authors do not suffice to stamp it as an ordinary Greek construction. Where we find something similar occasionally even in later Greek writers, other causes (generally rhetorical) as perspicuity, emphasis, the separation by parentheses of words belonging together, etc., have occasioned the repetition of the pronoun; whereas the frequent occurrence of this construction in the N. T., considering its small extent, warrants us in inferring a formal usage.

² We see from this that the assumption that all such cases as these last named are examples of the so-called Dative absolute (§ 145, 5 p. 316) is quite erroneous. On the contrary, the dative is everywhere governed by the verb of the leading clause. The abnormal addition of αὐτῷ etc. in the leading clause led to this false assumption, and probably also often in ancient times to the alteration (of the mss.) into the Gen. absol., which in fact is itself not according to rule. Cf. besides § 145, 2 p. 315. [Tdf. ed. 8 adopts the Gen. Abs. (with Treg. Lchm.) in all except the first.]

B. § 130, N. 2; H. § 684; C. § 577; D. § 430; J. § 859.

- 4 The remark that verbs originally transitive, by the frequent omission of an easily supplied object or of a reflexive pronoun, assume in the Active voice a neuter signification, is so well established and applies so commonly to all languages, that it seems to be quite sufficient simply to give a list here of a number of verbs so used in the N. T.; the usage is so widespread that we must desist from attempting to give a complete collection of the passages where it occurs, as well as from referring to analogous instances of the use of the same verbs by other writers. We find the following used thus intransitively:

ἄγειν, particularly in the summons *ἄγε, ἄγωμεν* (on *ἄγει* in Luke xxiv. 21 see § 129, 17 p. 134),—together with the compounds *ὑπάγειν* (very frequent, especially in the Gospels, where it seems to take the place of the wanting *ἵνα*, see § 137, 10 a) p. 204), *παράγειν* to pass by, pass on, *ἐπανάγειν* to return or merely to put off (Matt. xxi. 18; Luke v. 3, 4), *διάγειν* to pass, *περιάγειν* to go about (Acts xiii. 11), in this sense it then (according to the analogy of those Middle verbs that, having acquired a new, transitive, sense, take an object of their own, cf. B. § 135, 5) takes after it a new object, viz. of the place, as *κώμας, ὅλην τὴν Γαλιλαίαν* (Mark vi. 6 etc.), *προάγειν* to go before (Mark xi. 9), likewise with a new object when used in this sense—a use of this verb peculiar to the N. T., and particularly to Matt. and Mark, as *προῆγεν αὐτοὺς* went before them Matt. ii. 9 etc. (so *προέρχεται* with the Acc. of a person Mark vi. 33; Luke xxii. 47, perhaps after the Latin);

ἔχειν, for example *καλῶς, ἐσχάτως*, (as in colloquial Latin *bene habet*); thus *ἔχειν κατὰ τινος* means to have something against any one, be angry with him, Rev. ii. 4, 20; cf. Hermæ pastor, Mandatum 2 (Sin.),—together with the compounds *ἀπέχειν* to be at a distance (on *ἀπέχει* sufficit see § 129, 17 p. 135), *ἐπέχειν* to stay, both literally (Acts xix. 22) and in a tropical sense, sc. *νοῦν*, to direct the mind to something (Acts iii. 5; 1 Tim. iv. 16), in which sense *προσέχειν* especially is current, *ὑπερέχειν* *præesse, valere*, and with a new object *superare, præstare*, *ἐνέχειν* to watch, be on the watch for any one, *insidiari*, *περιέχει* it runs, stands written 1 Pet. ii. 6 Tdf. [Treg.],¹ *ἐν γαστρὶ ἔχειν* to be with child;

¹ *Περιέχει* must be taken intransitively in this passage whether we read with Rec. and others [cod. Sin. also *ἐν (τῇ) γραφῇ*, or with Lchm. *ἡ γραφή* (sc. *οὗτος* or *τόνδε τὸν τρόπον*, cf. 2 Macc ix. 18; xi. 16; 1 Macc. xv. 2; Joseph. Antt. 12, 4, 10, etc.). To which of these two readings we ought to give the preference it is

βάλλειν to *storm against*, *rush upon*, of the wind (Acts xxvii. 14), 127 and the compounds *ἐπιβάλλειν* of the waves (Mark iv. 37), in the signification to *fall* to Luke xv. 12,¹ *προβάλλειν* to *sprout* (Luke xxi. 30), *συμβάλλειν* in various senses (see the lexicons);

κλίνειν to *incline*, together with the compound *ἐκκλίνειν*;

στρέφειν to *turn* (*away*) *one's self* (Acts vii. 42) together with the compounds *ἀναστρέφειν*, *ἐπιστρέφειν*;

ἀπορρίπτειν to *throw one's self off*;

παράδοῦναι to *offer*, to *present itself*² (Mark iv. 29);

ἐνισχύειν transitive and intransitive in Luke (see Wahl);

ἀναλύειν to *go away*, *depart*, also to *return* i.e. break up, rise from, a meal (Luke xii. 36) in order to go home (*οἶκαδε μετὰ δείπνον ἀναλύειν* Plut. Tib. Gracch. 14); *καταλύειν* to *put up* as at an inn (common in later writers in this sense); — not to mention many others, whose intransitive signification has always been in use side by side with the transitive, as *αὐξάνειν* (p. 54), *σπεύδειν*, *προκόπτειν*, *διατρίβειν*, *τελευτᾶν*, etc., or whose object was almost uniformly omitted because involved in the signification of the verb, as *ἀνοίγειν*, *ἀνακάμπτειν*, *γαμῶν*, etc.

In other cases the omission of the object is not a result of the usage 5 by virtue of which the verb comprises the objective relation in itself,

hard to decide, since the balance of authority is in favor of the latter, but other and internal considerations favor the former. See my Essay in the Stud. u. Krit. for 1858 p. 509.

¹ In Mark xiv. 72 καὶ ἐπιβαλὼν ἑκκλαίει, the verb *ἐπιβάλλειν* has received the most diverse interpretations; see the commentaries. The interpretation common formerly (Luther, *he began to weep* [Tyndale, Cranmer, A. V. margin]) is supported, indeed, by the ancient versions, the variant *ἤρξατο κλαίειν*, and the gloss of Suidas *ἐπέβαλε ἤρξατο*; but is both too weak for the tenor of the passage, and also philologically inaccurate, since *ἐπέβαλε*, as even the addition (*ἐπεχείρησεν*) in Suidas shows, may mean *conatus est*, but not *coepit*. It would harmonize best with the connection, considering the parallel narratives (*ἐκλαυσεν πικρῶς* Matt. xxvi. 75; Luke xxii. 62), to take *ἐπιβαλὼν* adverbially in the sense of *ὑπερβαλλόντως* (cf. the Hebrew *בְּרִיחַ* in 1 Sam. xx. 41; see Gesen. under *בְּרִיחַ*); but such a use cannot be proved. The most satisfactory interpretation philologically is that *ἐπιβαλὼν* (sc. *τὸν νοῦν*) is equivalent to *ἐννοήσας considering* i.e. taking to heart, in case it is designed to intensify the preceding *ἀνεμνήσθη*. See a number of very appropriate precedents for this signification in Wetstein in loc.

² The 2d Aor. *παραδοῦναι*, in analogy with other (syncopated) 2d Aor. forms, is found in the Sept. also with this purely intransitive meaning, e.g. Isa. xlvii. 3. Hence in 1 Pet. ii. 23 (*πάσχων οὐκ ἠπείλει, παρεδίδου δὲ τῷ κρίνοντι δικαίως*), it appears to be not only more in accordance with the sense but with philology also to supply with the Imperfect (*παρεδίδου*) an object like *τὰ ἑαυτοῦ* (or *κρίσιν*) from the context (with Luther et al.), not *ἑαυτόν* (deWette). The passage cited by deWette, Josh. xi. 19 (not ii. 19), runs quite different'y in the Vat. ms. On *παρεδιδόναι* in the sense of *permittere*, also with the objec (a thing) omitted, see Stephanus (Paris ed.) sub voce p. 247.

but the objects are easily supplied from the context: as e.g. *αἵρειν* sc. *ἄγκυραν* Acts xxvii. 13, *σκάπτειν* sc. *γῆν* Luke xiii. 8, *ἀφανίζειν*, *κλέπτειν* sc. *χρήματα* Matt. vi. 19, *διορύσσειν* sc. *τεῖχος* Matt. vi. 19, *ῥήξον* (sc. *φωνὴν* see Wetst.) καὶ *βόησον* Gal. iv. 27, *στρωσον σεαυτῷ* sc. *κλίνην* Acts ix. 34, κατὰ κεφαλῆς 128 *ἔχων* sc. *κάλυμμα* or simply *τὶ* 1 Cor. xi. 4, *ἐτοιμάζειν* sc. *κατάλυμα* Luke ix. 52, *συλλαμβάνειν* and *συλλ.* *ἐν γαστρὶ* sc. *υἰόν* Luke i. 24, 31; or the objects to be supplied are altogether general terms, as *ἀποστέλλειν*, *πέμπειν* sc. *τινᾶς*, *ἀκούσας* sc. *ταῦτα*, *σὰρξ καὶ αἷμα οὐκ ἀπεκάλυψέν σοι* viz. that of which I am speaking Matt. xvi. 17; or are intentionally left in the dark by the writer on account of the variety of notions it is possible to supply, and the choice among them is referred to the reader, as Jas. iv. 2, 3; Col. ii. 21.

Respecting the omission of the object (or of the whole) with participative statements, see § 132, 6 p. 158.

THE ACCUSATIVE.

B. § 131, 2; H. § 544 a.; C. § 472 f.; D. § 464; J. § 544.

- 1 Among the verbs which by governing the Acc. depart as a rule from English and German usage, the following in the N. T. deserve special mention :

Those signifying to speak well or ill (defame): *καλῶς*, *κακῶς* *λέγειν*, as usually with the Acc., but only used by Luke in vi. 26; Acts xxiii. 5 (quotn.). The common verb for *defame* is *βλασφημεῖν*, likewise used with the Acc., as well of the person Matt. xxvii. 39 (or instead *ὄνομα* Jas. ii. 7; *δόξας* Jude 8) as of the thing Mark iii. 28, sometimes also with *εἰς* Mark iii. 29; Luke xii. 10, with *ἐν* 2 Pet. ii. 12 *ἐν οἷς ἀγνοοῦσιν βλασφημοῦντες* (see § 143, 10 p. 287), which, however, designates rather the sphere *within* which the evil speaking occurs. Respecting *ὀνειδίζειν*, *καταρᾶσθαι*, see § 133, 9 p. 177; to do well: *εὖ* and *καλῶς ποιεῖν* with the Dat.: Luke vi. 27; Mark xiv. 7 Lchm. [Treg.] (yet cf. Tdf. ed. 7 in loc.), Matt. v. 44 Grsb. The use of *ποιεῖν* with the Acc. of a word expressing time, as *χρόνον*, *τρεῖς μῆνας*, *ἐνιαυτόν* etc. for our *spend* (*commorari*) is peculiar, e.g. Acts xv. 33; xviii. 23; xx. 3; 2 Cor. xi. 25; Jas. iv. 13, (elsewhere also in later writers); to flee: *φεύγειν* in its strict sense (to run away) is construed only with *ἀπό* (in Rev. xx. 11 hebraistically *ἀπὸ προσώπου*), particularly with persons, *ἀπ' αὐτοῦ*, *ἀφ' ὑμῶν*, and with abstracts instead, as *ἀπὸ κρίσεως*, *ὀργῆς*, *εἰδωλολατρείας*, Luke iii. 7; Matt. xxiii. 33; 1 Cor. x. 14 (purely local, Mark xvi. 8); in the signification to *avoid*, *abstain from*, with the Acc. (of the thing) e.g. *ταῦτα, τὴν πορνείαν*, etc. Heb. xi. 34 (*ἔφυγον στόματα μαχαίρης*) is an exception. The compound *ἐκφείγειν* takes only the Acc. or is used absolutely, see

Wahl, (ἐκ purely local in Acts xix. 16); on ἀποφεύγειν see § 132, 5 p. 158; to swear: ὀμνύειν, with the Acc. only in Jas. v. 12; elsewhere with a preposition, and after the example of the Hebrew (cf. Gesen. under שָׁבַע) most frequently by far with ἐν, sometimes with κατά and the Gen. Heb. vi. 13, 16, with εἰς (after a preceding ἐν, cf. § 147 under εἰς and ἐν) Matt. v. 34 sq. ὀρκίζειν and ἐνορκίζειν (1 Thess. v. 27) to adjure, always with two Accs., see Wahl; on the other hand, ἐξορκίζειν with κατά Matt. xxvi. 63. Cf. § 151, 24 b) p. 394.

REMARK. With νικᾶν the objective limitation is connected once by ἐκ—quite unique, yet not so surprising in the language of the Apoc. abounding as it does in solecisms—(as it were, *to win the victory over*, Lat. *victoriam ferre ex*): Rev. xv. 2 τοὺς νικῶντας ἐκ τοῦ θηρίου, Vulg. *qui vicerunt bestiam*.

B. § 131, N. 3; H. § 544 c.; C. § 472 b.; J. § 489, Obs. 2.

On the construction of verbs expressing an emotion of the mind ² see § 133, 23 p. 185. Only those are connected with the Acc. of the ¹²⁹ person, which, like ἐλεῖν, οἰκτεῖρειν; are pure transitives. On εὐδοκεῖν with the Acc. see as above.

B. § 131 N. 4; H. § 764 b.; C. § 598 a.; J. § 669, 1.

The Impersonal δεῖ (and δέον ἐστίν Acts xix. 36) is followed only ³ by the Acc. and Infin. or, in general sayings, by the Infin. alone. Cf. § 132, 12 p. 164. Χρῆ occurs but once, likewise with the Infin.: Jas. iii. 10.

B. § 131, 3; H. § 544; C. § 577; D. § 430; J. § 359.

To the verbs whose signification is originally or predom- ⁴ inantly intransitive, but which are rendered transitive by the addition of an object, belong, among others from the N.T., the following: μαθητεύειν *to be a disciple* (verbs in εὖω formed from nouns and expressing the state or action of their primitives, B. § 119, 3 a.), τινά Matt. xxviii. 19 etc., θριαμβεύειν *to hold a triumph*, τινά (Plutarch) Col. ii. 15; 2 Cor. ii. 14; also ἐμπορεύεσθαι τινα 2 Pet. ii. 3, πεινᾶν, διψᾶν δικαιοσύνην Matt. v. 6, θλίψεις με μένουσιν (*me manent*) Acts xx. 23—according to a later and rather poetic use of the word.

On the other hand, κλαίειν and πενθεῖν are found but once with the Acc. of the object (Matt. ii. 18; 2 Cor. xii. 21), elsewhere always with ἐπὶ and the Acc. or the Dat. see § 147 p. 336 sq.; προσκυνεῖν is joined to the Dative uniformly by Paul, and predominantly by the other writers (or to ἐνώπιόν τινος § 133, 3 p. 172); in the Apocalypse it is construed with both the Dat. and the Acc. (as in the Septuagint) without the slightest difference. Its synonym

γονυπετεῖν is always followed by the Acc. (or ἔμπροσθεν); εὐαγγελίζεσθαι is connected indiscriminately now with the Dat., now with the Acc., of the person (see more below, nos. 5, 6); hence in the Passive πτωχοὶ εὐαγγελίζονται Matt. xi. 5; Luke xvi. 16; Heb. iv. 2, 6, etc., (the Act. εὐαγγελίζειν occurs only in the Apocalypse).

B. § 131, 4; H. § 547; C. § 477; D. § 466; J. § 543, 2.

- 5 The construction by which an intransitive verb takes the Acc. of its kindred abstract noun (μάχην μάχεσθαι, ὑβρίζειν ὑβριν, etc.) rendered more definite by an adjunct, is not only current in the N.T., but, — fostered as it was by the analogous Hebrew usage (see Gesen. Lehrs. p. 809 sq. [Gr. § 135, Rem. 1.]) and consequently by the Sept. also, — was taken up eagerly and even extended.

Thus we find the following constructions used, and with the requisite closer limitation: αὔξειν αὔξησιν, ἀμαρτάνειν ἀμαρτίαν, θαυμάζειν θαῦμα, ὁμολογεῖν ὁμολογίαν, κρίσιν κρίνειν, στρατεῦσθαι στρατείαν, ἀγωνίζεσθαι ἀγῶνα, χαίρειν χαράν, φόβον (also πτόησιν 1 Pet. iii. 6) φοβεῖσθαι; and in the Passive βάπτισμα βαπτισθῆναι Mark x. 38 etc., ἐνδεδυμένος ἔνδυμα γάμου Matt. xxii. 11, καυματίζεσθαι καῦμα μέγα Rev. xvi. 9, — where βάπτισμα, ἔνδυμα, καῦμα are the Accusatives of the object retained in the change of the verb to the Pass. (Mid.); see B. § 134, N. 2.

- Different from the above are those expressions in which the Accusative takes the place of a simple object, and therefore the closer limitation is either wanting, or at least unnecessary, grammatically considered, (as in the Homeric κτέρεα κτερεῖζειν, etc.); thus διδόναι δόματα, αἰχμαλωτεύειν αἰχμαλωσίαν *ducere captivos* (after Ps. lxvii. 19), μαρτυρεῖν μαρτυρίαν, διδάσκειν διδασκαλίαν, εὐαγγέλιον εὐαγγελίσασθαι, 130 ἰδεῖν ὄραμα, διατίθεσθαι διαθήκην, φυλάσσειν φυλακάς, σπείρειν σπόρον (see still other examples in 6 below, and respecting δεῖν δεσμός see 7 p. 150). The difference between these constructions and the preceding is plain from this, that when the verb is changed into the Passive, the Accusative, as the natural object, passes into the subject Nominative, as Acts xvi. 9 ὄραμα τῷ Παύλῳ ὤφθη, Mark xv. 26 ἡ ἐπιγραφή ἦν ἐπιγεγραμμένη, Gal. i. 11 τὸ εὐαγγέλιον τὸ εὐαγγελισθὲν ὑπ' ἐμοῦ; and in this way is to be explained 2 Cor. i. 11 ἵνα τὸ εἰς ἡμᾶς χάρισμα . . . εὐχαριστηθῇ.

A further extension of this general usage is afforded not only by the phrases (current elsewhere also) ἐλθεῖν. ἡμέρας ὁδόν, δέρειν πολλὰς sc. πληγὰς (§ 134, 6 p. 189) and moreover in several of the examples of the double Accusative which follow in 6 below, but also in such Relative constructions as John xvii. 26; Eph. ii. 4 ἀγάπην ἣν

ἡγάπησάς με (cf. 6 sub fin.), Jude 15 περὶ τῶν ἔργων ἀσεβείας ὧν ἡσέβησαν (see § 143, 11 p. 287), Rom. vi. 10 ὁ γὰρ ἀπέθανεν, τῇ ἁμαρτίᾳ ἀπέθανεν· ὁ δὲ ζῆν, ζῆν τῷ θεῷ (i.e. *mortem, vitam suam*), Gal. ii. 20 ὁ δὲ (i.q. τὴν ζωὴν ἡν) νῦν ζῶ ἐν σαρκί etc.

B. § 131, 5; H. § 553; C. § 480; D. § 465; J. § 582 sq.

Deviations from the construction of the double Accusative (with the verbs given in the grammars, cf. J. § 583) are either rare or are founded in the analogy of common usage.

Thus διδάσκειν is always joined with two Accs. (on Heb. v. 12 see § 140, 13 p. 268) except in Rev. ii. 14 ἐδίδασκεν τῷ Βαλὰκ βαλεῖν etc. (cf. Ev. Nicod. 16, 2; Thom. 4, 2); this exception either follows Hebrew precedent (cf. Job vi. 24, etc., and Gesen. under יָדָה), or, as is more probable, is due to the circumstance that διδάσκειν here has more the signification of συμβουλευεῖν, παραινέειν (see de Wette). The adjunct ἐν πάσῃ σοφίᾳ Col. i. 28; iii. 16 does not denote the object but the mode of teaching, cf. i. 9; κρύπτειν and ἀποκρύπτειν are used with the Acc. of the nearer and ἀπό with the Gen. of the more remote object, Matt. xi. 25 ἔκρυψας ταῦτα ἀπὸ σοφῶν, Luke x. 21, etc., hebraistically ἀπὸ προσώπου τινός Rev. vi. 16, ἀπ' ὀφθαλμῶν σου Luke xix. 42 (cf. § 146, 1 p. 320); ἀφαιρεῖν and ἀφαιρεῖσθαι τι ἀπό τινος (according to § 132, 5 p. 157) Luke x. 42; xvi. 3, etc.; likewise αἰτεῖν and ἀπαιτεῖν τι ἀπό τινος Matt. xx. 20; Luke vi. 30; xii. 20. But constructions like αἰτεῖν τι παρὰ θεοῦ, ἀφαιρεῖν τινί τι, ἐπερωτῆσαί τινα περὶ τοῦ ῥήματος are perfectly regular; ποιεῖν is found with two Accs. according to the rule only in Matt. xxvii. 22 τί οὖν ποιήσω Ἰησοῦν, Mark xv. 12 Lchm. Treg. τί θέλετε ποιήσω τὸν βασιλέα τῶν Ἰουδαίων (also according to the other reading [ποιήσω ὃν λέγετε etc. Tdf. cod. Sin.], see § 127, 5 p. 105), elsewhere always with the Dative of the person — Matt. xxi. 40; Luke xx. 15; Acts ix. 13, etc. (in many passages the Dative would have been used, too, in ordinary prose, e.g. Mark vii. 12; x. 36, 51, etc.), or a Preposition instead, as Matt. xvii. 12 ἐποίησαν ἐν αὐτῷ ὅσα ἠθέλησαν (cf. Mark ix. 13), John xv. 21 ταῦτα πάντα ποιήσουσιν εἰς ὑμᾶς (Grsb. ὑμῖν). Cf. further the double Accusative in 10 p. 152.

The following are more or less peculiar to the N. T.: περιβάλλειν τινά τι (in the classics commonly construed otherwise, see Dind. in Steph. Thes. sub voce), as John xix. 2 ἱμάτιον πορφυροῦν περιέβαλον αὐτόν, cf. Luke xxiii. 11 var. (but τινί τι in xix. 43 [where Tdf. (with N) now reads παρεμβалоῦσιν]); and in combination with the construction mentioned in 5 p. 148: ποτίζειν τινὰ γάλα, ποτίζειν Mark ix. 41; 1 Cor. iii. 2, φορτίζειν τινὰ φορτία Luke xi. 46, χρίειν τινὰ ἔλαιον ἀγαλλιᾶσεως Heb. i. 9 (quotn.) and ἐγχρίειν τοὺς 131

ὀφθαλμοὺς κολλούριον Rev. iii. 18, ἀγαπᾶν ἀγάπην τινά (see 5 p. 148 sq.), Εὐαγγελίεσθαι also is found once with two Accs. according to later usage (see Pape's Lex.) in Acts xiii. 32—(a passage which is not to be explained by § 151, 1 p. 376), but elsewhere always, if attended by two nouns or pronouns as objects, with the Dat. of the Pers. and the Acc. of the thing announced; as, Luke i. 19; Acts viii. 35; 2 Cor. xi. 7, etc. Respecting ὀρκίζειν see above, 1 p. 147.¹

On the construction with the Passive see § 134, 5 p. 188.

B. § 131, 6; H. § 556; C. § 480; D. § 465; J. §§ 375, 6; 625.

7 With verbs denoting to *make* or *hold for* anything, and those of kindred signification, we find, besides the common construction of two Accusatives, the combination τινὰ εἰς τι after the example of the Hebrew (Gesen. Lehrs. p. 814) or the Septuagint. Ποιεῖν, and also καθιστάναι, τιθέναι, have, indeed, in the N. T. regularly two Accs., but in the O. T. commonly εἰς: Gen. xii. 2 ποιήσω σε εἰς ἔθνος μέγα, Ezek. iv. 9; 2 Chron. xi. 22 κατέστησεν εἰς ἄρχοντα Ἀβιά, Deut. xxviii. 13, etc. In analogy with these examples are the following: Acts xiii. 22 ἡγειρεν τὸν Δαυεὶδ αὐτοῖς εἰς βασιλέα, vii. 21 ἀνεθρέψατο αὐτὸν ἑαυτῇ εἰς υἱόν, xiii. 47 τέθεικά σε εἰς φῶς ἐθνῶν (after Isa. xlix. 6 Alex.), Matt. xxi. 46 εἰς προφήτην αὐτὸν εἶχον (cf. vs. 26). In Matt. xiii. 30 the MSS. vary between δῆσατε αὐτὰ εἰς δεσμός Lehm. [Tdf. cod. Sin.] and δεσμός Tdf. [eds. 2, 7]. [Treg. gives εἰς in brackets.]

This Hebraistic mode of expression occurs more frequently still where the construction requires the double Nominative, especially with εἶναι and γενέσθαι; for example in the repeated quotations ἔσονται εἰς σάρκα μίαν (after Gen. ii. 24), ἐγενήθη εἰς κεφαλὴν γωνίας (after Ps. cxvii. 22). Cf. Luke iii. 5 (quotn.), xiii. 19 ἐγένετο εἰς δένδρον μέγα, John xvi. 20 ἡ λύπη εἰς χαρὰν γενήσεται, Rom. xi. 9 (quotn.), 1 Cor. xv. 45 (quotn.), 2 Cor. vi. 18 ἔσομαι ὑμῖν εἰς πατέρα καὶ ὑμεῖς ἔσεσθέ μοι εἰς υἱούς (as in 2 Sam. vii. 14 etc.), Heb. i. 5; viii. 10; 1 John v. 8; Rev. viii. 11. Yet not all the passages of the sort are to be forcibly brought under this class, since there are many which can be satisfactorily explained by Greek usage (for γένεσθαι εἰς τι is a Greek phrase also), and where the application of the above Hebraism would be erroneous and disturbing to the sense; as, 2 Cor. viii. 14; Col. ii. 22;

¹ Formerly πεθεῖν also was numbered among the verbs that take two Accs. on account of Acts xix. 8; xxviii. 23; recent editors, however, have expunged τὰ in both passages, [restored in xix. 8 by Tdf. with cod. Sin.]. The Acc. with the Passive (Heb. vi. 9, etc.) is explainable by no. 10 below, p. 152.

Jas. v. 3 (εἰς φθοράν, εἰς μαρτύριον ἔσται *tend, redound* 'to destruction, prove a witness), Rev. xvi. 19, etc. Similarly λαμβάνειν (τὶ εἰς τι): Heb. xi. 8 τόπον ὃν ἔμελλεν λαμβάνειν εἰς κληρονομίαν, and probably Acts vii. 53 also.

REMARK. Likewise borrowed from the language of the Septuagint and a departure from classic usage (for Xen. Cyr. 3, 1, 33 and the like are not parallel) is the current combination λογίζομαι εἰς τι in the signification *to be reckoned or set to the account of*, as etc., for example, in the oft-repeated quotation ἐλογίσθη αὐτῷ εἰς δικαιοσύνην (after the Sept. of Gen. xv. 6. That the Hebr. כִּשְׁוֹ is capable of the same construction, see 1 Sam. i. 13 and Gesen. sub voce), and further in the phrases εἰς οὐδὲν λογισθῆναι, ἡ ἀκροβυστία εἰς περιτομήν λογισθήσεται, τὰ τέκνα λογίζεται εἰς σπέρμα Acts xix. 27; Rom. ii. 26; ix. 8. But the phrases with ὡς, Rom. viii. 36 ἐλογίσθημεν ὡς πρόβατα (after the Sept. of Ps. xliii. 23, Hebr. פָּ), or with μετὰ and the Gen. Luke xxii. 37 (for which the Sept. in Isa. liii. 12 use ἐν τοῖς ἀνόμοις), have a different meaning and are not opposed to Greek usage.

According to a construction not unknown to the Greeks also (see Bhdy. Synt. p. 66; Matth. § 308; Lob. ad Phryn. p. 517; Schaef. in Schol. Apoll. Rhod. p. 209) the predicative term with verbs of *naming* sometimes stands in the Nominative instead of any other case: John xiii. 13 φωνεῖτέ με ὁ διδάσκαλος καὶ ὁ κύριος (cf. 1 Sam. ix. 9), Rev. ix. 11 ὄνομα ἔχει Ἀπολλύων. On τὸ ὄρος τὸ καλούμενον Ἐλαιών see p. 22.

From the Hebrew usage (יִשְׁמַח אֶת־שְׁמִי Gen. iv. 25, 26; v. 2, 3, etc.) or from the Sept. are borrowed the (pleonastic) expressions καλέσεις τὸ ὄνομα αὐτοῦ Ἰησοῦν, Ἰωάννην, — also in the Pass. ἐκλήθη τὸ ὄνομα αὐτοῦ Ἰησοῦς Matt. i. 21; Luke i. 31; ii. 21; Rev. xix. 13, etc.; for the classic use of καλεῖν ὄνομα (B. § 131, N. 11; J. § 588, 1) is manifestly of a different nature.¹

¹ Quite isolated is the reading of cod. Vat. in Matt. x. 25 εἰ τῷ οἰκοδεσπότῃ Βεελζεβοῦβ [Βεεζεβοὺλ ed. Tdf.; so Sin.] ἐπεκάλεσαν, πῶς μᾶλλον τοῖς οἰκιακοῖς αὐτοῦ, which has been adopted by Lehm. It belongs to those which without ms. support from other quarters will hardly succeed in gaining the general approval of critics against the entire mass of remaining authorities [cod. Sin. also]. Yet it is very improbable that it should be the emendation of a grammarian who took ἐπικαλεῖν here in the sense of *reproach with* (Meyer). Ἐπικαλεῖν here, at least in ancient times, was taken in no other signification than *to name*, or more accurately to give the surname, *cognomentum daemonis addiderunt* (as Hilary expressly translates the passage). Too little attention, however, to the composition with ἐπί naturally led to the result that the Latin versions rendered in accordance with their idiom, *patrem* vocaverunt; and this, again, in the Greek mss. not only led to the easy alteration of the Dative into the Acc., but also — what is very significant — to the

133

B. § 131, 7; H. § 549; C. § 481; J. § 579.

- 9 The Acc. of limitation with adjectives and other predicative terms, known under the name of the Greek Acc., has passed in the N. T. pretty much out of use. Single instances are Heb. ii. 17 πιστὸς ἀρχιερεὺς τὰ πρὸς τὸν θεόν, Rom. xii. 18 etc. cf. § 125, 12 p. 96. For the most part the Dative, or a Prep. like *κατά*, is substituted for it; as, Luke xxiv. 25 βραδεῖς τῇ καρδίᾳ, Mark vii. 26; Acts iv. 36 Κύπριος τῷ γένει, xviii. 3 σκηνοποιοὶ τῇ τέχνῃ ([so cod. Sin.], Grsb. τὴν τ.), and the expressions ἀπὸν τῷ σώματι, παρὼν τῷ πνεύματι, σοφοὶ . . . συγγενεῖς . . . κύριοι κατὰ σάρκα, ταπεινὸς κατὰ πρόσωπον, etc. On the other hand, with the Passive (Middle) the Acc. is much in use, see §§ 134 and 135.

B. § 131, 8 and N. 12; C. § 478 a.; J. § 579, 6.

- 10 Instances of the pronominal Accusative neuter with verbs which otherwise govern a different case, are: Luke ix. 45 αἰσθονται αὐτό, Matt. xix. 20 τί ὑστερῶ (§ 132, 22 p. 169), 2 Cor. xii. 13 ὃ ἡττήθητε (ἡσώθητε), Acts xxv. 8 τι ἥμαρτον, μεριμνᾶν τὰ τοῦ κυρίου 1 Cor. vii. 32 etc., even οὐδὲν χρεῖαν ἔχω Rev. iii. 17 (cf. § 129, 5 p. 127). Examples of cases in which the verb is connected with two Accusatives in consequence of this usage only are: Luke iv. 35 μηδὲν βλάψαν αὐτόν, Matt. xxvii. 44 τὸ αὐτὸ ὠνείδιζον αὐτόν, Acts xxv. 10; Gal. iv. 12 οὐδὲν με ἡδικήσατε, Mark viii. 36; Gal. v. 2 etc. ὑμᾶς οὐδὲν ὠφελήσει. With the Passive: πείθεσθαι οὐδέν, τὰ κρείττονα Acts xxvi. 26; Heb. vi. 9.

Respecting Acts xiii. 2 see § 147, 30 p. 342.

B. § 131, 9; H. § 550; C. § 482; D. p. 498; J. § 548 g., cf. § 905, Obs. 2, 7.

- 11 The use of the Accusative in giving the duration of time and the measure of distance agrees with the ordinary use. It is seldom employed in the more definite specifications of change of *ἐπικαλεῖν* into the simple *καλεῖν* (see the various readings). To this it must be added: that another leading authority, the cod. Alex., is wanting here, and the saying is one of those preserved by the evangelist Matt. alone; and in particular, the circumstance that the construction of *ἐπικαλεῖν* with the Dat. in consequence of the *ἐπί* in composition (B. § 147, N. 9) can not only be established grammatically, but the employment of the Dative in this connection is so natural that it would be most likely to suggest itself to an author of little practice, writing in the language of the people. Moreover, compare the altogether analogous example of *ἐπονομάζειν* with the Dat. in Greek authors in Steph. sub voce, Heind. on Plato's Phaedr. 30 and οἱ καλεῖν ὄνομα τινί in B. § 131, N. 11; Heind. on Plato's Crat. 6.

time, — as John iv. 52 for which in vs. 53 ἐν with the Dat. is used, yet with a slight difference.

Further, mention deserves to be made of the peculiar position (which originated perhaps through the influence of the Latin usage, and frequently occurs also in writers of the κοινή, as Plutarch, Lucian, Appian, Josephus) of the prepositions ἀπό and πρό in specifications of place and time; as, John xi. 18 ἣν Βηθανία ἐγγὺς τῶν Ἱεροσολύμων ὡς ἀπὸ σταδίων δεκαπέντε some fifteen stadia distant *from Jerusalem*, xxi. 8; Rev. xiv. 20; John xii. 1 πρὸ ἑξ. ἡμερῶν τοῦ πάσχα ἦλθεν six days *before* the Passover (cf. Amos i. 1; iv. 7, and the corresponding 134 (Latinizing) use in Plutarch e.g. Philop. 4; Oth. 11, and in Appian e.g. 1. 15; 2. 115, etc.). Together with these constructions the common one is in use, Luke xxiv. 13, etc. Cf. Zumpt, Gr. § 396.

B. § 131, 10; H. § 552; C. § 483; D. p. 502; J. § 579.

The Acc. as an adverbial adjunct of the mode, etc., 12
as τὴν ἀρχήν, τὸν ἀριθμόν *as respects number*, τοῦνομα *by name* (Matt. xxvii. 57), μακράν sc. ὁδόν, has its foundation in ordinary usage. But ἀκμήν in the sense of *adhuc* (Matt. xv. 16) is un-Attic (see Pape). On the Hebraism ὁδὸν θαλάσσης (יָם יָם הַיָּם) Matt. iv. 15 see Meyer in loc.

B. § 131, NN. 13, 14; H. § 547 d.; C. § 481 b.; D. § 467; J. § 580.

Analogous to the use of the Acc. in classic Greek as if in 13
apposition to a clause, and before proverbs, quotations, etc., is its varied employment also in the N. T. in certain abbreviated and parenthetical adjuncts, — appositive limitations, as it were, of the preceding or following thought (not of single words, — a case in which the Nominative sometimes appeared contrary to the rule, § 123, 5 p. 78). When such adjuncts are in the Neuter, it is hardly possible to say positively whether they are to be taken as Nominatives or as Accusatives.

Examples: a) referring to what precedes, Rom. xii. 1 παρακαλῶ ὑμᾶς παραστήσαι τὰ σώματα ὑμῶν θυσίαν ζῶσαν . . ., τὴν λογικὴν λατρείαν ὑμῶν — an adjunct which can neither be regarded as in apposition to θυσίαν alone, nor as an object dependent immediately on παρακαλῶ. 2 Thess. i. 5 ἔνδεημα τῆς δικαίας κρίσεως and Rev. xxi. 17 μέτρον ἀνθρώπου may also be taken as Accusatives. Further, Acts x. 36 Tdf. [cod. Sin. Treg.] τὸν λόγον, ὃν ἀπέστειλεν τοῖς υἱοῖς Ἰσραὴλ etc., for with ὑμεῖς οἴδατε (vs. 37) begins a new paragraph, so that τὸν λόγον does not belong to that as object (Meyer). The omission of ὃν (Lchm.) has probably been occasioned by the unusual character

of the construction. In Rev. i. 20 τὸ μυστήριον may be construed simply as the object of the preceding γράψον; b) referring to what follows, Rom. viii. 3 τὸ γὰρ ἀδύνατον etc., Heb. viii. 1 κεφάλαιον δέ etc.; yet these two Neuter adjuncts may be taken unhesitatingly as Nominatives also, according to § 151, 6 p. 381.

B. § 131, N. 16; H. § 545; C. § 476; J. § 579, 8.

- II An Acc. of exclamation might be found in Rev. xii. 12 which according to Lchm.'s text [so Tdf. Treg.; Sin. gives οὐαί εἰς etc.] runs οὐαί τὴν γῆν καὶ τὴν θάλασσαν, Vulg. *vae terrae et mari*. But since οὐαί (differing from the exclamation of astonishment οὐά Mark xv. 29) neither in the Apocalypse nor anywhere else is otherwise construed than either with the Dative or with the Vocative instead (in which case the Dative can be omitted, Rev. xviii. 10, 16, 19), and the woe is aimed at the *inhabitants* of the earth as is plain from the following ὑμᾶς and the context, it is necessary to educe the idea τοῖς κατοικοῦσιν (which the Rec. has adopted) out of the preceding σκηνοῦντες and to let the Acc. depend on that. Compare under this head the examples in § 151, 23 d) p. 392 sq.

135

THE GENITIVE.

B. § 132, 1; H. § 558; C. § 444 g.; D. p. 482; J. § 464.

- 1 Assuming the distinction between the subjective Genitive and the objective to have been made plain by the general grammar, we remark here:

1) That the union of substantives, especially abstract terms, by the Genitive relation is employed with fondness by some of the N. T. writers, particularly by Paul in his doctrinal argumentations and by the author of the Apocalypse, so that two, three, yes four, Genitives stand in immediate dependence one upon another. Such an accumulation of Genitives is manifestly avoided by the native Greeks, because it easily begets ambiguity (see e.g. 1 Thess. i. 3; Rom. xi. 33, etc.).

2) That exegetes, especially where dogmatic interests come in, differ very much in interpreting a Genitive, whether as subjective or objective; and yet the settlement of the matter is properly left to them, because grammar, from *its* point of view, must concede in most cases the possibility of both opinions; cf. Winer 186 (175). As the subject, however, is one of weighty importance for the understanding of Scripture, and the decision in all disputed cases necessarily presumes thorough investigation of the usage of individual writers, ex-

position of the internal connection in every passage, comparison of parallel expressions, and the like, it well deserves a separate and systematic treatment of its own.

The mode of expression mentioned under 1) we will illustrate in a number of instances. The ambiguity easily occasioned by accumulating Genitives it was sought to avoid as follows:

a) If the Genitives depend one on another, they stand, as far as possible, in the order in which they depend on one another;

b) If, however, two Genitives depend on one and the same substantive, this fact is also, at least as a rule, indicated by the position (before and after the governing substantive).

Examples under a) Of two Genitives: Col. ii. 2 τὸ πλοῦτος τῆς πληροφορίας τῆς συνέσεως, ii. 11 ἡ ἀπέκδυσις τοῦ σώματος τῆς σαρκός, Rom. xi. 33 ὁ βάθος πλούτου καὶ σοφίας καὶ γνώσεως θεοῦ (where, grammatically viewed, it may be doubtful whether σοφίας and γνώσεως depend together with πλούτου upon βάθος, or both together upon πλούτου; the context favors the former opinion, see Mey. in loc.) etc. Of three Genitives, — then as a rule the last is a personal (possessive) term which easily unites with its predecessor into one whole: 2 Cor. iv. 4 τὸν φωτισμὸν τοῦ εὐαγγελίου τῆς δόξης τοῦ Χριστοῦ, Col. i. 13 τὴν βασιλείαν τοῦ υἱοῦ τῆς ἀγάπης αὐτοῦ, 1 Thess. i. 3 (μνημονεύοντες ὑμῶν . . .) τῆς ὑπομονῆς τῆς ἐλπίδος τοῦ κυρίου ἡμῶν Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ — where the five Genitives are to be so arranged that τοῦ κυρίου ἡμῶν Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ is taken as a whole and governed by ἐλπίδος, which together with ὑμῶν (according to b) below) is governed by ὑπομονῆς, and this by the verb μνημονεύοντες, Eph. i. 19 κατὰ τὴν ἐνέργειαν τοῦ κράτους τῆς ἰσχύος αὐτοῦ, iv. 13 (twice); i. 6; Heb. v. 12, etc. Of four Genitives: Rev. xix. 15 πατεῖ τὴν ληνὸν τοῦ οἴνου τοῦ θυμοῦ τῆς ὀργῆς τοῦ θεοῦ τοῦ παντοκράτορος, cf. xvi. 19; xiv. 8. The O. T. also offers examples of the sort.

Examples under b): Rev. vii. 17 ἐπὶ ζωῆς πηγὰς ὑδάτων (cf. § 147, 31 p. 343), Acts v. 32 Tdf. [eds. 2, 7; not 8] ἐσμὲν αὐτοῦ μάρτυρες τῶν ῥημάτων τούτων, 2 Cor. v. 1 ἡ ἐπίγειος ἡμῶν οἰκία τοῦ σκήνους, Phil. ii. 30 τὸ ὑμῶν ὑστέρημα τῆς λειτουργίας, 1 Thess. i. 3, see under a). Further, position requires us in Rev. iii. 10 (τὸν λόγον τῆς ὑπομονῆς μου) to make μου depend on ὑπομονῆς, in Heb. vi. 1 τοῦ Χριστοῦ on τῆς ἀρχῆς, not on λόγον; and in 2 Pet. iii. 2 τοῦ κυρίου is hardly to be carried over ἐντολῆς and connected with ἀποστόλων, which according to the mss. [Sin. also] has already the Gen. ὑμῶν (not ἡμῶν Rec. Grsb. and the translation). The passages where, besides, the Genitive is separated from its substantive, as 1 Thess. ii. 13; 2 Cor. iii. 6; 1 Pet.

iii. 21, etc., are of a different sort, and hardly admit of a doubt as respects the meaning; see respecting them in connection with § 151, 13, 14 p. 387. The reference of σου, however, in Rev. xviii. 14 is doubtful (even according to the mss. [α puts it before τῆς ἐπιθ.]).

- 2 REMARK. Exegetical works on the N. T., particularly the older, often speak of a periphrasis of the Genitive (subjective and objective) by means of prepositions, especially κατά with the Acc. Winer 193 (182), Fritzsche, Meyer, and others, have declared themselves as decidedly opposed to this expression; and in truth, as respects the origin and philosophy of the matter, with entire correctness, since we cannot speak of the two modes of expression as grammatically identical, and in general, caution must be exercised in the application of such terms. The simplicity and intelligibility of grammatical exposition would suffer, however, should we insist in practice upon carrying this caution too far; for the rigorous application of this principle would affect also many other phenomena which in grammatical discourse we are wont to meet with under the title "Periphrasis." We do not take offence when grammars speak of a periphrasis of the partitive genitive by means of prepositions, as ἐξ, ἐν, in Latin *ex, de, inter*; just as little should we in the present case. The only important point is that we connect the right views with grammatical terminology. (Cf. in § 151 the chapter on Ellipsis pp. 390 sqq.)

- That is to say, since it was at all times easy (in comparison, for example, with the Latin) for the Greek language by virtue of its arrangement of words, which was in this particular rigidly prescribed (cf. § 125), to make prepositional phrases dependent immediately upon substantives, it is in perfect analogy with the development of language to assume, that the later language (of prose), agreeably to its analytic nature, carried the application of this usage further and further, and employed prepositional expressions even where the earlier language still preferred the simple case. So that, strictly speaking, the case was not periphrased, but the prepositional phrase displaced the simple case, or, as Bernhardt (Synt. p. 241) aptly describes it, was employed in the sense of the Genitive. Just as we, instead of 'your faith,' might also say 'the faith among you' i.e. the faith existing among you, so too, we find in the N. T. instead of the usual ἡ πίστις ὑμῶν the phrase ἡ καθ' ὑμᾶς πίστις (Eph. i. 15), and in other writers οἱ καθ' ὑμᾶς ῥήτορες (Longin. 15. 8) instead of the ordinary οἱ ῥήτορες ὑμῶν (cf. Acts xvii. 28). Now if such an instance as this occurs often, and shapes itself into a species of usage, as was undeniably the case in the later language with κατά and the Acc. (e.g. ἡ κατὰ τὴν ἀρχὴν ἀπόθεσις, ἡ κατὰ τὸ σῶμα ῥώμη Diod. Sic., ἡ κατ' αὐτὸν ἀρετὴ Ael., αἱ κατ' Ἀντίβαν πράξεις, ἡ κατὰ τὸν ἥλιον ἀνατολή, . . . πορεία,

τὰ κατὰ τὰς πλατείας διαστήματα Polyb., etc.), the grammarian is perfectly authorized to call this, for brevity's sake, as is done in so many other cases, a periphrasis for the Genitive in the sense above defined.

Lastly, it is in no wise agreeable to the nature of these expressions to supply everywhere in explaining them (as is so frequently done) an omitted verbal idea (as ὦν, γενόμενος, etc.); just as we do not deem it necessary also to supply such an ellipsis with the periphrasis for the partitive Genitive. On the contrary, the verbal idea is either already included in the governing substantive, as (to take an example from the N. T.) in Phil. i. 5 ἡ κοινωνία ὑμῶν εἰς τὸ εὐαγγέλιον (see 8 p. 160), or is naturally suggested by the context, or by the force of the preposition, as Mark v. 26 τὰ παρ' αὐτῆς πάντα (otherwise τὰ ἐαυτῆς), 2 Cor. viii. 7 ἡ ἐξ ὑμῶν ἀγάπη, Acts xxiii. 21 ἡ ἀπὸ σοῦ ἐπαγγελία (thy promise, consent). That in this sense also we can call the superscriptions (which without doubt are very ancient) εὐαγγέλιον κατὰ Ματθαῖον, etc., (precisely, *gospel according to* the understanding, apprehension, of *Matthew*) circumlocutions instead of the Genitive, is plain. In a manner quite similar, as we shall see below, 10 p. 161, attributes (with substantives) which we regularly reproduce by adjectives are expressed both by the Gen. of a subst. and also by κατὰ with the Acc.

B. § 132, N. 1; H. § 677; C. § 538 d.; D. p. 482; J. § 652, Obs. 6.

Examples of the use of the Possessive pronoun instead of the objective Genitive of a personal pronoun are Luke xxii. 19; 1 Cor. xi. 24 τοῦτο ποιεῖτε εἰς τὴν ἐμὴν ἀνάμνησιν, Rom. xi. 31 τῷ ἐμετέρῳ ἐλέει, 1 Cor. xvi. 17 τὸ ἐμέτερον ὑστέρημα, xv. 31 Tdf. [so Lchm. Treg. cod. Sin., etc.] νῆ τὴν ἐμετέραν καύχησιν. In John xv. 9 the idea of mutual love seems to predominate.

B. § 132, 2; H. § 559 b.; C. § 418 a.; D. p. 482 sq.; J. § 542, vi. b.

The Genitive of the country in the mention of cities is found in Matt. xxi. 11; Mark i. 9 Ναζαρετ τῆς Γαλιλαίας, John ii. 1 etc. Κανὰ . . . Βηθσαιδὰ τῆς Γαλ.; moreover Τάρσος τῆς Κιλικίας, Πέργη τῆς Παμφυλίας, etc.

B. § 132, 3. 4 and N. 2; H. § 579 sq.; C. § 405; D. § 451; J. §§ 529, 530.

That the genitive as the *whence*-case, in particular the Genitive of separation with the corresponding predicates, is very frequently elucidated or periphrased by the addition of the prepositions ἀπό and ἐκ (ἐκ χειρός § 133, 20 p. 182) does not need to be detailed; see the lexicons under αἶρειν, 138

ἀφαιρεῖν and ἀφαιρεῖσθαι,¹ ἐλευθεροῦν, καθαρίζειν, λούειν (*to bathe, cleanse from*), λύνειν, λυτροῦν, ῥύεσθαι, σώζειν, χωρίζειν, the adjectives ἄσπιλος (Jas. i. 27), καθαρός (Acts xx. 26), ἁθῶς (Matt. xxvii. 24), etc. Cf. § 147 under ἐκ pp. 326 sq., and ἀπό pp. 322 sqq.

With other words this insertion of the preposition occurs less frequently; e.g. παύειν 1 Pet. iii. 10, ἀναπαύεσθαι ἐκ τῶν κόπων Rev. xiv. 13 *rest from* (after) *their labors*, ὑστερεῖν Heb. xii. 15, κωλύειν Luke vi. 29. In general, the Hebrew use of *חַל* with these and similar terms (see e.g. 2 Sam. iii. 28, also the Sept. ἁθῶς ἀπό) may not have been without influence.

Other verbs are, perhaps accidentally, connected only with the Genitive; see the lexicons under διαφέρειν, ἀποστερεῖσθαι (respecting Jas. v. 4 see § 147, 6 p. 326), παύεσθαι. Ἀποφεύγειν, as a transitive construed commonly with the Acc. (2 Pet. ii. 20), also takes by virtue of its composition the Genitive (2 Pet. i. 4). On κρύπτειν and its compounds see § 131, 6 p. 149, and on ἀμαρτάνειν see § 133, 3 Rem. p. 173.

B. § 132, 5; H. § 559; C. § 415 sq.; J. § 533, cf. § 893 e.

Agreeably to what was said above (2 p. 156), instead of the partitive Genitive we far more frequently find a periphrasis by means of prepositions. Thus particularly (as in Latin) εἰς, δύο, τινές, πολλοί ἐξ αὐτῶν, or with ἐν (corresponding to the Latin *inter*) as Jas. v. 13, 14, 19 εἰάν τις ἐν ὑμῖν πλανηθῇ, etc., and with εἶναι Matt. ii. 6; Rom. i. 6, etc. The language of the N. T. goes further, too, in that it not infrequently omits the indefinite part (τινές), so that there then remains merely the whole in the Genitive, with or without ἐκ; and this Genitive then takes in the sentence the place of the subject, or of the object. (On this point compare the earlier Greek usage in B. p. 484 note, 21st Germ. ed.; p. 497 note, 22d ditto.)

Examples: Acts xxi. 16 συνῆλθον καὶ τῶν μαθητῶν σὺν ἡμῖν, John xvi. 17 εἶπον οὖν ἐκ τῶν μαθητῶν αὐτοῦ πρὸς ἀλλήλους, Rev. xi. 9 βλέπουσιν ἐκ τῶν λαῶν (sc. πολλοί) . . . τὸ πτώμα αὐτῶν, Matt. xxiii. 34

¹ Καθελεῖν, also, in the signification *to take down* is used with ἀπό (Acts xiii. 29), but in the signification *to destroy*, always with the Acc. of the object. Hence in Acts xix. 27 (the text of which is very uncertain) the Accusative τὴν μεγαλειότητα (Tdf. [eds. 2, 7]) is more simply taken as Subject-Acc. of καθαιρεῖσθαι (without αὐτῆς it might according to § 134, 7 p. 189 be taken as the Object-Acc.). On the other reading (which is the more difficult, and is supported by the most important mss. [N also]) τῆς μεγαλειότητος αὐτῆς (Lchm. Tdf. Treg.) the Genitive must be explained according to what is said below, 7 p. 159.

ἐξ αὐτῶν ἀποκτενεῖτε . . . καὶ ἐξ αὐτῶν μαστιγώσετε, Luke xxi. 16; Rev. ii. 10; Matt. xiii. 47 ἐκ παντὸς γένους (sc. τὶ) συνάγειν. Hence, too, the participial limitations that follow can be subjoined in the Nominative or the Accusative: John vii. 40 ἐκ τοῦ ὄχλου οὖν, ἀκούσαντες τῶν λόγων, ἔλεγον (Grsb. adds πολλοί), Acts xxi. 16; 2 John 4 εὐρηκα ἐκ τῶν τέκνων σου περιπατοῦντας ἐν ἀληθείᾳ. Similar to these examples is Acts xv. 7 ἐν ὑμῖν ἐξελέξατο ὁ θεὸς etc. Isolated instances of the sort occur even in classic authors; as, 139 Xen. An. 3, 5, 16; Ages. 1. 22, etc. Cf. the following paragraph.

REMARK. Examples of the use of the whole with ὁ μὲν . . . ὁ δέ in the same case with the part, do not occur. But similar to Anab. 5, 5, 11 is Eph. v. 33 ὁ μὲν οἱ καθ' ἑνα ἕκαστος . . . ἀγαπάτω etc.

B. § 132, 5 c); H. § 572 a.; C. § 421 sq.; D. p. 473 sq.; J. § 533.

The beginnings of the usage treated of above (in 6) appear 7 in the connection (so frequent in the classics) of the partitive Genitive immediately with verbs, principally with εἶναι (with which it is usual to supply τις, τὶ for explanation); as, Acts xxiii. 6 τὸ ἐν μέρος ἐστὶν Σαδδουκαίων, τὸ δὲ ἕτερον Φαρισαίων, 1 Tim. i. 20 ὧν ἐστὶν Ὑμέναιος (on the Gen. with εἶναι see in its place, 11 below, p. 162 sq.) — and when the Gen. is resolved by ἐκ: John xviii. 17 καὶ σὺ ἐκ τῶν μαθητῶν εἶ, Luke xxii. 58, etc. But the whole without any specification of part is commonly enough found also in connection with words of complete predication, as διδόναι, λαμβάνειν, ἐσθίειν, etc.; yet here again there is this difference, that the whole does not as in the earlier Greek writers stand in the simple Genitive (with the exception of Rev. ii. 17), but depends on an intervening preposition (ἐξ, ἀπό).

Examples: Luke xx. 10 ἀπὸ τοῦ καρποῦ τοῦ ἀμπελῶνος δώσουσιν αὐτῷ, 1 John iv. 13 ἐκ τοῦ πνεύματος αὐτοῦ δέδωκεν ἡμῖν, Matt. xxv. 8; Mark xii. 2 ἵνα λάβῃ ἀπὸ τῶν καρπῶν, Rev. xviii. 4; John xxi. 10 ἐνέγκατε ἀπὸ τῶν ὀψαρίων, Acts ii. 17 ἐκχεῶ ἀπὸ τοῦ πνεύματός μου; and particularly often with the words φαγεῖν and πιεῖν, Matt. xv. 27 τὰ κυρία ἐσθίει ἀπὸ τῶν ψυχίων, 1 Cor. xi. 28 ἐκ τοῦ ἄρτου ἐσθιέτω, Luke xxii. 18 οὐ μὴ πῖω ἀπὸ τοῦ γεννήματος τῆς ἀμπέλου, John iv. 14 ἐκ τοῦ ὕδατος, vi. 50; 1 Cor. ix. 7, etc. By this construction are also to be explained Acts v. 2 ἐνοσφίσατο ἀπὸ τῆς τιμῆς i.e. a part of the price, Rev. v. 9 ἡγόρασας ἐκ πάσης φυλῆς sc. πολλούς (for ἡμᾶς [so cod. Sin.] is a later addition).

REMARK. (B. § 132 5 b.; H. § 589; C. § 420; J. § 527). Examples of partitive specifications of time with adverbs are Matt. xxviii. 1 ὥς σαββάτων, Luke xviii. 12 δις τοῦ σαββάτου. Cf. Col. ii. 16.

B. § 132, 5 d); H. § 574; C. §§ 424, 427; D. p. 472 sq.; J. § 535.

- 8 Among the verbs of partaking, etc., we may notice, κληρονομεῖν only with the Acc.; μεταδιδόναι with the Dat. of the person and Acc. of the thing; λαγχάνειν with the Acc. (see Wahl), respecting the Gen. see § 140, 16 a) p. 269; μετέχειν once also with ἐκ (for the simple Gen.) 1 Cor. x. 17, μέρος ἔχειν μετά τινος (of the person) John xiii. 8, and ἐν τινι (of the thing) Rev. xx. 6; κοινωνεῖν only once with the Gen. (Heb. ii. 14), elsewhere always with the Dative, as well of the thing (Rom. xii. 13, etc.) as also of the person, 140 in which case the Dat. of the thing (in which) is expressed by a circumlocution with ἐν Gal. vi. 6 (see Mey.), or even with εἰς Phil. iv. 15 οὐδεμία μοι ἐκκλησία ἐκοινωνήσεν εἰς λόγον δόσεως etc. *let me take part in the account* etc.

The Substantive κοινωνία is often construed with εἰς (cf. 2 above) 2 Cor. ix. 13; Phil. i. 5, also with πρὸς 2 Cor. vi. 14; κοινωνίαν ἔχειν with μετά 1 John i. 3, 6, 7. The Adjective κοινωνός is commonly construed with the Gen. (of the person and the thing); the person is also put in the Dat. (Luke v. 10), and the thing construed with ἐν (Matt. xxiii. 30).

B. § 132, 5 e) and N. 10; H. § 574 b.; C. § 426; D. p. 483 sq.; J. § 536.

- 9 Verbs signifying to lay hold of, to touch, are sometimes construed with the Genitive, and sometimes also, inasmuch as from their nature they easily assume a purely transitive signification, with an object-Accusative.

Among the compounds of λαμβάνεσθαι the verb ἐπιλαμβάνεσθαι, which governs as well the Gen. of the person as of the thing, is connected with both Genitives at the same time by Luke in xx. 20, 26. But that it is said in the Middle to govern also an Accusative of the person, arises from a misapprehension of the construction. Nowhere (not in Greek authors even) does such an Acc., where it seems to occur, depend on the verb ἐπιλαμβάνεσθαι alone, but it in all cases stands connected with another transitive verb, so that the Acc. is dependent on both predicates together (by the σχῆμα ἀπὸ κοινού; cf. § 133, 11 note¹ p. 178). The examples of this use (quite classic in cast) are, moreover, all from Luke's writings: Acts ix. 27 ἐπιλαβόμενος αὐτὸν ἤγαγεν, xvi. 19 ἐπιλαβόμενοι τὸν Παῦλον εἴλκυσαν, xviii. 17 ἐπιλαβόμενοι Σωσθένην ἔτυπτον — passages which are to be construed like Luke xiv. 4 ἐπιλαβόμενος ἰάσατο αὐτόν. Further, ἀντιλαμβάνεσθαι always has the Genitive. On the other hand, προσλαμβάνεσθαι agreeably to its composition and signification (*take to one's self, take*

up, take aside) is uniformly joined to the Accusative (of the person): Matt. xvi. 22; Acts xvii. 5; Philem. 17, etc. The Gen. of the thing (τροφῆς Acts xxvii. 36) may be explained either by 7 p. 159, or 19 p. 167; (but in vs. 34 προσλαβεῖν is a false reading instead of μεταλαβεῖν).

To ἔχεσθαι (Heb. vi. 9) we may add the compounds ἀντέχεσθαι and ἀνέχεσθαι which always have the Genitive; (in 2 Thess. i. 4 the Dative is to be explained by attraction, but cod. B has the very important variant ἐν ἔχθε).

Κρατεῖν which in the N. T. has become for the most part a perfect transitive *to lay hold of, hold fast* (κρατήσας τὸν Ἰωάννην, κρατεῖν τὴν παράδοσιν, τὴν διδαχὴν, κράτει δ' ἔχεις, οἱ ὀφθαλμοὶ ἐκρατοῦντο Luke xxiv. 16, etc.), in a figurative sense is connected sometimes also with the Genitive, Acts xxvii. 13 (τῆς προθέσεως), Heb. iv. 14; vi. 18 (ὁμολογίας, ἐλπίδος), and likewise in the proper signification *to lay hold of, to touch* viz. τῆς χειρός with Gen. of person following and dependent on this, Matt. ix. 25; Luke viii. 54 (Mark ix. 27 Lchm. [Tdf. Treg.]). But the combination current in later writers τινὰ τῆς χειρός occurs only in Mark ix. 27 Tdf. [eds. 2, 7; Grsb.], cf. i. 31; analogous to this is πιάζειν, Acts iii. 7 πιάσας αὐτὸν τῆς δεξιᾶς χειρός.

B. § 132, N. 12; H. § 568; C. § 437 d.; D. p. 482; J. § 435 c.

The use of a substantive in the Genitive as a periphrasis for an Adjective, which is mentioned as a poetic peculiarity among the Greeks, is found not infrequently in the N. T.; at any rate, there are numerous genitives that can hardly be reproduced by us otherwise than by means of their corresponding adjectives. In this peculiarity the influence of the genius of the Oriental tongues is unmistakable, for they were especially addicted to this more poetic mode of expression. See respecting the Hebrew, Gesen. Lehrs. p. 644 [Gr. § 104].

The following may serve as examples: Luke xvi. 8 ὁ οἰκονόμος τῆς ἀδικίας *the unjust steward*, xviii. 6 ὁ κριτὴς τῆς ἀδικίας *the unjust judge*, iv. 22 λόγοι τῆς χάριτος *gracious words*, Rom. i. 26 πάθη ἀτιμίας *dishonoring passions*, xii. 20 ἄνθρακες πυρός, Heb. xii. 15 ῥίζα πικρίας (after the Alex. reading of Deut. xxix. 18), Matt. xxiv. 31 μετὰ σάλπιγγος φωνῆς μεγάλης *with a loud-sounding trumpet* (not, *with the loud sound of a trumpet*, see § 147, 31 p. 343; cf. τρία μυστήρια κραυγῆς *the three loudly-proclaimed mysteries*, Ign. ad Eph. 19).

Under this head belong in particular the numerous phrases formed by means of the substantive νοί or τέκνα followed by the Gen. of an abstract (cf. the Heb. בְּנֵי and בָּנֵי-שָׂאֵל, and the like; see Gesen.

Lex. under ἡ) e.g. τέκνα φωτός, κατάρας, ὑπακοῆς, υἱοὶ ἀπειθείας, φωτός, ἡμέρας, νυκτός, σκότους, ὁ υἱὸς τῆς ἀπωλείας, etc., 1 Thess. v. 5; 2 Pet. ii. 14; 1 Pet. i. 14, etc.

Yet on the whole this use of the Genitive is by no means so general as to warrant the laying down of a special rule — (the Hebrew Genitive of material, for example, is even in the Sept. regularly rendered by adjectives, as χρυσοῦς, ξύλινος, ὀστράκινος, λίθινος, etc., sometimes by ἐκ as in Rev. xviii. 12 but with an adj. subjoined), and many of the cases otherwise referred to this head, in particular those in which the Gen. is more closely defined by an attributive (e.g. a pronoun) and the expression thus loses its general character, are in translation more suitably reproduced literally. Hence in Col. i. 13 υἱὸς τῆς ἀγάπης αὐτοῦ deWette translates *Son of his love* (Luther [so A.V.] *his beloved Son*), Heb. i. 3 ῥῆμα τῆς δυνάμεως αὐτοῦ *the word of his power*, Acts v. 20 τὰ ῥήματα τῆς ζωῆς ταύτης *the words of this life*, cf. xiii. 26; Rom. vii. 24, etc. On the other hand, those phrases (especially Pauline) in which the governing substantive also is an abstract idea are of a general rhetorical nature; as, 2 Cor. iv. 7 ὑπερβολὴ τῆς δυνάμεως (equiv. to ὑπερβάλλουσα δύναμις), Rom. vi. 4 καινότης ζωῆς, ἀδηλόγητος, βάθος πλούτου, etc.

REMARK. Quite in accordance with the exposition given in 2 p. 156, qualitative limitations are often expressed by κατὰ with the Acc. instead of by the Gen., as 2 Cor. vii. 10 ἡ κατὰ θεὸν λύπη *godly sorrow*, Rom. xi. 21 οἱ κατὰ φύσιν κλάδοι *the natural branches*, ix. 11 ἡ κατ' ἐκλογὴν πρόθεσις (see Mey.); also without the article, καθ' ὑπερβολὴν ὁδόν (see § 125, 11 p. 96). But they are seldom expressed by κατὰ with the Genitive (see § 147, 20 p. 334).

THE GENITIVE WITH εἶναι (γίνεσθαι).

B. § 132, N. 13; H. § 572; C. §§ 421 sq. 437; D. p. 473 sq.; J. § 518.

11 Although the N. T. use of the Genitive with εἶναι arose
142 from common classic usage, and agrees in general with that of Greek authors, yet the subject is so important that it seems expedient to review that usage once more here in its special application by the N. T. writers.

In an examination of it we must first of all set aside those passages in which, viewed formally, a substantive found in the same sentence is to be repeated, although as respects sense they may belong to one of the classes given below; as, Luke xx. 38 θεὸς οὐκ ἔστιν (sc. θεός) νεκρῶν ἀλλὰ ζώντων, 1 Cor. xiv. 33 οὐκ ἔστιν ἀκαταστασίας ὁ θεός, ἀλλὰ εἰρήνης, 2 Cor. ii. 3 ἡ ἐμὴ χαρὰ πάντων ὑμῶν (sc. χαρά) ἔστιν, 1 Pet. iii. 3 ὦν (sc. κόσμος) ἔστω οὐχ ὁ ἔξωθεν ... κόσμος, 1 Thess. v. 5, 8, etc.

But in Jas. v. 12 ὑμῶν depends immediately on τὸ ναί, and ἦτω is the copula.

I. If the limiting Genitive with εἶναι is personal, the phrase signifies, a) most commonly *property, possession* — as well external or proper, Luke iv. 7 ἔσται σοῦ πάντα, John xix. 24 λάχωμεν περὶ αὐτοῦ, τίνος ἔσται, Luke xx. 14 ἵνα ἡμῶν γένηται ἡ κληρονομία, Mark xii. 7; Matt. v. 3; xxii. 28; Luke xx. 33; John x. 12; Acts xxi. 11; 1 Cor. iii. 21; — as also tropically that of ideal connection and dependence, as θεοῦ εἶναι, Χριστοῦ εἶναι Mark ix. 41; Acts xxvii. 23; Rom. viii. 9; xiv. 8; 2 Cor. x. 7; 2 Tim. ii. 19 (πνεύματος Luke ix. 55 Grsb.), Παύλου ... Ἀπολλῶ 1 Cor. i. 12, οὐκ ἐστὲ ἐαυτῶν vi. 19. Analogous in structure to these examples is the elliptical phrase τῆς ὁδοῦ εἶναι sc. κυρίου or σωτηρίας Acts ix. 2;¹ also b) *duty* or right, power, Acts i. 7 οὐχ ὑμῶν ἐστὶν γινῶναι χρόνους (cf. Matt. xx. 23), Rom. ix. 16 οὐ τοῦ θέλοντος ... , ἀλλὰ τοῦ ἐλεῶντος θεοῦ sc. ἐστίν, Heb. v. 14 τελείων ἐστὶν ἡ στερεὰ τροφή; and c) pure *causality*, 2 Cor. iv. 7 ἵνα ἡ ὑπερβολὴ τῆς δυνάμεως ᾗ τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ μὴ ἐξ ὑμῶν. But

II. If the limiting Genitive is a thing, it is to be taken in a qualitative sense; and it may then denote, either a) a *permanent* quality — a use which in ordinary Greek prose is as rare (see B. p. 335) as the similar use spoken of in the preceding paragraph (10 p. 161), as Heb. xii. 11 πάντα παιδεία οὐ δοκεῖ χαρὰς εἶναι ἀλλὰ λύπης, x. 39 οὐκ ἐσμὲν ὑποστολῆς εἰς ἀπώλειαν, ἀλλὰ πίστεως, 2 Pet. i. 20 πάντα προφητεία ἰδίας ἐπιλύσεως οὐ γίνεται (is of such a nature that, etc.); or b) one that is *transient*, as in Greek, ἦν ἐτῶν δώδεκα Mark v. 42; Acts iv. 22, ὅτε ἐγένετο ἐτῶν δώδεκα Luke ii. 42.

REMARK. Apparently this last idiom underlies the specifications of size in Rev. xxi. 16 sq. ἐμέτρησεν τὸ τεῖχος αὐτῆς ἑκατὸν τεσσαράκοντα τεσσάρων πηχῶν, and still more anomalously ἐμέτρησεν τὴν πόλιν τῷ καλᾷ ἐπὶ σταδίου δώδεκα χιλιάδων sc. σταδίων; as though they arose from the simple statements τὸ τεῖχος ἦν ἑκατὸν τεσσ. τεσσ. πηχῶν, ἡ πόλις ἦν δώδεκα χιλιάδων.

B. § 132, 10 a); H. § 575; C. § 414; D. p. 468; J. § 539.

The extension of the causal Genitive with words of plenty, **12** being full, by means of the prepositions ἐκ and ἀπό is frequent in the N. T.; and that, too, not only with Pass. and Neut. verbs like **143** χορτασθῆναι, πληρωθῆναι, γέμειν (cf. § 147 under ἀπό p. 323, and ἐκ p. 327), as Matt. xxiii. 25 (cf. vs. 27) Tdf. [cod. Sin.], John xii. 3; Luke xvi. 21; Rev. xix. 21, but also after the transitive γεμίσαι,

¹ Quite similar is the use of ὄνομα absolutely, with the obvious ellipsis of κυρίου, as Acts v. 41; in Jas v. 14 also cod. Vat. omits τοῦ κυρίου (certainly not by accident).

Luke xv. 16 ἐπεθύμει γεμίσαι τὴν κοιλίαν ἀπὸ τῶν κερατίων. More in accordance with our usage, and yet not unknown to the Greeks also, is the construction of these words with the (instrumental) Dative, Rom. i. 29; 2 Cor. vii. 4, to which Dative according to N. T. usage (§ 133, 17 p. 181) ἐν is frequently added, particularly with περισσεύειν; see Wahl.

The Impersonals δεῖ and χρεὶ (§ 131, 3 p. 147) are no longer construed with nouns. The place of these verbs in the sense of *to need* is supplied by personal constructions, e.g. with *χρῆζειν*, *χρεῖαν ἔχειν* (cf. § 140, 3 note p. 259), *προσδεῖσθαι* with the Gen.; see also *ὑστερεῖν* in 22 p. 169. Δεῖσθαι which only occurs in the sense of *to ask for*, *entreat*, is likewise accompanied uniformly by the Gen. of the person, but takes the thing in the Acc. (2 Cor. viii. 4; x. 2).

REMARK. The Accusative (of a neuter word) with γέμειν, Rev xvii. 3, and in close proximity to another word in the Genitive (vs. 4) is most simply explained by the analogy of the Accusative after Passives, as πληροῦσθαι § 134, 7 p. 189.

B. § 132, 10 c); H. § 578; C. § 431; D. p. 478 sq.; J. §§ 519. 520.

- 13 The prepositions used to characterize more precisely the Genitive with verbs of buying and selling are ἐκ Matt. xxvii. 7 (whose force is apparent from the construction in i. 18) and ἀντί Heb. xii. 16. Peculiar is the phrase ἀγοράζειν τιμῆς in the pregnant signification ‘*dearly bought*’ 1 Cor. vi. 20; vii. 23, and the Gen. *δηναρίου* without a verb Rev. vi. 6; also the expressions *συμφωνεῖν δηναρίου* and ἐκ *δηναρίου* Matt. xx. 2, 13, as it were: *make a contract for a denarius*.

B. § 132, 10 d); H. § 576; C. § 432 b. and c.; D. p. 484 sq.; J. §§ 493. 515 Obs.

- 14 Πειράζειν *to try, put to the test*, commonly in a bad sense, in later writers and in the N. T. is wholly transitive; *πειράσθαι* does not occur connected with a noun. Μνημονεύειν is construed as well with the Gen. as with the Acc., without any sensible difference of signification; see Wahl. The Acc. with the Middle *ἀναμνησκέσθαι* (2 Cor. vii. 15) is explained by § 135, 5 p. 193.

B. § 132, 10 e); H. §§ 576. 577; C. § 432 d.; J. § 496.

- 15 To verbs signifying *to care for, be anxious*, must be added from the N. T. the newly formed word *σπλαγχνίζεσθαι to have compassion* from τὰ σπλάγχνα (i.q. *ספליח* Prov. xii. 10); it is construed sometimes absolutely, sometimes with the Gen. (Matt. xviii. 27) or περὶ with the Gen. (ix. 36), but commonly with ἐπὶ and the Dat. or Acc. Μέλει μοι occurs with the Gen. only in 1 Cor. ix. 9, elsewhere always with περὶ. On the construction of *μεριμνᾶν* and other similar verbs, as *μακροθυμεῖν, θαυμάζειν* (which is no longer ever construed

with the Gen.) see under verbs of emotion § 133, 23 p. 185 and 25 p. 186. On the other hand, *φείδεσθαι* and (in accordance with their composition) *καταγελᾶν* and *καταφρονεῖν* are construed only with the simple Genitive whether of the person or of the thing. In 1 Tim. iv. 12 neither the sense nor usage (cf. 9 p. 160 and 17 note p. 167) prevents our making both Genitives depend immediately on *καταφρονεῖν*.

REMARK In Gal. v. 26, where with *φθονεῖν* both the Dative and the Accusative (*ἀλλήλους*) have manuscript authority, in the absence of other passages in support of the Acc. of the person the reading *ἀλλήλους* [so Sin.] deserves the preference.

B. § 132, 10 g) and N. 16, 17; H. § 577 b.; C. § 431 c. d.; D. p. 479; J. § 501.

144

To verbs of accusing and the like, belongs *καταμαρτυρεῖν* 16 followed by the Gen.: Matt. xxvi. 62, etc. Moreover *κατηγορεῖν*, with the Gen. of the person, has once also *κατὰ* repeated from the verb (Luke xxiii. 14), and once contrary to usage (and hence not without var. [Sin. too]) the person in the Acc. Rev. xii. 10; the thing it takes, as commonly, in the Acc. *Καταδικάζειν* is used with the Acc. of the person Matt. xii. 7; Jas. v. 6, *κατακρίνειν* (like *κρίνειν*) also always with the Acc. of the person (by metonymy also *τὴν ἁμαρτίαν* Rom. viii. 3); but the punishment to which the person is condemned is put (by the Greeks commonly in the Acc., sometimes in the Gen.) in the Dative, because (as is supposed) this construction was the prevalent one with the verb *ζημιοῦν*, as *θανάτῳ* Matt. xx. 18; Mark x. 33 (in this way 2 Pet. ii. 6 is to be explained), or expressed periphrastically: *ἐνοχον εἶναι θανάτου* Mark xiv. 64.

The thing or the offence of which one is accused, etc., never stands in the Genitive alone; for whenever it seems to occur thus, it is to be explained by the law of Attraction (§ 143, 8 sq. p. 285) as an Accusative — as in Acts xxiv. 8; xxv. 11; Luke xxiii. 14 (on *ἐγκαλεῖσθαι στάσεως* see § 133, 9 p. 177), — or the common circumlocutions with prepositions appear, especially *περί τινος*, and also *ἐπὶ τινι*. Cf. Acts xxiii. 6; xxiv. 21 and xxvi. 6. On the phrase *ἐκδικεῖν τι ἔκ τινος* see § 133, 20 p. 182.

B. § 132, 10 h.; H. § 576; C. § 432; D. p. 469; J. § 485.

Among the verbs of perception (physical and mental) 17 none is more common than *ἀκούειν*, — the representative, so to speak, of all other similar verbs. The constructions of this

verb in the N. T. are exceedingly various; yet they connect themselves closely with those preserved in ordinary Greek.

In the first place, as respects its construction with nouns (on its construction with verbs see § 144, 16 p. 301) the person, so far as he is the author of the (*immediately* perceived) sound or speech, uniformly stands only in the Genitive, never in the Accusative;¹ the thing either in the Accusative, so far forth as the speech or sound is the natural object of the hearing, or (but only with substantives which denote a sound, etc.) in the Genitive, in so far as by metonymy (cf. 16 above, p. 165) instead of the speaking etc. person, the thing i.e. the speech, the sound itself, is introduced; as, ἀκούει τῶν λόγων αὐτοῦ equiv. to αὐτοῦ λέγοντος. Examples are: Matt. ii. 9 ἀκούσαντες τοῦ βασιλέως (at the same time with the collateral idea of obeying), Mark vi. 20 ἡδέως αὐτοῦ ἤκουεν, Luke ix. 35, etc.; xi. 31 τὴν σοφίαν Σολομῶνος, xxiii. 6 Γαλιλαίαν (i.e. *the word Galilee*; ἀκούειν Γαλιλαίας could only mean *Galilee*, i.e. to hear the Galileans speak), Acts vii. 34 (quotn.) ἤκουσα τοῦ στεναγμοῦ αὐτῶν i.e. αὐτῶν στεναζόντων, so in John x. 3 τῆς φωνῆς αὐτοῦ, Luke xv. 25 συμφωνίας καὶ χορῶν, etc. It is hardly possible to express in translation the difference in signification between φωνήν and φωνῆς ἀκούειν, λόγων and λόγους ἀκ., since both expressions are used side by side e.g. John v. 25, 28, 37; Acts ix. 4, 7; Rev. xiv. 2, 13, etc., and as respects the sense, therefore, it is a matter of indifference whether we read in Mark xiv. 64 ἠκούσατε τὴν βλασφημίαν (Lchm.) or τῆς βλασφημίας (Tdf. [Treg. cod. Sin.]), in John vii. 40 ἀκούσαντες τῶν λόγων (Lchm. Tdf. [Treg. cod. Sin.]) or τὸν λόγον (Grsb.), only the Genitive as a causal case is more forcible than the Object-Acc.

Frequently both limitations — that of the person and that of the thing — are found dependent alike upon the verb. Then a threefold construction occurs: 1) the thing is put in the Acc., the person in the Gen., as Acts i. 4 τὴν ἐπαγγελίαν, ἣν ἠκούσατέ μου, and perhaps also such sentences as Matt. vii. 24, 26 ὁ ἀκούων μου τοὺς λόγους, see p. 167 note; 2) the thing in the Acc., the person in the Gen. but with a preposition intervening, as ἐκ, παρά and (contrary to ordinary usage) sometimes ἀπό, as Acts x. 22 ἀκοῦσαι ῥήματα παρὰ σοῦ, John viii. 40 ἀλήθειαν ἣν ἤκουσα παρὰ τοῦ θεοῦ, 2 Cor. xii. 6 Tdf. [eds. 2, 7; ed. 8, Treg. Lchm. cod. Sin. om. Acc.] ἀκούει τι ἐξ ἐμοῦ, 1 John i. 5

¹ When sometimes the person alone is found in the Acc. with ἀκούειν, he is not the author of the sound, but the object of the hearing, and strictly speaking to be regarded always as the beginning of an Infinitive construction (with the Acc.); as, Eph. iv. 21 εἶγε αὐτὸν ἠκούσατε etc., not *if ye have heard him* (personally), but *if ye have heard him that he is Christ etc.*, hence briefly *if ye have heard of him*. See similar examples in Greek authors in Ar. Pac. 603, Thesm. 164; Xen. Cyr. i. 1, 4; and cf. my Essay in the Easter programme, Potsdam. 1855, p. 5.

ἀγγελία, ἣν ἀκηκόαμεν ἀπ' αὐτοῦ; with this case may be reckoned also those sentences where the object (a thing) is periphrastically expressed by an entire clause or by περί and the Gen. (Acts ix. 13, etc.) or must be supplied e.g. John vi. 45 ὁ ἀκούσας παρὰ τοῦ πατρὸς καὶ μαθὼν (A adds τὴν ἀλήθειαν) ἔρχεται πρὸς με, i. 41; 3) both the limiting nouns are put in the Genitive; as, John xii. 47 ἐάν τις μου ἀκούσῃ τῶν ῥημάτων, xviii. 37; Luke vi. 47; Acts xxii. 1 ἀκούσατέ μου τῆς πρὸς ὑμᾶς ἀπολογίας.¹

With the other verbs of perception, such as πυνθάνεσθαι, μαθάνειν, 146 συνιέναι, the object of the perception always stands in the Accusative, the person in the Genitive connected by means of a prep., especially παρά, (μαθάνειν almost always with ἀπό see § 147, 5 p. 324). Ἄπτεσθαι to touch uniformly has the Gen., both of the person and of the thing.

REMARK. Acts ix. 1 Σαῦλος ἔτι ἐμπνέων ἀπειλῆς καὶ φόβου is an 18 imitation of ὄζειν, πνέειν μύρων (B. § 132, 10 h.), and has the stronger signification of *breathing, panting*.

B. § 132, 10 i); H. § 576; C. § 432 a.; D. p. 470; J. § 537.

Among verbs signifying to taste, to enjoy, to have an advantage, 19 γεύεσθαι has commonly the Genitive, yet is also joined as transitive to the Accusative, John ii. 9; Heb. vi. 5; κορέννυσθαι, χορτάζειν (cf. 12 p. 163), δύνασθαι take the Genitive. On the phrase προσελάβοντο τροφῆς (Acts xxvii. 36) see 9 p. 161.

B. § 132, N. 20; H. § 586; C. § 511 b.; D. p. 391 sq.; J. § 781.

Of the familiar classic breviloquence by which in comparisons the 20

¹ We may be in doubt whether in this last case we ought not rather to make the Gen. of the person depend immediately upon the Gen. of the thing, and in this way to reduce the two limitations to a single one, as is indubitably the case in such sentences as ἤκουσα τοῦ στεναγμοῦ αὐτῶν, etc. The question, however, comes to be a mere dispute about words, since according to both constructions the resultant sense is the same. Yet since 1) the construction with a double Genitive cannot be any more surprising than that with a double Acc. and a double Dat. (§ 133, 27 p. 165), and is unquestionably found in Greek usage, e.g. with κατηγορεῖν Aesch. Ctes. p. 61 τῶν τεττάρων καιρῶν κατηγορῶ σου, ib. p. 84; Dem. Mid. in., with καταγελάειν Plat. Soph. 239 E. cf. ἐπιλαμβάνεσθαι above 9 p. 160 and καταφρονεῖν 15 p. 165; cf. also the double Gen. with δεῖσθαι, χρεῖζειν, B. § 132 N. 14; C. § 414 c; J. § 529 Obs. 1; and 2) the personal Genitive in this case so often precedes the other substantive, or is even separated from it by a word (although position alone would not decide the matter, cf. Luke xiv. 24, etc.), — the grammarian is fully authorized to make both the limiting nouns in the above passages depend on ἀκούειν. From the circumstance, perhaps not accidental, that the personal limitation always precedes the other substantive if ἀκούειν also stands before it, and on the other hand, if ἀκούειν follows it the personal adjunct also is placed after it (John x. 16, 27; Heb. iii. 7, 15, etc.), we may infer at least a close connection between the personal Genitive and the verbal idea.

whole of the object compared is substituted for a part, or a single substantive takes the place of an entire clause (see the examples in the grammars and cf. Herm. ad Vig. no. 55 and § 133, 10 p. 177 below), the N. T. exhibits a few indubitable instances: Matt. v. 20 *ἐὰν μὴ περισσεύσῃ ἡ δικαιοσύνη ὑμῶν πλεῖον τῶν γραμματέων* instead of *τῆς δικαιοσύνης τῶν γραμ.*, John v. 36 Tdf. [cod. Sin.] *ἔχω τὴν μαρτυρίαν μείζω τοῦ Ἰωάννου* for *τῆς τοῦ Ἰωάννου* or *ἣ ὁ Ἰωάννης ἔχει*. But 1 Cor. i. 25 does not belong here (see Meyer).

B. § 132, N. 21; H. § 660 d.; C. § 511 c.; D. p. 393; J. § 780, Obs. 1.

- 21 Examples of the omission of *ἡ* without change of case (as in Latin) in connection with the idea *more* (*plus*) are the following: Matt. xxvi. 53 *παραστήσει μοι πλείω δώδεκα λεγεῶνας ἀγγέλων* (where *ἡ* is an explanatory addition); and in like manner according to later usage in connection with *ἐπάνω*, 1 Cor. xv. 6 *ὥφθη ἐπάνω πεντακοσίοις ἀδελφοῖς*. In Acts xxiii. 13, 21; xxiv. 11; xxv. 6 (iv. 22) the case is not evident; yet these passages, beyond all doubt, must be so construed, and in Mark xiv. 5 the Genitive is required on other grounds also. Rarely *ἡ* is expressed: Luke ix. 13.

REMARK. That the Gen. of comparison can be used with Positives also if they include the idea of a comparative (B. § 132, N. 24) is illustrated in the N. T. by *περισσός* and the adverb *ὑπερεκπερισσοῦ*, as Matt. v. 37; Eph. iii. 20. Cf. with this the similar construction with *παρά* § 147, 27 p. 339. On the Gen. of comparison with the Superlative, see § 123, 14 p. 84.

B. § 132, 12; H. § 581; C. § 406 sq.; D. p. 476; J. § 504 sq.

- 22 Among the verbs which contain the idea of a comparison,
147 *πλεονεκτεῖν*, according to the usage of later writers (see Pape's Lex.), is connected as a simple transitive only with the Accusative, after the analogy of many other verbs; see Wahl. Hence the Passive *πλεονεκτεῖσθαι* (2 Cor. ii. 11), as also in the earlier writers (Xen., Dem.) according to B. § 134, 5. Respecting *διαφέρειν* see above, 5 p. 158; respecting *ἐλαττοῦν, -οῦσθαι*, see under *παρά* § 147, 27 p. 339.

The Dative with *ἡττάομαι* in 2 Pet. ii. 19 *ὃ τις ἡττηται, τούτῳ καὶ δεδούλωται* is an instrumental Dat.; but it may also be regarded as the Dat. of the Person with a Passive (§ 134, 2 p. 187), since *ἡττάω* in later writers (Polyb., Diod.) has become a pure transitive, like *δουλόω*.

ὑστερεῖν, -εἶσθαι, commonly construed with the Genitive, occurs once also with ἀπό, see § 147, 2 p. 322. In the sense of the Latin *desum alicui* it is joined to the Dative in the Sept. (Neh. ix. 21; Eccl. vi. 2), once also to the Acc. in the sense of the impersonal δεῖ (Ps. xxii. 1 οὐδέν με ὑστερήσει), and this is the reading also of some of the oldest mss. [Sin. also] in Mark x. 21 (ἐν σε ὑστερεῖ), which reading Tdf. has adopted instead of the former σοι; on the Acc. of the thing (ἐν, τί) see § 131, 10 p. 152. ὑπερέχειν is construed with the Gen. in Phil. ii. 3, with the Acc. in iv. 7. περισσεύειν by its chief signification, *to have plenty, abundare*, (e.g. ἄρτων, ἐν ἐλπίδι) belongs to no. 12 above p. 163. The derived signification *to surpass, superare*, it acquires, strictly speaking, only by the addition of μᾶλλον (Phil. i. 9; 1 Thess. iv. 1, 10), yet it is uniformly used absolutely i.e. without the Gen. of the object surpassed (respecting Matt. v. 20 see 20 above, p. 168), for which the periphrasis of παρά with the Acc. is used in Eccl. iii. 19, ὑπέρ in 1 Macc. iii. 30. Of the verbs of *ruling* βασιλεύειν is joined most frequently to ἐπὶ with the Acc., Rom. v. 14, etc., more rarely to ἐπὶ with the Gen. Rev. v. 10; Matt. ii. 22 Tdf. [eds. 2, 7; ed. 8 om. prep. with Lchm.]. On the other hand, ἄρχειν and ἡγεμονεύειν always have the Genitive (as has cod. B also [so Sin.] with βασιλεύειν in Matt. ii. 22), and likewise ἡγεῖσθαι, but only with ὁ ἡγούμενος used substantively. Further, from the N. T. belong here also κυριεύειν, καταδυναστεύειν, ἀνθυπατεύειν (Acts xviii. 12 Tdf. [eds. 2, 7; but ed. 8 ἀνθυπάτου ὄντος, with Lchm. Treg. cod. Sin. etc.], αἰθεντεῖν,—all with the Genitive. ἄρχεσθαι in the sense of *to begin* is construed only with ἀπό.

B. § 132, N. 26; H. cf. § 509; C. cf. § 444; D. p. 388; J. § 436 a.

Since every adjective, participle, verbal adjective, can be rendered a substantive by its position in the sentence (not merely by the article), it can in such circumstances also be construed with the Genitive instead of the constructions, casual (or adverbial), which otherwise properly belong to it. 23

Examples are frequent: ὁ ἀγαπητός μου in the address ἀγαπητοί μου (1 Cor. x. 14 etc.), ἐν γεννητοῖς γυναικῶν (Matt. xi. 11; Luke vii. 28), οἱ εὐλογημένοι τοῦ πατρὸς μου (Matt. xxv. 34), τὸ ἔμαντοῦ . . . τὸ ἐμῶν αὐτῶν σύμφορον (1 Cor. vii. 35 etc.), ἄνομος and ἔνομος θεοῦ (1 Cor. ix. 21), κλητοὶ Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ (Rom. i. 6), διδακτοὶ θεοῦ (John vi. 45), σύμμορφοι τῆς εἰκόνος τοῦ υἱοῦ (Rom. viii. 29), and likewise also σύμφωνοι τῆς ἀναστάσεως Rom. vi. 5 (see deWette). Cf. with these the expression θεοῦ (not θεῶ) ὑποτασσόμενοι in Ign. ad Eph. 5. Hence ὁ δέσμιος Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ (Eph. iii. 1 etc.) in brief for, 'a prisoner for the cause of Christ (cf. iv. 1).

B. § 132, N. 27; H. § 587 e. § 584 b.; C. § 446 b.; D. p. 478; J. § 507 sq.

24 But even when the parts of speech just mentioned retain
148 their adjectival nature (in connection with substantives therefore) they can be construed with the Genitive so far forth as it subjoins the necessary complement of the idea of quality incompletely expressed in the adjective, etc.

1 Cor. ii. 13 οὐκ ἐν διδακτοῖς ἀνθρωπίνης σοφίας λόγοις, ἀλλ' ἐν διδακτοῖς πνεύματος, 2 Pet. ii. 14 καρδία γεγυμνασμένη πλεονεξίας ([so cod. Sin.], Rec. -αις), Jas. i. 13 θεὸς ἀπείραστος κακῶν not *inexperienced* (that would be ἄπειρος) *in evil*, but *untempted by evil*, — agreeably to the parallelism of the passage and the derivation from the N. T. *πειράζειν*.¹ Accordingly ἐνοχος is construed either (as commonly) with the Dative, Matt. v. 21, 22,² or with the Genitive, Matt. xxvi. 66, etc. (so also Herm. Mand. 2); in the same way we have ἐγγὺς τινί (for which also ἐπί with the Dat. is used) and τινός. But whether ὁμοιος was also connected in this way with the Genitive (like *similis* in Latin) is doubtful, and rests only on John viii. 55 [so cod. Sin.] where Lchm. [so Treg.] has given the preference to ὑμῖν. In Heb. iii. 12 καρδία πονηρὰ ἀπιστίας, the Gen. is rather to be regarded as dependent on the whole expression καρδία πονηρά.

B. § 132, N. 28; cf. D. p. 483 sq.; J. § 540, Obs.

25 To the examples (given in B. note) of a free use of the Genitive with verbs (λουσαι ποταμοῖο, etc.) may be added from the N. T.: βάπτειν τὸ ἄκρον τοῦ δακτύλου ὕδατος Luke xvi. 24, cf. Arat. 650, 858, 951 (Lev. xiv. 16), συμφωνεῖν δηναρίου (see above 13 p. 164).

B. § 132, 14; H. §§ 590, 591; C. § 433; D. § 452; J. §§ 522, 523.

26 a) Examples of the Genitive in general statements of Time are χειμῶνος, νυκτός (especially in connection with ἡμέρα: νυκτὸς καὶ ἡμέρας and the reverse), μεσονυκτίου, ἀλεκτοροφωνίας (Mark xiii. 35), τοῦ λοιποῦ

¹ Similar is the Genitive καρδίας in Acts vii. 51 with ἀπερίτμητοι in cod. Vat. after the analogy of other verbals compounded with a privative (Grams. as above). But the adjunct καὶ τοῖς ἁσίν immediately following agrees badly with this Genitive. The supposition is much more probable that the Vat. reading arose merely by a clerical error from the Dat. Plur. καρδίαις, and accordingly this very old and well-attested [by cod. Sin. also] reading deserves decidedly the preference over the other (τῇ καρδίᾳ Rec.). On ἄσπιλος, ἀθῶος ἀπό see above, 5 p. 158.

² The construction with εἰς which also occurs in this passage (ἐνοχος εἰς τὴν γέενναν) hardly rests on a usage of the word ἐνοχος, nor is a verbal idea (βληθῆναι after v. 29, 30; xviii. 9, etc.) to be supplied here outright. It is rather — agreeably to the character of the Biblical Greek — a vivid, concrete, circumlocution for the Dative (§ 133, 2. 3 p. 172), called out by the concrete term γέεννα, in antithesis to the preceding abstract term κρίσει and the word συνεδρίῳ used in a similar sense.

(Gal. vi. 17). But it is never used in definite specifications; hence in Matt. xxiv. 20 quite regularly *μὴ γένηται ἡ φυγὴ ὑμῶν χειμῶνος μηδὲ σαββάτω*, and likewise idiomatically *ὅψε̃ . . . δις τοῦ σαββάτου* (see 7 above, Rem. p. 159). (The Accusative *τὸ μὲν σάββατον* Luke xxiii. 56 is used according to § 131, 11 p. 152.) In connection with adjectives or participles the above described specifications of time pass over into the Gen. absol.; as, *μέσης νυκτός, . . . ἡμέρας* Matt. xxv. 6; Acts xxvi. 13; *ὄρθρου βαθέως* Luke xxiv. 1 etc.

b) The Genitive in general specifications of Place is more 149 rare, — as in the classics. Here only two examples from Luke can be adduced: v. 19 *μὴ εὐρόντες ποίᾱς* (sc. *ὁδοῦ*) *εἰσενέγκωσιν αὐτόν*, and xix. 4 *ἐκεῖνης ἤμελλεν διέρχεσθαι*.

In both the preceding cases (a. and b.) expressions with prepositions most commonly appear, even as the received text adds *διὰ* in both the passages just quoted.

B. § 132, N. 30; H. § 509 β.; C. § 438; D. § 399 β.; J. § 436, 1 b.

The word *ἔδης* is found construed in Greek fashion (*εἰς ἄδου*) but 27 once, Acts ii. 31 Lchm. [Treg.], although even here the important authority of codd. Vat. and Sin. (followed by Tdf.) opposes this construction. Elsewhere the word has directly the signification *under-world, hell*, and is construed accordingly; thus *εἰς ἄδην* Acts ii. 27 (quotn.), *ἐν τῷ ἄδῃ* Luke xvi. 23; *πύλαι, κλείς ἄδου*, etc. Hence that even in the phrase *ἔως ἄδου* (Matt. xi. 23; Luke x. 15) it is not to be taken otherwise is plain.

REMARK. Very extraordinary for the language of the N. T. would be the ellipsis — after the analogy of the above *εἰς ἄδου* — of *γῆ* in Heb. xi. 26 Lchm. *τῶν ἐν Αἰγύπτου θησανρῶν*, and probably hardly to be regarded as anything more than a clerical error of cod. A, (cod. Clarom. [Sin. also] omits *ἐν*, and the Vulg. translates *Aegyptiorum*.)

THE DATIVE.

B. § 133; H. § 594; C. § 448; D. § 455; J. § 586.

As in the general Grammar, we take as the basis of our treatment of the Dative the two leading distinctions in the same, viz. the Dative of the Person or of the Object affected (the Dative proper), and the Dative of the Thing (the Ablative).

A. DATIVE OF THE PERSON OR OF THE OBJECT AFFECTED.

In this use it coincides in general with the Dative of other 1 languages, and the grammarian, therefore, can conveniently pass over all those instances which need no explanation, such as *δοῦναι, παραδοῦναι, λέγειν τινί, πείθεσθαι τῇ ἀληθείᾳ, ἀκολου*

θεῖν τινι etc., and likewise those in which we, to be sure, generally avail ourselves of prepositions, yet the identity of which with the examples just given is at once obvious; as, *ἀπολογεῖσθαι τινι* to defend oneself *before* any one Acts xix. 33 etc., *προθυμῖαν, ἣν ὑπὲρ ὑμῶν καυχῶμαι Μακεδόσιν* to the Macedonians 2 Cor. ix. 2, *ψεύσασθαι ἀνθρώποις, τῷ θεῷ* Acts v. 4, *προσαναλῶσαι τὸν βίον ἰατροῖς* on physicians Luke viii. 43, *λαλεῖν τινι* to talk to [Germ. *zu*] one.

2 As everywhere, so especially in the N. T., for the Dative of 150 the Person various periphrases with prepositions are substituted: the language bringing to view the manifold internal and ideal significations of the Case by the more concrete terms of relationship, viz. the prepositions, (in English by ‘to,’ ‘for,’ ‘towards,’ etc.). Inasmuch as here also the grammarian must proceed upon the views set forth § 130, 1 p. 141 and § 132, 2 p. 156, he must restrict himself to exhibiting this general usage in those examples which are peculiarly characteristic of the N. T.

3 The most common circumlocutions which are used instead of, or in the sense of, the Dative of the object affected, are formed by means of the prepositions *εἰς* (of which a few examples have been already given, § 131, 6 p. 149 and § 132, 24 p. 170 note), *πρός* with the Acc. (as in *λέγειν τινί* and *πρός τινα*), *μετά* with the Gen. (as in *λαλεῖν τινί* and *μετά τινος* John iv. 26, 27) *σύν* more rarely *ἐν* and *ἐπί* with the Dat. — as will appear from the contents of this entire section.

More peculiar are the periphrases by means of the prepositions *ὀπίσω*, *ἐμπροσθεν*, and the Hebraistic *ἐνώπιον* (עֲנִיָּן). Thus we often find *ὀπίσω* instead of the Dative (or the more classic *μετά* Rev. vi. 8; xiv. 13) with *ἀκολουθεῖν* (see Wahl), with which compare Luke xix. 14 *ἀπέστειλαν πρεσβείαν ὀπίσω αὐτοῦ*, Acts xx. 30 *ἀποσπᾶν τινα ὀπίσω αὐτῶν* (after them i.e. to attract to themselves) and 22 below, p. 184; *ἐμπροσθεν* and *ἐνώπιον* (κατενώπιον): Matt. v. 16 (τὸ φῶς) *λαμψάτω ἐμπροσθεν τῶν ἀνθρώπων*, xi. 26 οὕτως ἐγένετο εὐδοκία *ἐμπροσθέν σου*, xviii. 14 οὐκ ἔστιν θέλημα *ἐμπροσθεν τοῦ πατρὸς μου*, x. 32, 33; xi. 10; xxiii. 14, etc., *προσκυνεῖν* (§ 131, 4 p. 147) *ἐνώπιόν τινος* Luke iv. 7; Rev. xv. 4 (and so the Sept. after the Hebrew: Ps. lxxv. 9; Isa. lxvi. 23); further Luke viii. 47 *ἀπήγγειλαν ἐνώπιον παντὸς τοῦ λαοῦ*, xv. 10 *γίνεται χαρὰ ἐνώπιον τῶν ἀγγέλων*, xxiv. 11 *ἐφάνησαν ἐνώπιον αὐτῶν* (likewise *φανερῶθῆναι* and the adj. *ἀφανής*, 2 Cor. vii. 12; Heb. iv. 13),

Acts vi. 5 ἤρεσεν ὁ λόγος ἐνώπιον τοῦ πλήθους — and in accordance with this also the verbals ἀρεστός, εὐάρεστος, ἀπόδεκτος, ἐνώπιόν τινος 1 John iii. 22; Heb. xiii. 21 etc., ἄμωμος, ἀνέγκλητος κατενώπιόν τινος Eph. i. 4; Col. i. 22 (cf. 14 below, p. 179, and § 134, 3 p. 188) Corresponding to καυχᾶσθαι τινί above (1 p. 172) we have καυχᾶσθαι ἐνώπιον τοῦ θεοῦ 1 Cor. i. 29, to θύρας μοι ἀνεωγμένης (2 Cor. ii. 12), θύραν ἐνώπιόν σου ἀνεῳγμ. Rev. iii. 8, to the common ὁμολογεῖν τινί the construction with ἔμπροσθεν (7 p. 176) and with ἐνώπιον Rev. iii. 5, etc.

In all the above passages the Dative might be used just as well, but the adverbial periphrasis is more lively, pictorial, and suited to the Oriental way of looking at things; hence it is added as a sort of complement even to a preceding Dative, as Luke i. 75 λατρεύειν αὐτῷ . . . ἐνώπιον αὐτοῦ.

REMARK. ἀμαρτάνειν also, which in the N. T. retains only the secondary signification *to fail towards one (to sin)*, ought strictly to have been joined to the Dative of the person, as indeed is frequently the case in the Sept. (Judg. xi. 27; 2 Chron. xix. 10, etc.); yet everywhere the periphrasis with εἰς appears instead (as frequently also even in classic writers, see Pape), Matt. xviii. 21 etc. So in the O. T. also, where too ἐναντίον, ἔναντι are connected with ἀμαρτάνειν.

The constructions, in part very diversified, of the following 151 verbs, πιστεύειν, πεποιθέναι, ἐλπίζειν, ὁμολογεῖν, 4 deserve a special and comprehensive exposition, since these words as respects their signification also were used often in a decidedly different sense after the introduction of the new religion from that which they anciently bore.

Πιστεύειν. Passing over all those passages where it is used in the ordinary sense (*give credit to, put faith in*) and construed as usual, we notice its appearance

1) Absolutely, equivalent to πίστιν ἔχειν (Mark ix. 42 Tdf. [cod. Sin.]) i.e. trustfully (μὴ διακριθέντα, cf. Matt. xxi. 21, 22; Jas. i. 6) to cleave to the new dispensation of grace with faith in God the Redeemer: Mark xvi. 16; Luke viii. 12, 50; John iv. 53, etc.; also in the Passive, Rom. x. 10.

2) With the Dative, and that a) of the Person, which is indeed the common construction, but in the majority of cases is applied also to this new idea; as, Μωυσεῖ John v. 46, Ἰωάννῃ Matt. xxi. 26, 32; Mark xi. 31 etc., τῷ Ἰησοῦ Matt. xxvii. 42 Lchm.; John v. 46; viii. 31 etc., τῷ πέμψαντί με John v. 24, τῷ κυρίῳ Acts v. 14; xviii. 8, τῷ θεῷ xvi. 34; Rom. iv. 3 (quotn.); Tit. iii. 8 etc. The gradual transition into the above special N. T. signification is to be explained

by the common ellipsis of a clause, as *ὅτι εἰμὶ, εἶ, ἐστὶν Χριστός* etc.
 b) Instead of the Dative of the Person who is believed, frequently by metonymy an abstract in the Dative is substituted, as *τῇ γραφῇ καὶ τῷ λόγῳ* John ii. 22, *γράμμασιν, ῥήμασιν* v. 47, *τοῖς γεγραμμένοις* Acts xxiv. 14, *τοῖς ἔργοις (μου)* John x. 38, *ἀκοῇ* xii. 38 (quotn.), *ἀληθείᾳ* 2 Thess. ii. 12, *ὀνόματι Ἰησοῦ* 1 John iii. 23.

3) Exclusively pertaining to the new signification of the word is its construction — very frequent, particularly in John — with *εἰς τινα* to believe on (in) any one, and here again a) with the Acc. of the Person: Matt. xviii. 6; Mark ix. 42 Lchm.; John ii. 11; iii. 16, 18 etc.; Acts x. 43 etc.; Rom. x. 14; Gal. ii. 16; Phil. i. 29; 1 Pet. i. 8 — everywhere in reference to God or the person of Christ; and alternating with the Dative 1 John v. 10; b) by metonymy with the Acc. of an abstract — again in John, especially *εἰς τὸ ὄνομα Ἰησοῦ* i. 12; ii. 23; iii. 18; 1 John v. 13, also *εἰς τὸ φῶς* John xii. 36, *εἰς τὴν μαρτυρίαν* 1 John v. 10. That in this construction the ellipsis of a clause is, logically considered, no longer demanded, is obvious; hence the word in its new sense, when connected with nouns, gradually settled upon this construction.

4) Far more rare is the construction *ἐπὶ τινα*, instead of that with *εἰς*, and in the same sense. Thus *ἐπὶ τὸν κύριον* Acts ix. 42; xi. 17; xvi. 31, cf. xxii. 19; Rom. iv. 5, 24. This use is uncertain in the gospels: Matt. xxvii. 42 (cod. B [x Tdf. Treg.]), John iii. 15 Lchm.

5) The construction with *ἐπὶ* and the Dative of the Person seems to belong more to the O. T.; hence in the quotation from Isaiah (xxviii. 16 Alex.) in Rom. ix. 33; x. 11; 1 Pet. ii. 6, cf. 1 Tim. i. 16. Matt. xxvii. 42 Tdf. [ed. 7] is doubtful. The construction with *ἐπὶ* and the Dative of the Thing (Luke xxiv. 25; Rom. iv. 18) rests upon the Greek use of the preposition *ἐπὶ* with the Dat., see § 147, 24 p. 336.

6) The rarest construction is with the preposition *ἐν*, — unquestionably supported only in Mark i. 15, and there with the Dat. of the thing: *ἐν τῷ εὐαγγελίῳ*. Respecting its force (whether to believe *in* ..., trust *in* ..., believe *through*, by virtue of, *the gospel*) inter-
 152 preters differ; and it is the more difficult to arrive at anything certain on this point, as in the other passage (John iii. 15) the mss. and editors also disagree (Lchm. *ἐπ' αὐτόν* [x εἰς], Tdf. [Treg.] *ἐν αὐτῷ*). The Seventy, in accordance with the Hebr. original (cf. Gesen. under *יָצַח* Hiphil, and Fritzsche on Mark p. 26), employ the construction *ἐν τινι* frequently in the sense 'to trust in,' e.g. Jer. xii. 6; Ps. lxxvii. 22; 1 Sam. xxvii. 12 Alex.

The (Pauline) formula *πιστὸς ἐν κυρίῳ, ἐν Χριστῷ Ἰησοῦ* (Eph. i. 1; Col. i. 2, etc.) did not originate in the verbal construction, cf. 5 and 6 p. 175.

7) The construction with the object-Accusative (of the thing) in the sense 'to believe *something*,' as *ἔργον* Acts xiii. 41 ([so cod. Sin.]; Grsb. *φ*), *πάντα* 1 Cor. xiii. 7, *ἀγάπην* 1 John iv. 16 (hence in the Passive: τὸ μαρτύριον ἡμῶν 2 Thess. i. 10, cf. 1 Tim. iii. 16). Further, the Acc. of the object with *πιστεύειν* in the sense of *to entrust*, *confide*, as αὐτὸν or ἑαυτὸν τινι John ii. 24, and the allied construction of the Acc. with the Passive (*πιστεύομαι* τι, see § 134, 7 p. 189) find their basis in the ordinary Greek usage.

Πιστοῦναι to trust admits in the main of the same constructions, being joined 1) with the Dative, as in Greek writers, e.g. *ἐαυτῷ*, *δεσμοῖς*, *ὑπακοῇ*, 2 Cor. x. 7; Phil. i. 14; Philem. 21; 2) with *εἰς*, but only once, *εἰς ὑμᾶς* Gal. v. 10; 3) with *ἐπί* and the Acc. of the Person, Matt. xxvii. 43 Tdf. [Treg. cod. Sin.]; 2 Cor. ii. 3; 2 Thess. iii. 4; 4) with *ἐπί* and the Dative, — and that both of the person, Luke xviii. 9; 2 Cor. i. 9; Heb. ii. 13 (quotn.), doubtfully in Matt. xxvii. 43 (B), and also of the thing, Luke xi. 22 (*πανοπλίᾳ*), Mark x. 24 (*χρήμασιν*).

In the phrase *πιστ. ἔν τινι* the expression with *ἐν*, if a personal Dative follows, is more an abverbial adjunct designating the ground of the trust; hence it is commonly connected with one of the above constructions or with a clause introduced by *ὅτι*, as Gal. v. 10; 2 Thess. iii. 4; Phil. ii. 24 (*ἐν κυρίῳ*), cf. 6 below and 23 p. 185. But it is otherwise with the Dative of the thing, as *πιστοῦναι ἐν σαρκί* Phil. iii. 3, 4 (a periphrasis for the Dative above: *to trust in the flesh*; cf. 21 and 22 p. 183).

Ἐλπίζειν to hope, in the earlier Greek prose uniformly prefers, 6 with the exception of the object-Accusative (*ἀγαθά* Xen. *βούλησιν* Thuc., also *τὶ παρὰ τινος* Dem.), the verbal construction (with the Infin. etc.). The connection with the Dative in Thuc. 3. 97 *τῇ τύχῃ ἐλπίσας* (but in the following clause with *ὅτι*, where *τύχη* is the subject) gives *ἐλπίσας* the sense of *πιστοῦναι*, *trusting fortune*, parallel to the preceding *τούτοις πισθεῖς* — a sense in which *ἐλπίδα ἔχειν* also is often construed by the Greeks with *ἐν* and *ἐπί* with the Dat. On the other hand, as early as in the Sept., where the Hebr. words *יָרָא*, *הִסִּךְ*, and *הִשָּׁח* are generally all translated by *ἐλπίζειν*, the construction with nouns has become by far the predominant one, in fact almost the only one in use, and from thence passed also into N. T. usage. The construction most current in the Sept. (in consequence of the above Hebrew verbs being joined with *בְּ* and *עַל*) is with *ἐπί* — both with persons and abstract terms — and likewise also in the N. T.; that is to say, 1) with *ἐπί* and the Accusative, frequent in the O. T., in the N. T. indubitably only in 1 Tim. v. 5; 1 Pet. i. 13 (iii. 5); but 2) most commonly with *ἐπί* and the Dative, Rom. xv. 12

153 (quotn.), 1 Tim. iv. 10; vi. 17, cf. 1 John iii. 3; 3) with *εἰς* (rare in the Sept. e.g. Isa. li. 5), as *εἰς* *δὲν* John v. 45; 2 Cor. i. 10, *εἰς* *θεόν* 1 Pet. iii. 5, cf. i. 21 also Acts xxiv. 15 *ἐλπὶδα* *ἔχων εἰς θεόν* (but with Acc. and Infin. following); 4) with *ἐν* (likewise rare in the Sept., Ps. xxxii. 21; 2 Kings xviii. 5, since there the Hebr. *ב* also is commonly rendered by *ἐπὶ*, e.g. with *חֲזַק* in Ps. v. 12; vii. 2; xxv. 20, etc.), 1 Cor. xv. 19. Respecting Phil. ii. 19 (*ἐλπ.* *ἐν κυρίῳ* followed by the Acc. and Infin.) cf. the similar use in 5 p. 175 and 23 p. 185.

Only in one passage (Matt. xii. 21) does it appear with the simple Dative, and that, strange to say, a quotation from the O. T. (Isa. xlii. 4), where the Sept., which Matt. seems to follow here, gives the common construction *ἐπὶ τῷ ὀνόματι*. Fritzsche and others have therefore taken offence at this Dative; on account, however, of the almost unanimous authority [Sin. also] in its favor, it is retained by the editors, and must be explained by the analogy of the construction *πεποιθέναι τινί*. Of the remaining constructions those with *ἐν* and *ἐπὶ* with the Dative adhere most closely to classic usage, those with *εἰς* and *ἐπὶ* with the Accusative belong exclusively to the later (biblical) Greek.

- 7 *ὁμολογεῖν* is connected 1) in the signification *to confess*, as commonly, with the Dative of the person and Accusative of the thing, as Matt. vii. 23; Acts xxiv. 14, etc. 2) in the signification *to praise* (equiv. to *ψάλλειν*) *ὁμολογεῖν*, commonly *ἐξομολογεῖσθαι*, is likewise connected with the Dative of the person or of the personified object (*ὀνόματι*); but the use is borrowed from the Sept.¹ where the Hiphil *הוֹדִי* is regularly translated thus; hence in the quotations from the O. T. in Rom. xiv. 11; xv. 9, cf. Heb. xiii. 15; Matt. xi. 25; Luke x. 21; 3) in connection with the Accusative of the person Jesus (Rom. x. 9; 1 John ii. 23) it acquires the specific N. T. signification *to confess Jesus* (as Redeemer, etc.), and the expression is then to be taken, in analogy with *πιστεύειν τινί* above, as an abbreviated clause (with a participle), such as appears in full in 1 John iv. 2 *ὁμολογεῖν Ἰησοῦν Χριστὸν ἐν σαρκί ἐληλυθότα*, 2 John 7. The change into the Passive occurs Rom. x. 10. 4) The construction with *ἐν τινί* in the same sense is peculiar to Matthew and Luke; as, Matt. x. 32 *ἐν ἐμοί* (Vulg. *me*), *ἐν αὐτῷ* (Vulg. *eum* D *αὐτόν*), Luke xii. 8. But this is not a Hebraism, see Fritzsche ad Matt. p. 386. 5) The person before whom as witness, or in whose presence, the confession is given, is expressed by means of the preposition *ἔμπροσθεν* in the last two passages quoted, by *ἐνώπιον* in Rev. iii. 5. Cf. above, 3 p. 173.

¹ Hence the Apocalypse connects even *αἰνεῖν* with the Dative (xix. 5) according to a less common usage of the Sept. (Jer. xx. 13; 1 Chron. xvi. 36 2 Chron. xx. 19, etc.).

B. § 133, 2 a and b; H. § 602; C. § 450; D. p. 489; J. §§ 592. 601.

With all verbs (both simple and compound) whose signification can be traced back to the idea of union or approach in a friendly or a hostile sense, manifold periphrases by means of prepositions make their appearance, as elsewhere, instead of the Dative.

Thus for example we have μάχεσθαι, διακρίνεσθαι, διαλέγεσθαι, ὁμιλεῖν τινί and πρὸς τινα, μὲνινεῖν μετὰ τινος and ἔν τινι, πολεμεῖν μετὰ τινος, κρίνεσθαι (to contend) τινί and μετὰ τινος Matt. v. 40; 1 Cor. vi. 6; with other verbs there is no circumlocution, as ἐπιτίθεσθαι, προσέχειν, κατὰλλάττειν, διαλλάττεσθαι τινι, etc. Notice, in particular, with the Dative: διακατελέγεσθαι τινι by controversy to convince Acts xviii. 28; ἐτεροζυγοῦντες ἀπίστοις in a peculiar sense, see the lexicons; γαμηθῆναι (of the woman, p. 55) τινί after the Latin nubere, 1 Cor. vii. 39; Mark x. 12 Tdf. [ed. 7]. Respecting προσέχειν ἀπὸ see § 147, 3 p. 323.

B. § 133, 2 c. d.; H. § 605; C. § 452; D. p. 489 Obs.; J. § 589.

Among verbs (mostly compounded with a preposition) of exhorting and requesting the following deviate from the usual construction: παραινεῖν with the Acc., Acts xxvii. 22; εὐχέσθαι τινι and πρὸς τινα (2 Cor. xiii. 7); καταρᾶσθαι with the Acc. Mark xi. 21; [Luke vi. 28 Lchm. Treg. Tdf. cod. Sin.]; Jas. iii. 9, with the Dative Luke vi. 28 Tdf. [eds. 2, 7]. Among those of censuring and reproaching ὀνειδίζειν has uniformly the Acc., both of the person and of the thing, Matt. v. 11 etc.; hence in the Passive, 1 Pet. iv. 14; ἐγκαλεῖν τινί and κατὰ τινος (Rom. viii. 33), — the thing always with περί and the Gen. Acts xxiii. 29; xxvi. 2 (according to § 147, 30 p. 341), xxvi. 7; in xix. 40 also στάσεως, as the following article τῆς shows, still depends on περί (cf. 18 below, p. 181); μέμψεσθαι with the Acc., Heb. viii. 8 (where, however, according to Bleek the reading αὐτοῖς and the connection of the same with λέγει are to be preferred). Other verbs, as ἐμβριμάσθαι, ἐπιτιμᾶν, are uniformly construed only with the Dative.

B. § 133, 2 f. and N. 4; H. § 603; C. § 451; D. p. 490; J. § 594.

An example of the Dative with ὁ αὐτός is found in 1 Cor. xi. 5. Of the brachylogy already mentioned (§ 132, 20 p. 167 sq.) and peculiar to the ancient languages — (comparison with the whole instead of the part) — see several examples in the Apocalypse: ix. 10 ἔχουσιν οὐρὰς ὁμοίας σκορπίοις, xiii. 11 κέρατα δύο ὅμοια ἀρνίῳ. Similar is Jude 7 and the construction with ἰσότημος 2 Pet. i. 1. In a solitary instance, in a quotation, ὡς with the Nominative is loosely used with ὁμοιοῦν instead of the Dative, Rom. ix. 29 (after the Sept., not the Heb.).

THE DATIVUS COMMODI AND RELATED DATIVES.

B. § 133, 2 g.; H. § 597; C. § 453; D. § 458; J. § 595 sqq.

- 11 To the Dative known under the designation *Dativus commodi et incommodi*, many and in part very peculiar constructions and phrases with the Dative may be referred.

Thus *μαρτυρεῖν τινι* means *to give testimony in one's favor*, as Luke iv. 22, etc.; by metonymy it is construed also with the Dative of the thing, as *τῇ ἀληθείᾳ* John v. 33 cf. Luke xi. 48 etc., for which also the circumlocution with *περί* and the Gen. is often used. On the other hand we find *καταμαρτυρεῖν τινός* according to § 132, 16 p. 165. Notice further Matt. xiii. 14 *ἀναπληροῦται αὐτοῖς ἡ προφητεία τοῦ Ἡσαίου*,¹ 1 Cor. vii. 28 *θλῖψιν τῇ σαρκὶ ἔξουσιν*, 2 Cor. ii. 13 *οὐκ ἔσχηκα ἀνεῖν τῷ πνεύματι μόν* (not equiv. to *ἐν τῇ σαρκί, ἐν τῷ πνεύματι*), 2 Cor. ii. 1 *ἔκρινα ἐμαυτῷ*, etc.

- 12 In this way is to be explained the use of the Dative in various connections which is especially characteristic of the Apostle Paul, and rests on profound views of language.

Thus, after the analogy of the common phrase *ζῆν τῷ θεῷ, κυρίῳ* (Rom. vi. 10, 11; xiv. 8; *ἐαυτῷ* xiv. 7; 2 Cor. v. 15), the expression *ἀποθανεῖν τινί* in the same passages is formed; and this verb is used by metonymy with the Dat. of the abstract, *τῇ ἁμαρτίᾳ* Rom. vi. 2, 10, 11, *τῷ νόμῳ* Gal. ii. 19 cf. Rom. vii. 4. In the same way in the 1st of Peter (ii. 24) in contrast with *τῇ δικαιοσύνῃ ζῆ* the word *ἀπογενέσθαι* also, which according to its composition ought to have the Genitive, is construed with the Dative *ταῖς ἁμαρτίαις*. Paul connects the same view with other predicates in order to express the ideal reference of an ordinary and every-day act to God or any individual, or even to a (substituted) abstract term; see the entire argument in Rom. xiv. 4–8, where, besides the verbs above-named, also *φρονεῖν, ἐσθίειν, οὐκ ἐσθίειν, στήκειν*,² *πίπτειν* stand in the same construction. In Gal. v. 1 *τῇ ἐλευθερίᾳ (ῇ) ἡμᾶς Χριστὸς ἠλευθέ*

¹ By comparison with this passage the Dative in Luke xviii. 31 is explained most satisfactorily, *τελεσθήσεται πάντα τὰ γεγραμμένα διὰ τῶν προφητῶν τῷ υἱῷ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου*; here the Dative depends on both predicates by virtue of the *σχῆμα ἀπὸ κοινοῦ* (as in § 132, 9 p. 160 the Accusative with *ἐπιλαβέσθαι*), although externally it belongs rather to the former (*τελεσθήσεται*). The simple resolution of the Dative into *περὶ τοῦ υἱοῦ* is thoroughly unphilological, and the Vulgate's translation (*de filio*) according to the above exposition is only to be defended in a general way. The Dative if referred to *γεγραμμένα* alone, must at least have been preceded by *ἐπί*, as in John xii. 16. [Yet cf. 3 Macc. vi. 41.]

² In 2 Cor. i. 24 (*τῇ γὰρ πίστει ἐστήκατε*) the assumption of this Dat. would impart to the passage too high an oratorical coloring. It is more probable that *τῇ πίστει* here is to be taken in the sense of the phrase *στήκειν ἐν τῇ πίστει* which elsewhere occurs (1 Cor. xvi. 13), see Meyer and 19 below, p. 182.

ρωσεν etc., τῇ ἐλευθερίᾳ is according to both readings equally to be taken as a Dat. com. (see especially Meyer pp. 256, 259). The Dative in Rom. vi. 20 ἐλευθεροί ἦτε τῇ δικαιοσύνῃ is peculiar and hard to reproduce; it is called out by the parallelism of δουλωθέντες τῷ θεῷ in vs. 22 (and to be rendered perhaps *towards, in relation to, but not from*).

B. § 133, N. 5; H. § 599; C. § 462 e.; D. § 459; J. § 600, 2.

The softer Dat. com., commonly designated by the grammarians the *Dativus ethicus*, is not a mere peculiarity of the earlier language, but a genuine product of the language of the people, whence it has found its way so frequently into the poems of Homer, the writings of Herodotus, Plato, etc. Accordingly the assumption of such a Dative in the N. T. is quite in accordance with the genius of its language. Cf. the note on § 129 a, 5 p. 140.

Here belong: Rev. ii. 16 ἔρχομαί σοι ταχὺ καὶ πολεμήσω μετ' αὐτῶν, 5 ἔρχομαί σοι καὶ κινήσω τὴν λυχνίαν;¹ probably also 1 John v. 16 if, according to § 129, 14 note p. 133, we assume ὁ θεός as subject for δώσει and refer αὐτῷ as Dat. eth. to the person αἰτήσας; and, according to many interpreters, also the critically and hermeneutically difficult passage Heb. iv. 2 (according to the more ancient reading [so N] — received also by Tdf. [eds. 2, 7, 8] — μὴ συγκεκραμένος τῇ πίστει τοῖς ἀκούσασιν i.e. *the word which in the hearers was not mixed with faith*, see Mey. [i.e. Lünemann] in loc. On the other hand, for Lchm.'s reading [so Treg.] see Bleek II. p. 501 sqq.). Simpler and easily intelligible is the Dat. in John vi. 13 ἀ ἐπερίσσευσαν τοῖς βεβρωκόσιν. Finally, the Dative in ἀποτάξασθαί τινι to *dismiss any one*, bid him farewell, literally to *withdraw one's self for one*; this phrase is quite un-Attic, in fact solecistic (ἐκφυλον πάνν Phryn.), and first made its appearance in the Alexandrian age (Josephus, Philo), but later became pretty general: Mark vi. 46; Luke ix. 61, etc.

B. § 133, N. 7; H. § 601; C. § 462; D. § 459; J. § 600, 1.

Also of the Dative of subjective judgment — closely related to the preceding — there are several unquestionable examples: in particular, Acts vii. 20 ἦν ἀστέιος τῷ θεῷ (*in the sight of God*), 2 Cor. x. 4 ὀπλα δυνατὰ τῷ θεῷ (Luth. *mächtig vor Gott*, [A.V. *mrg. to God*]); 2 Pet. iii. 14 is doubtful (see § 134, 2 p. 187). From the

¹ DeWette differently, — taking σοι in the sense of *to thee*. But the appeal to ἤκειν τινί Plut. Aem. Paul. 16 is not in point, since there the Dative depends on the expression ἦκε μὴνύων. In Philostr. Vit. Apoll. 2. 14 ἤκειν τινί has quite another sense, and in Matt. xxi. 5 (Zech. ix. 9) σοι is a literal translation of the Hebr. לְךָ. [This note, as respects de Wette, seems to be founded in a mistake.]

O. T. cf. Jonah iii. 3 *πόλις μεγάλη τῷ θεῷ*. But it corresponds more with N. T. usage (cf. 3 above p. 172) to periphrase this Dative by means of a preposition, and none was better suited to this purpose than *ἐνώπιον* (Hebr. *לפני*, Eng. *before* i.e. in the sight of) e.g. *δίκαιος, βδέλυγμα ἐνώπιον τοῦ θεοῦ, μέγας ἐνώπιον κυρίου* (Luke i. 6 Lchm. 15; xvi. 15; Acts iv. 19, etc.), *πολυτελὲς ἐνώπιον θεοῦ* 1 Pet. iii. 4 (cf. the analogous use of *ἐνώπιον* with the so-called *Dativus Passivi* § 134, 3 p. 188), as well as *ἐναντι, ἐναντίον*, which is often interchanged with *ἐνώπιον* in the various readings, Acts viii. 21; Luke i. 6 Tdf. [Treg.], xxiv. 19, and the compound *κατενώπιον* see 3 p. 173.

B. § 133, 2h.; H. § 595 d.; C. §§ 454e. 464c.; J. § 588.

- 15 Some relics of the construction (formerly pretty extended, and called by the old grammarians *σχῆμα Κολοφώνιον*) of the Dative in immediate dependence upon substantives, particularly those whose stem-verb permits the same construction (as *βροτοῖς δοτῆρ* Aesch.) have been preserved in 2 Cor. ix. 11, 12 (where in both cases τῷ θεῷ is best made to depend on *εὐχαριστία*), and in 2 Cor. xi. 28 Lchm. [Treg. Tdf.] according to the reading *ἐπίστασις μοι*. Respecting the signification of this expression interpreters differ. If the Dative is genuine (which, according to the authorities [*N** also] and the rendering of cod. Claromont. *in me*, is hardly to be doubted) *ἐπίστασις* cannot signify *attention*, because then the Dative would not stand in the relation of verbal regimen to the substantive. The most probable assumption is that as *ἀπόστασις* (from *ἀφίστασθαι τινος*) signifies defection, so *ἐπίστασις* (from *ἐφίστασθαι τινι*) signifies accession, uprising (Acts xxiv. 12), and *ἐπίστασις μοι* denotes *concourse, thronging, to me* (*ἐπίστασις* occurs in the sense of *thronging* also in App. B.C. 4, 129), more precisely *my being encompassed, beleaguered*, and the detention caused thereby, with which the Dative is as necessary as the Gen. is with *ἀπόστασις, ἀφίστασθαι*. Cf. Rückert in loc. The Dative with
- 157 participles and adjectives used substantively is still more plainly an effect of the verbal power of both these parts of speech, and needs no further confirmation by means of examples.

B. § 133, 3 and N. 10; H. § 605; C. § 699 f. g.; J. § 622, Obs. 1; § 623, Obs. 4; § 635, Obs.

- 16 That compound verbs, particularly those compounded with *σύν, ἐν, ἐπί*, are joined to the Dative, see § 147, 33 p. 344. In John ix 6 *ἐπέχρισεν αὐτοῦ τὸν πηλὸν ἐπὶ τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς* the Genitive indeed seems to depend on *ἐπέχρισεν* (according to B even on *ἐπέθηκεν*), somewhat after the analogy, therefore, of verbs of *touching*. This however is not the case; on the contrary, the Gen. *αὐτοῦ* (cf. vs. 15) is to be connected by Hyperbaton with *ὀφθαλμούς*, and the addition

τοῦ τυφλοῦ to be expunged, with Lchm. Tdf.¹ [Treg.]. See more examples of the sort from the classics in B. § 133, N. 10 and from the N. T. in the section on Hyperbaton § 151, 13 sqq. pp. 387 sqq.

B. DATIVE OF THE THING (INSTRUMENT, ETC.).

B. § 133, 4; H. § 606 sq.; C. § 465 sq.; D. § 457; J. § 607 sq.

That the Dative of the Thing comprises most of the relations 17
of the Latin Ablative does not need to be shown at length. But the language of the N.T. departs a little from the ordinary usage in that the preposition ἐν is prefixed to this Dative with uncommon frequency.² Although a similar use is here and there to be found even in Greek writers also (see the grammars under ἐν), yet this N. T. peculiarity is hardly an extension of those isolated instances in the classics, but manifestly a result of the frequent occurrence of the preposition in the Sept. (after the example of the Hebr. בְּ), as is apparent from countless examples from the Old T. and New, see 19 p. 182. And in general, through the influence of the Oriental manner of expression, both the compass and contents of the signification of this preposition became essentially modified, see § 147, 9 sq. p. 328 sq.

B. § 133, 4 a.; H. § 607 a.; C. § 466 b.; D. p. 491; J. § 591, Obs. 2.

With *καρῆσθαι*, elsewhere in the N. T. always construed with the 18
Dative, the Accusative is given to us by the oldest mss. [Sin. also] in one passage, 1 Cor. vii. 31 οἱ χρώμενοι τὸν κόσμον ὡς μὴ καταχρώμενοι. The instance is so isolated that recent editors were the first to venture to put it in the text. The construction is indeed an erroneous one (the appeal to Xen. Ages. 11, 11 is inadmissible as the Acc. there was set aside long ago, and still less ought we to argue back from the usage of later Byzantines), but finds its apology in the use of the compound *καταχρῆσθαι* with the Acc. by later writers, as Lucian, and 158
Plutarch (see Steph. Thes. sub voce), so that the Acc. in the above passage is governed to a certain extent ἀπὸ κοινοῦ (§ 132, 9 p. 160; 133, 11 note¹ p. 178) by the *καταχρώμενοι* also immediately following; see another example of such retro-action in 9 above, p. 177 (Acts xix.

¹ The phrase τοῦ τυφλοῦ, taken up again by Tdf. in his [7th] edition of 1859, has been expunged once more in his [8th] edition of 1869 (after cod. Sin.).

² Many, particularly of the earlier commentators, believed therefore that ἐν was a sort of sign of the Dative in the N. T., and was added even to a personal Dative without altering the sense. The error of such a view Winer 217 (204) has sufficiently shown by examples.

40). Certainly native Greek writers would hardly have allowed themselves to employ constructions of the sort.

- 19 Examples of the addition of *ἐν* to the instrumental Dative, where the Greeks decidedly would have used the simple Dative only, are the following: *ἐν τίνι ἀλυσθήσεται* (Matt. v. 18), *ἐν ᾧ μέτρῳ μετρεῖται* (Matt. vii. 2), *ἀγαπᾶν ἐν ὅλῃ τῇ καρδίᾳ* etc. (in Matt. xxii. 37 closely after the Hebr., cf. the parallel passage Mark xii. 30), *καταπατεῖν ἐν τοῖς ποσίν* (Matt. vii. 6), *ἀποκτείνειν ἐν μαχαίρῃ* (Rev. xiii. 10), *ἀπολέσθαι ἐν μαχαίρῃ* (Matt. xxvi. 52), *διαφέρειν ἐν δόξῃ* (1 Cor. xv. 41), etc. Further, examples where *ἐν* is alternately used and omitted, often close together, are *ὑγιαίνειν ἐν τῇ πίστει* (Tit. i. 13) and *τῇ πίστει* (ii. 2) cf. 12 above, note² p. 178, *ἐν τῷ στόματι* and *στόματι ὁμολογεῖν*, *ἐν τῇ καρδίᾳ* and *τῇ καρδίᾳ πιστεύειν* (Rom. x. 9 etc. where, however, the change from the Act. to the Pass. construction has, perhaps, not been without influence), *βαπτίζειν ὕδατι* (Luke iii. 16 etc.) and *ἐν ὕδατι* (not *in* water, Matt. iii. 11 etc.), *β. ἐν πνεύματι*, *β. ἐν πυρί* (e.g. Acts i. 5 Ἰωάννης ἐβάπτισεν ὕδατι, ὑμεῖς δὲ ἐν πνεύματι βαπτισθήσεσθε), etc. That *ἐν* can stand even with Persons so far forth as they serve as the means of an action, see § 147, 10 p. 329.¹

- 20 REMARK. Otherwise, when Persons are the means, *διὰ* with the Gen. is employed as usual. As a special peculiarity, however, is to be noticed the Hebraistic periphrasis for it (which really is not rare) by means of the Substantive *χείρ*, and that both in the form *διὰ χειρός* (דִּי כַּיָּד), even with a Gen. Plur. following, and also *διὰ χειρῶν*: e.g. Mark vi. 2 *δυνάμεις αἱ διὰ χειρῶν αὐτοῦ γινόμεναι*, Acts ii. 23 *διὰ χειρὸς ἀνόμων*, xi. 30 *διὰ χειρὸς Βαρνάβα καὶ Σαῦλον*, xiv. 3; xix. 11 etc.; rarely *ἐν χειρί*, Gal. iii. 19 — (this is frequent in the Sept., as Gen. xxxviii. 20 etc.).

Many other periphrases expressive of simple relations are formed with the word *χείρ* after Hebrew precedent; for example, of the Dative with *παραδιδόναι* by means of *εἰς χεῖρας* (לְכַדָּיָם), Matt. xxvi. 45; Mark ix. 31 etc.; *ἐκ χειρός* (מִכַּדָּיָם) is used with verbs of *separation*, *liberation*, instead of the Gen. or the simple *ἐκ*, John x. 39 *ἐξῆλθεν ἐκ τῆς χειρὸς αὐτῶν*, Acts xii. 11; Rev. xix. 2 *ἐξεδίκησεν τὸ αἷμα ἐκ χειρὸς αὐτῆς* (like 2 Kings ix. 7; 1 Sam. xxiv. 16 etc.) for which in Rev. vi. 10 we have merely *ἐδικεῖς ἐκ τῶν κατοικούντων* (cf. xviii. 20; Luke xi. 50, 51), and *σὺν χειρί*, as Acts vii. 35 *ἀγγέλου*

¹ By this addition of *ἐν* to the instrumental Dat. it is possible for the language of the N. T. to make instrumental limitations depend, without a participle, immediately upon substantives. Several instances of the sort have already been treated of § 125, 2 p. 92 and 11 p. 96, — instances some of which indeed have their foundation in the analogy of ordinary Greek usage, but some are destitute of such analogy, and belong to the peculiar language of the N. T.

by the hand, under the protection, of an angel. All these phrases, like the trope *χείρ κυρίου* (Acts xi. 21), plainly bear an Oriental stamp, and are not to be identified with isolated, analogous (poetic), modes of expression in Greek authors. Cf. in general Gesen. under *ἤ*. 159

With the idea of *speaking*, instead of *χείρ* the term *στόμα* is substituted, hence *διὰ στόματος* Acts i. 16; iv. 25, etc.; also with a Plural following, iii. 18, 21 (and likewise in the Sept., 2 Chron. xxxvi. 21, etc.). See more respecting these and similar periphrases under prepositions § 146, 1 p. 319.

B. § 133, 4 b.; H. § 608 sq.; C. § 467; D. p. 487 sq.; J. § 603.

The Dative of the mode or manner (*ablativus modi*), as 21 well as the Dative of complement and closer limitation (in which case it often takes the place of the similarly used Accusative in Greek writers, see § 131, 9 p. 152), is only a phase of the foregoing Dative; as, *ταπεινὸς τῇ καρδίᾳ, βραδὺς τῇ καρδίᾳ, ἀδύνατος τοῖς ποσίν, περιτέμνεσθαι τῷ ἔθει* after the custom (Acts xv. 1), *προφητεύειν τῷ σφῷ ὀνόματι* by virtue of (by) thy name (Matt. vii. 22). In its stead we frequently find of course, as in Greek authors, periphrases by means of such prepositions as *κατά, διά, ἐν*; and in particular, with *ἐν* many adverbial expressions of mode and manner are formed — likewise after Greek precedent; as, *ἐν ἀληθείᾳ, ἐν παραβολῇ, ἐν πραιύτητι, ἐν μέρει, ἐν τάχει*, etc. On all these, as well as respecting the common construction *ποιεῖν τι ἐν ὀνόματι τινος*, see § 147, 10 p. 329; and respecting *ἔρχεσθαι, πορεύεσθαι ἐν* in particular, the following paragraph under b).

As an extension of this Dative, mention may here be made 22 of two genuine biblical uses of this case, which, since they are manifestly indebted to Oriental phraseology for their origin, must have appeared more or less alien to the Greek idiom:

a) The Hebrew usage of subjoining to a finite verb the form of the Inf. absolute (*וְיָמַד וְיָמַד*, etc.) to strengthen the verbal idea in divers aspects (see Gesen. Lehrs. p. 778 sq. [Gr. § 128, 3]) is commonly translated in the Sept. by the Dative of the abstract derived from the verb (or even by the Participle of the same verb, on which see § 144, 30 p. 313); as, *διαμαρτυρία μεμαρτύρηται* Gen. xliii. 2, *ἐπιθυμία ἐπιθυμήσεις* xxxi. 30, *θανάτῳ ἀποθανεῖσθε* ii. 17, *φθορᾷ φθαρήσεται* Isa. xxiv. 3, *κλαυθμῷ ἔκλαυσεν* xxx. 19, *ιάσεται ἰάσει* xix. 22, *ἀκοῇ ἀκούσετε* vi. 9, *χάρητε χαρᾷ* lxvi. 10, *ἀφῇ ἀφθήσεται* Jer. xxxi. (xlviii.) 9, *φυγῇ ἔφυγον* xxvi. (xlvii.) 5, *κακίᾳ κακοποιήσετε* 1 Sam. xii. 25,

and many others. Analogous expressions, in part new formations, are found in the N. T.: ἀκοῇ ἀκούειν Matt. xiii. 14 (quotn.), ἐπιθυμῆναι Luke xxii. 15, χαρᾷ χαίρειν John iii. 29 (but with a limiting adjective added in Greek fashion ἐχάρησαν χαρὰν μεγάλην Matt. ii. 10), ἀπειλῇ ἀπειλεῖν Acts iv. 17 Tdf. [eds. 2, 7], παραγγελίᾳ παρηγγέλλαμεν v. 28, ἀναθέματι ἀνεθεματίσαμεν xxiii. 14 (Deut. xiii. 15; xx. 17), προσευχῇ προσηύξατο Jas. v. 17. Similarly θανάτῳ τελευτάω Mark vii. 10 (quotn.), ἀποκτείνειν ἐν θανάτῳ Rev. ii. 23; vi. 8. That this usage, notwithstanding the various similar phrases from earlier and later writers which Lobeck, Parall. p. 523sq., adduces (γάμῳ γεγαμηκώς 160 Dem., φύσει πέφυκεν Hippocr., παιδιᾷ παίζειν Plut., also φυνγῇ ἔφυγον Plat., in Latin *occidione occidere*), is not an outgrowth of Greek phraseology, but solely derived from the Hebrew (or Alexandrian) idiom, this same scholar shows clearly and convincingly by a comparison of examples on both sides.

b) Not less peculiar is the Dative which is subjoined to verbs of going (πορεύεσθαι, στοιχεῖν, περιπατεῖν), when taken tropically (cf. our *walk*), to designate the way i.e. the manner of walk. So in particular with ὁδῷ, ὁδοῖς (after the Hebr., see Gesen. under ִהְיֶה), which is used indeed in the O. T. in the proper sense (1 Sam. xv. 20), but often enough also in the figurative (Ps. lxxx. 14; Tob. iv. 5), in the N. T. Acts xiv. 16 εἶασεν πορεύεσθαι τοῖς ὁδοῖς αὐτῶν, Jude 11 τῇ ὁδῷ τοῦ Καῖν ἐπορεύθησαν; ὁδῷ πορεύεσθαι is often found also in Hermas. Analogous is στοιχεῖν ἔχουσιν in Rom. iv. 12. After the same model many other constructions are formed, instead of ὁδός some other abstract term being added in the Dative, e.g. περιπατεῖν τοῖς ἔθεσιν *to walk in, after, the customs* Acts xxi. 21, πνεύματι Gal. v. 16, πορεύεσθαι τῷ φόβῳ τοῦ κυρίου Acts ix. 31, εἰ ζῶμεν πνεύματι, πνεύματι καὶ στοιχώμεν Gal. v. 25, κανόνι vi. 16, also merely τῷ αὐτῷ sc. κανόνι (see the various readings) Phil. iii. 16.

That in this case also, instead of the simple Dative periphrases with prepositions appear, follows as a matter of course after all that has been said above; — particularly with ἐν and κατά, as ἐν ἀγάπῃ, ἐν ἀληθείᾳ, κατὰ ἀγάπην, σάρκα, ἄνθρωπον πορεύεσθαι etc., see the Lex. Ὀπίσω also (see 3 above, p. 172) belongs here in the two parallel passages 2 Pet. ii. 10; Jude 7 ὀπίσω σαρκὸς πορευόμενοι, ἀπελθοῦσαι, literally *to walk after the flesh (the lusts)*, Germ. *dem Fleische nachgehen*. The familiar Hebrew formula of adieu (1 Sam. i. 17 etc.) runs in Greek either πορεύου, ὕπαγε εἰς εἰρήνην or ἐν εἰρήνῃ (Mark v. 34; Luke vii. 50; Acts xvi. 36 etc.), — differing in conception but not in sense. The phrase ἔρχεσθαι ἐν ὀνόματι κυρίου (Matt. xxi. 9) is also quoted from the O. T.

B. § 133, 4 c.; H. § 611; C. § 456 sq.; D. p. 491; J. § 607.

Among verbs expressing emotion, the verb ἀγαλλιᾶσθαι (see p. 51) to rejoice, which did not come into use till the time of the Sept., has acquired especial currency in the Bible: sometimes, as in the Sept., with ἐν; sometimes with ἐπί and the Dat. Further, the verb εὐδοκεῖν to be well pleased, used also by later profane writers (Polyb. Diod.), is employed again most commonly with ἐν (rarely εἰς 2 Pet. i. 17) after Alexandrian precedent; also with the simple Acc. of the thing, Heb. x. 6, 8 ὀλοκαυτώματα . . . οὐκ ἠυδόκησας (for which in Ps. xxxix. 7 the Alex. text reads ἐζήγησας). Whether it was also joined to the Acc. of the person (Gen. xxxiii. 10) is doubtful; in Matt. xii. 18 Tdf. in ed. 7 [so 8] has returned to the original and better attested reading εἰς ὃν [A* B ὅν]. The verb καυχᾶσθαι to boast is especially used by Paul, — most frequently again with ἐν (Jer. ix. 23), also with ἐπί and the Dat. (Ps. v. 12) and with the Acc. of the thing, see Wahl; on the other hand, the Gen. with κατακαυχᾶσθαι (Rom. xi. 18) is to be explained by the altered signification of the verb, after the analogy of the syntactical use of καταφρονεῖν, καταγελᾶν (§ 132, 15 p. 165). Ξενίζεισθαι (Luther, sich befremden lassen, [A.V. think strange]) is used with the simple Dative and with ἐν, 1 Pet. iv. 4, 12. Among other more common verbs θαυμάζειν is no longer, as in the classics, joined to the Genitive, but most commonly, yet quite idiomatically, to ἐπί with the Dat. (not to ἐν, on Luke i. 21 see below § 140, 9 p. 263), περί with the Gen. Luke ii. 18, in a peculiar, pregnant, sense to ὀπίσω Rev. xiii. 3; moreover it is several times used with the simple Accusative — not only of the thing (τὸ γεγονός, τὸ ὄραμα), but also once of the person Luke vii. 9. Εὐαρεστεῖν and -εῖσθαι (only in the Ep. to the Heb.) is used with the simple Dative. Χαίρειν commonly with ἐπί and the Dative, sometimes also with ἐν (Luke x. 20; Phil. i. 18; Col. i. 24). But in the Pauline phrase χαίρειν ἐν κυρίῳ the words ἐν κυρίῳ (as above in 5 p. 175) are an adverbial adjunct designating the mode or nature of the joy; hence e.g. in Phil. iv. 10 the object of the joy is added in a clause with ὅτι. So with the substantive, χαρὰ ἐν πνεύματι ἀγίῳ Rom. xiv. 17 (cf. § 125, 11 p. 96). On the diversified constructions of the other verbs of emotion, such as μακροθυμεῖν, εὐφραίνεισθαι, ὀργίζεσθαι, λυπεῖσθαι, συλλυπεῖσθαι, ἐκπλήττεσθαι, μεριμνᾶν, etc., see the lexicons.

REMARK. To set up a special class (as is often done) under the title Dative of the end (consilii) is unnecessary either in reference to general or to N. T. usage, since all the examples brought under this head may be referred to the idea of the preceding Dative (relative, occasion, propter not causa), — whether such a Dative stands with

strict Passives (Rom. xi. 20 *propter* infidiam, Gal. vi. 12 *propter* crucem), or sometimes elliptically with Active or Neuter verbs a Passive idea being supplied (cf. the Lat. *metu, odio, studio* for *propter metum, etc.*, Zumpt § 454); as, Rom. iv. 20 οὐ διεκρίθη τῇ ἀπιστίᾳ, 1 Cor. viii. 7 τινὲς δὲ τῇ συνειδήσει . . . ἐσθίουσιν, 2 Cor. i. 15 ταύτῃ τῇ πεποιθήσει ἐβουλόμην ἐλθεῖν.

B. § 133, 4 c. note; C. § 472 e.; J. §§ 495. 607.

- 25 To the examples adduced from Greek authors of verbs whose idea is capable of such varied reference that they can be construed with all three cases, may be added from the N. T. the verb *μεριμνήναι*: according to 11 p. 178 it is construed with the Dative (τῇ ψυχῇ, τῷ σώματι Matt. vi. 25 etc.), takes after it the object of the care as usual in the neut. Acc. (τὰ τοῦ κυρίου 1 Cor. vii. 32; τὰ περὶ ὑμῶν Phil. ii. 20), and finally in one passage according to recent editors [so cod. Sin.] is connected with the Genitive (like other verbs of caring § 132, 15 p. 164), viz. Matt. vi. 34 *μεριμνήσει ἑαυτῆς*. Moreover, it is used with *περί, ὑπέρ*, see Wahl.

B. § 133, 4 e.; H. § 613; C. § 469; D. p. 487; J. § 606.

- 26 In reference to Time, the Dative is used to specify a) a definite point of time; b) the space of time (*within*, for which the Acc. is also used, see § 131, 11 p. 152); c) periodically returning portions of time.

In cases a) and b) *ἐν* is often added to the Dative (as in Lat. *in, during*); in c) we find besides *κατά* with the Acc. also (cf. p. 30).

Examples: of a) *ταύτῃ τῇ νυκτί, τῇ τρίτῃ ἡμέρᾳ*, etc.; of b) *ἱκανῷ χρόνῳ; πολλοῖς, αἰωνίοις χρόνοις; ἑτέραις γενεαῖς; τεσσαράκοντα καὶ ἕξ ἔτεσιν*, Acts viii. 11; Rom. xvi. 25; Eph. iii. 5; John ii. 20, etc. The reading varies between the Dat. and the Acc. in John xiv. 9; Acts xxviii. 12, also with the Nom. Matt. xv. 32 (on which see § 129 a. 3 p. 139), now with and now without *ἐν* John ii. 20; of c) *τοῖς σάββασιν, τῇ ἑορτῇ, ἐν σαββάτῳ*, Matt. xii. 2, 5; Luke ii. 41 etc., *κατὰ ἑορτήν* Matt. xxvii. 15 etc.

B. § 133, 5; cf. H. § 500 b.; J. § 611, Obs. 1.

- 162 The possibility of the combination of two Datives in the N. T.
27 according to the *σχῆμα καθ' ὅλον καὶ μέρος* is as little to be denied as the construction of two Accs. (§ 131, 6 p. 149) and of two Gens. (§ 132, 17 note p. 167). Yet the compass of the N. T. books is so limited that the opportunity for the construction was rare. 2 Cor. xii. 7 *ἐδόθη μοι σκόλοψ τῇ σαρκί* plainly belongs here. Elsewhere we find two different Datives united in one construction, but not after

the above schema: 1 John v. 16 and Heb. iv. 2 (on which see 15 above, p. 179). Rom. vii. 25 τῷ νοῦ δουλεύω νόμῳ θεοῦ grammatically viewed presents no difficulty.

THE VERB.

THE PASSIVE.

B. § 134, 1-3; H. § 693; C. § 586; D. § 431; J. II. p. 21.

The most common mode of designating the personal ¹ author of a passive state is, in the N. T. as in the classics, by means of ὑπό with the Gen.; in certain cases also by means of παρά with the Gen., ἐκ and even ἀπό. Respecting all this see the Prepositions.

The personal medium is likewise designated as usual by διά with the Gen., as τὸ ῥηθὲν διὰ Ἡσαΐου, Ἰερεμίου, τὸ ῥηθὲν ὑπὸ τοῦ κυρίου διὰ τοῦ προφήτου λέγοντος etc., or hebraistically by διὰ χειρός, στόματος, according to § 133, 20 p. 182.

B. § 134, 4; H. § 600; C. § 461; D. pp. 431, 492; J. § 611.

Instead of the prepositions, the Dative alone, according ² to an ancient usage, is employed to designate the personal author (the Dat. *rei* coincides with the Dat. *instrumenti*), especially with the Perfect and Aorist Pass., as Luke xxiii. 15 οὐδὲν ἄξιον θανάτου ἐστὶν πεπραγμένον αὐτῷ. Yet this use in Greek is by no means so general that we can assume that it can be substituted indifferently in any and every case for ὑπό with the Gen. On the contrary, it is restricted, at least in prose, to certain predicates and phrases, to which this Dative imparts a somewhat modified signification corresponding to the force of the Dative. Cf. with this the Latin phrase *alicui probare*, and the like, in Lat. prose; Zumpt § 419.

Thus the Dative in the common phrase *ὀφθῆναι τινι* (cf. Eur. Bacch. 912) imparts to *ὀφθῆναι* the simple neuter force, *to appear to one* (cf. p. 52), and the same holds true more or less of the phrases (likewise often recurring) *εὑρεθῆναι* and *γνωσθῆναι τινι*; as, Rom. x. 20 (quotn.) *εὑρέθη τῷ ἐμὲ μὴ ζητοῦσιν, ἐμφανὴς ἐγενόμην τῷ ἐμὲ μὴ ἐπερωτῶσιν*, Luke xxiv. 35; 2 Cor. xii. 20; Phil. iv. 5 *γνωσθήτω πᾶσιν ἀνθρώποις (become known)*. In 2 Pet. iii. 14 αὐτῷ, as the very position indicates, is best referred ἀπὸ κοινῶν to both terms (*ἀμώμητοι* and *εὑρεθῆναι*), ¹⁶³ since it stands in equally close relation to both, (respecting the Dative with *ἀμώμητος* see § 133, 14 p. 179).

Formerly many other Datives also were taken in the same sense (as Dats. of the author), but incorrectly (e.g. Matt. v. 21; Heb. iv. 2);

for in general the assumption of such a Dative, particularly in the N. T., seems only to be warranted where analogy and usage render its presence manifest.

- 3 REMARK. As a periphrasis for this Dative, i.e. to render it vivid or to approximate it to the Oriental style of thought, the preposition ἐνώπιον is employed (agreeably to the closely related cases in § 133, 14 p. 180); as, Luke xii. 6 ἐν ἐξ αὐτῶν οὐκ ἔστιν ἐπιλελησμένον ἐνώπιον τοῦ θεοῦ *by him*, i.e. concretely, in his sight, *before him*; Rom. iii. 20 οὐ δικαιοθήσεται πᾶσα σὰρξ ἐνώπιον αὐτοῦ, with which may be compared παρὰ τῷ θεῷ δικαιούται Gal. iii. 11, cf. Rom. ii. 13; 2 Thess. i. 6.

B. § 134, 5; H. § 694; C. § 586; D. p. 431 sq.; J. II. p. 22.

- 4 Since even the earlier authors did not hesitate to construe in the Passive, like pure transitives, verbal ideas which take their limiting object in another case than the Accusative, the N. T. authors also, particularly the better writers among them, made this good classic usage their own, — recommended as it was by facility of construction.

Thus we find κατηγορεῖσθαι in Matt. xxvii. 12; Acts xxv. 16, κατεγνωσμένος in Gal. ii. 11, ἐγκαλεῖσθαι in Acts xix. 40 etc., μαρτυρεῖσθαι (testimony is given me, I get the witness) frequently in the Acts and the Ep. to the Heb. (see Wahl), — a liberty which John (in his third Ep. vs. 12 Δημητρίῳ μεμαρτύρηται ὑπὸ πάντων) did not avail himself of, perhaps because it was unknown to him. Further, εὐαρεστεῖσθαι Heb. xiii. 16, διακονηθῆναι Mark x. 45. Χρηματίζειν *τινὶ to give a response to one* (Jos. Antt. 10, 1, 3 etc.) undergoes as a rule the same change into the Passive: χρηματίζομαι *it is revealed to me, divinitus edoceor* (Matt. ii. 12 etc.; Acts x. 22; Heb. viii. 5 etc.); only in Luke ii. 26 is the other (impersonal) construction found, ἦν αὐτῷ κεχρηματισμένος (but D gives ἦν κεχρηματισμένος as usual). See still other examples in 7 below, p. 189.

With other verbs the personal mode of expression is quite universal because they were in general by later writers connected rather with the Accusative, i.e. regarded as transitives. Thus particularly πλεονεκτεῖσθαι according to § 132, 22 p. 168, εὐαγγελίζεσθαι in the Passive § 131, 4 p. 148. *

B. § 134, 6; H. § 553 a.; C. § 587; D. § 465; J. § 545, 3; also p. 256, Obs. 8.

- 5 The retention of the Accusative of the thing as the object of the Passive, with verbs which govern two Accs., is found with διδάσκειν, 2 Thess. ii. 15 cf. Gal. i. 12; and with ποτίζειν according to the present reading in 1 Cor. xii. 13 (ἐν πνεύμα ἐποτίσθημεν).

The anomalous passive construction with such verbs as *κρύπτεσθαι*, *ἀποκρύπτεσθαι*, *ἀφαιρείσθαι ἀπό τινος* (Col. i. 26; Luke xviii. 34; x. 42) rests on the construction of these verbs with *ἀπό*, — more usual even in the Active, see § 131, 6 p. 149. Respecting the Gen. *ἀπεστερημένος τῆς ἀληθείας* (1 Tim. vi. 5) see § 132, 5 p. 158.

B. § 134, N. 2; H. § 555 a.; D. § 486; J. § 548, cf. p. 245.

That in the constructions treated of in § 131, 5 p. 148 (*αὔξειν* 164 *αὔξῃσιν* etc.) the Acc. of the abstract is in like manner retained when 6 the verb is changed into the Passive, has already been illustrated by examples under that head. Of the same origin is the elliptical phrase (cf. § 123, 8 p. 82) in Luke xii. 47 *δαρήσεται πολλάς, ὀλίγας* sc. *πληγὰς*, and the construction (formed regularly after *παιδευθῆναι παιδείαν*) *ἐπαιδεύθη πᾶσαν σοφίαν* in a (rejected) reading of cod. D Acts vii. 22.

B. § 134, 7; H. § 595; C. § 587; D. p. 432; J. § 584, 2.

But not only when the verb is capable of being construed 7 with two nouns in the Accusative is it followed by an Acc. in the Passive; the Acc. of the thing (often expressed, according to § 131, 10 p. 152, by a pron. or adj. of the neuter gender) or of the abstract is also subjoined to the Passive predicates of many other verbs. That this use stands in the closest relation to the so-called Greek Accusative treated of in § 131, 9 p. 152, has already been remarked there. It is to such a degree characteristic of the Greek tongue above all others, and was so firmly rooted, too, in the phraseology of the people, that it not only did not disappear from the later language and in particular that of the N. T., but was employed with decided preference by all the N. T. writers nearly to the same extent. The Latins also borrowed it, as is well known, from the Greek.

As the subject itself has been rendered sufficiently familiar by general Greek grammar, we may adduce here briefly (in order to exhibit the extension of the usage in the N. T.) the examples only, among which are to be included the instances where the personal Subject implied in the verb has arisen from the Dative or the Genitive in the Active (4 p. 188): *ζημιούσθαι τὴν ψυχὴν* Matt. xvi. 26; Mark viii. 36, *δεδεμένος τοὺς πόδας καὶ τὰς χεῖρας* John xi. 44, *διεφθαρμένος τὸν νοῦν* 1 Tim. vi. 5, *βεραντισμένος τὰς καρδίας, λελουμένος τὸ σῶμα* Heb. x. 22, *πληροῦσθαι καρπὸν δικαιοσύνης, τὴν ἐπίγνωσιν* Phil. i. 11; Col. i. 9 (Eph. i. 23 must be taken as Middle i.e. actively), *περίκειμαι* (equiv. to *περιτίθειμαι* according to B. § 109 p. 198) *ἄλσιν*

Acts xxviii. 20, ἀσθένειαν Heb. v. 2, κεκαυτηριασμένος τὴν συνείδησιν 1 Tim. iv. 2, κατηχούμενος τὸν λόγον Gal. vi. 6, particularly πιστεύεσθαι (to be entrusted with) e.g. τὸ εὐαγγέλιον, τὸ κήρυγμα, τὴν οἰκονομίαν, τὰ λόγια, Tit. i. 3; 1 Cor. ix. 17; Rom. iii. 2; Gal. ii. 7, etc. (but 2 Thess. i. 10; 1 Tim. iii. 16 belong to § 133, 4, 7) p. 175). The following are very free and brachylogic, after Paul's style: 2 Cor. iii. 18 τὴν αὐτὴν εἰκόνα μεταμορφούμεθα are changed to the same image, vi. 13 τὴν αὐτὴν ἀντιμυσθίαν πλατύνθητε καὶ ὑμεῖς expand yourselves (your hearts), as I do, after my example, for the recompense. See the other (Pass.-Mid.) examples under the Middle § 135; and respecting πείθεσθαι τὰ κρείττονα, οὐδέν see § 131, 6 note p. 150, and 10 p. 152.

REMARK. Luke (in Acts xxi. 3) peculiarly and without similar precedent in other writers has written, instead of ἀναφανείσης τῆς Κύπρου . . . ἐπλέομεν, exchanging the subjects, ἀναφανέντες τὴν Κύπρον *appeared before Cyprus*, as it were *after we had allowed Cyprus to appear to us* i.e. had come in sight of it. Yet the reading of the Vat. MS. ἀναφάναντες (confirmed now by cod. Sin.) deserves perhaps the decided preference; [so Tdf.].

VERBAL ADJECTIVES.

B. § 134, 8-10; H. § 804 sq.; C. §§ 458, 682; D. p. 190 sq.; J. §§ 613, 383; G. § 114.

- 165 Of the two verbal adjectives (in -τέος and -τός) the form in -τέος is rare. The word βλητέον occurring in Luke v. 38; Mark ii. 22 Lchm. has the Active construction (τὸν οἶνον). Adjectives in -τός include the idea of possibility in an Active and Passive sense (cf. p. 42), corresponding to Germ. adjectives in -lich and -bar [Eng. -ly and -ble], as ὁρατός, δυνατός, θνητός, παθητός, ἀνεκλάλητος, ἀμάραντος, ἀπαιστος, etc.; often also without the collateral notion of power (as among the Greeks, too), as ἀγαπητός, γεννητός, γνωστός, ἔκθετος, ἄνιπτος, etc.

Adjectives in -τός are no longer capable of the verbal construction; hence, for example, ἀγαπητός is only connected with the Gen. (ἀγαπητοί μου, θεοῦ), never with the Dative. On the Dative with ἀνώμητοι (2 Pet. iii. 14), see no. 2 above, p. 187; and in like manner the Dative with γνωστός, ἀρεστός, δυνατός, ἀποδεκτός, etc., depends not on the form but on the signification of the word. Most of them, consequently, have become as respects their signification and construction completely adjectives (or substantives, as ὁ χριστός, οἱ ἀγαπητοί), just as the ending -τος in other cases also is a common formative syllable of adjectives e.g. αἰχμάλωτος, ἀθέμιτος, ἀγράμματος, τὰ ἐρπετά, etc.

Hence it is not improbable that, with the disappearance of the verbal use of the verbal adjectives, the N. T. writers, to designate a participle corresponding to the Latin in -ndus, have followed Hebrew

precedent (see Gesen. *Lehrgr.* p. 791; [Gr. § 131, 1]) and frequently taken other participles in this sense. Yet we have a right to assert this probably only of the Future Part. (Heb. iii. 5 *εἰς μαρτύριον τῶν λαληθησομένων*), or of the Present in which according to § 137, 11 p. 206 the notion of futurity or of *conatus* is already included, — most plainly in Heb. xii. 18 *προσεληλύθατε ψήλα φωμένῳ (ὄρει) καὶ κεκαυμένῳ πυρί;* (see the other examples *ibid.*). Other participles, as *κατεγνωσμένος* Gal. ii. 11, *ἐβδελυγμένος* Rev. xxi. 8, *ἐκριζωθέντα* Jude 12, which are also so explained sometimes, are to be taken strictly according to their form as Past Part., and to be translated accordingly.

THE MIDDLE.

B. § 135, 1-3; H. §§ 687 sq. 694 c.; C. § 578 sq.; D. § 432 sq.; J. § 362 sq.

That Middle verbs, if translated by us reflexively or intransitively, give the preference in the N. T., as in later writers generally, to the Passive form of the Aorist rather than the Middle, has already (p. 51 sq.) been taught. The number of these Passive Aorists (for the most part to be translated intransitively) is very great; and examples, therefore, are to be found everywhere in multitudes. With many verbs, nevertheless, the Middle form of the Aorist had already come into such universal use (e.g. with *φυλάσσεσθαι, κομίζεσθαι, αἰτεῖσθαι, ἔχεσθαι* and all its compounds), that even in the N. T. no contrary examples of the Aorist formation are extant. 1

B. § 135, 4; H. § 533 a.; D. p. 434; cf. J. § 583.

Instances of the Object-Accusative with verbs which in the Active admit the construction of two Accusatives, are found most frequently with *ἐν-* and *ἐκδύεσθαι*, — and that both in the proper sense (*χιτῶνα, ἔνδυμα, τρίχας καμήλου*) and in the tropical (*Ἰησοῦν, τὸν νέον ἄνθρωπον, ἀφθαρσίαν, τὸν θώρακα τῆς δικαιοσύνης*), — *ἐνδιδύσκεσθαι ἱμάτιον, πορφύραν, περιβάλλεσθαι* (according to § 131, 6 p. 149) *ἱμάτιον, στολὰς*, etc. often in the Apocalypse, and according to the same analogy *περιζώννυσθαι* as well with the Acc. of the girding object (*ζώνην*) as of the girded (*ὀσφύν*), and likewise *ὑποδεῖσθαι σανδάλια* and *πόδας*. On all these see the lexicons. Exceptions are rare; only *ἀμφέννυσθαι* and *περιβάλλεσθαι* permit (like our *to wrap one's self in, clothed with*) the construction with *ἐν*: Matt. xi. 8; Luke vii. 25; Rev. iii. 5 (without *ἐν* iv. 4 Lchm.). 2

B. § 135, 5; H. §§ 544 a. 687; C. § 579; D. p. 436; J. § 549 sq.

The number of verbs which in the Middle acquire a new transitive sense, and accordingly govern also a new Object- 3

Accusative, is likewise very considerable. The following deserve notice in this respect as peculiar :

ἐπαίσχυνεσθαί τινα *to be ashamed of* (shame one's self before) *any one* Mark viii. 38, etc., analogous to which ἐντρέπεσθαι also in the same sense (which arose from the signification of the Active *to make ashamed*, intimidate, abash, 1 Cor. iv. 14) as in later writers (Polyb.) is regularly joined to the Acc. Matt. xxi. 37, etc.; in earlier writers the Middle is current in the sense *to give heed to*, and accordingly in connection with the Genitive (see Pape); ἀποστραφῆναι τινα *to turn one's self away from one*, shun him, 2 Tim. i. 15; φυλάσσεισθαι (*to be on one's guard against*) is indeed as usual joined to the Acc. in Acts xxi. 25; 2 Tim. iv. 15, but more in accordance with N. T. usage, as with the Active φυλάσσειν in the sense of *to preserve from* etc. (2 Thess. iii. 3 θεὸς ὑμᾶς φυλάξει ἀπὸ τοῦ πονηροῦ) and other verbs of similar meaning (see § 147, 3 p. 323), is the construction with ἀπό, as Luke xii. 15 φυλάσσεσθε ἀπὸ πάσης πλεονεξίας, for which we have in 1 John v. 21 φυλάξατε ἑαυτοὺς ἀπὸ τῶν εἰδώλων. In the signification *to observe* it is used in the Active, even in the N. T. Matt. xix. 20; Mark x. 20 Lchm.; Luke xviii. 21, in which passages formerly the Mid. was read, as is done still by Tdf. [Treg.] in Mark after the majority of mss. [cod. Sin. also]. Φοβεῖσθαι is almost always connected with the Acc., but sometimes (after § 147, 3 p. 323) with ἀπό, Matt. x. 28; Luke xii. 4; αἰσχύνησθαι ἀπὸ in 1 John ii. 28.

B. § 135, 6; H. § 689 sq.; C. § 582; D. p. 436 sq.; J. § 362, 2.

- 4 The remark that the Greeks employ the Middle form to designate an action that takes place in some connection with the subject, is performed for his own advantage or disadvantage, in general, stands in some close relation to him, — is in the main applicable to the N. T. also.

Among the numerous examples of this signification of the Middle in its broader application we may mention — besides the verbs named above (2 p. 191) denoting an action done to one's own body (to which yet others are to be added, as νίπτεσθαι τὰς χεῖρας; ἀλείφασθαι, κείρασθαι τὴν κεφαλὴν) — such as the following: σπάσασθαι μάχαιραν; προσ- εἰσκαλεῖσθαι τινα; ἐπικαλεῖσθαι θεόν, Καίσαρα; ἐπι- προσ- λαμβάνεσθαι; περιποιεῖσθαι; ἐνδείκνυσθαι; σημειοῦσθαι; κομίζεσθαι; 167 ἔχεσθαι together with its compounds; further, among those compounded with ἀπό and ἐκ (B. p. 354), ἀπωθεῖσθαι, ἀποτίθεσθαι, ἀπολύεσθαι, ἀπομάσσεσθαι, ἀποδίδοσθαι, ἀπείπασθαι, ἐξαγοράζεσθαι, ἐκτρέπεσθαι, etc.

B. § 135, N. 3; C. § 585; D. p. 488 sq.; J. § 363, 3. 4. 6.

How exactly the N. T. language could still make the distinction 5 between the Active and the Middle forms of one and the same verb, can be seen clearly in many cases. Let any one compare in this respect in the lexicons the examples of *νίπτειν* and *νίπτεσθαι*, *λούειν* and *ἀπολούεσθαι*, *κείρειν* and *κείρεσθαι*, *φυλάττειν* and *φυλάττεσθαι* (see 3 above, p. 192), *ἀποκαλύπτειν* and *ἀποκαλύπτεσθαι*, and of those verbs whose Middle is used in a signification essentially altered: *ἐπιτιθέναι* and *ἐπιτίθεσθαι*, *ἀποδίδοναι* and *ἀποδίδοσθαι*, *κρίνειν* and *κρίνεσθαι* (*διακρίνεσθαι*), *αἰρεῖν* and *αἰρεῖσθαι*, *ποιεῖν* and *ποιεῖσθαι* — the last only in a mental reference, as in the phrases *μνήμην*, *λόγον*, *σπουδὴν ποιεῖσθαι*,¹ etc. Yet instances are not wanting in which the Active, as the generic form, stands for the Middle and alternates with it without any sensible difference (cf. B. § 135, 6; J. § 363, 3 and Obs. 2). Thus we find in particular *αἰτεῖν* and *αἰτεῖσθαι*, even in close proximity, as Jas. iv. 3 *αἰτείτε καὶ οὐ λαμβάνετε, διότι κακῶς αἰτείθε*, 1 John v. 15 (*αἰτώμεθα . . . ᾗτήκαμεν*), Matt. xx. 20 and 22, Mark vi. 23 and 24; *συγκαλεῖν* and *συγκαλεῖσθαι* Luke xv. 6, 9 Lchm. [Treg.], Acts v. 21 and x. 24, etc.; *διατάσσειν* and *διατάσσεσθαι*; for *σπάσασθαι μάχαιραν* (Mark, Acts) Matt. says, xxvi. 51, *ἀπέσπασεν τὴν μάχαιραν*; *εὕρισκειν* occurs in the sense of *εὕρισκεσθαι* in Matt. x. 39 (*ὁ εὕρων τὴν ψυχὴν αὐτοῦ*); *ἐνεργεῖν* and *ἐνεργεῖσθαι*, — although between these forms this distinction has been observed by Paul (see Fr. on Rom. vii. 5; Winer 258 (242)): that with the Active the operating subject is personal,² with the Middle (in 1 Thess. ii. 13 also) non-personal; see the numerous passages in Wahl. But *ποιεῖν* often stands in the phrases before designated where, at least in the classic style, the Middle alone was usual; as, *συμβούλιον ποιήσαντες*; *ποιῆσαι* *ἔλεος*, *πρόθεσιν*, etc.

But on the other hand the Middle is, strictly speaking, never used without some sort of reference to the subject; (in Acts ix. 39 this reference is still intimated, but only very feebly it is true, in the *μετ' αὐτῶν* that follows). In single cases it involves at least a different signification from the Active (a tropical or mental); particularly in certain compounds, which, because they were used almost exclusively in the Middle form, have almost become complete Deponents. Thus Paul has written in 2 Cor. xi. 2 *ἡρμοσάμην ὑμᾶς Χριστῷ*, instead of the ordinary *ἡρμοσα*, in order to express the idea of spiritual espousal to Christ, iii. 18 *τὴν δόξαν κυρίου κατοπτριζόμενοι* (to view in

¹ In Acts viii. 2, therefore, the reading of the oldest mss. [Sin. also] *ἐποίησαν κοπετόν* is to be preferred with Lchm. [Tdf. Treg.] to the Middle form.

² That with *συνεργεῖ* also, in Rom. viii. 28, *πάντα* was not formerly taken as Subject is proved by the important (although probably only explanatory) addition *δ θεός* (A B Lchm.).

a mirror), Heb. xi. 40 τοῦ θεοῦ προβλεψαμένου, Col. ii. 15 ἀπεκδυσάμενος τὰς ἀρχὰς καὶ τὰς ἐξουσίας (deWette, *to disarm*), and many of the
 168 most current compounds, as ἐπαγγέλλεσθαι, ἀποκρίνεσθαι, ἀντιλαμβάνεσθαι, ἐπιτίθεσθαι, etc.¹

B. § 135, N. 4; H. § 688 a.; C. § 583; D. p. 435; J. § 363, 2.

- 6 A deviation from ordinary usage consists, as has already been intimated § 127, 26 p. 118, in the practice of often expressing again separately the Possessive and Reflexive limitations strictly speaking already comprised in the Middle form; as, συγκαλεσάμενος τοὺς συγγενεῖς αὐτοῦ (αὐτ.); ἀπέθεντο τὰ ἱμάτια αὐτῶν (Acts vii. 58), διαλογίζεσθε ἐν ταῖς καρδίαις ὑμῶν (Mark ii. 8, etc.), ὅπως ἐνδείξωμαι τὴν δύναμίν μου (Rom. ix. 17), etc. Where, however, especial emphasis required the addition of the reflexive pron. to the Middle, N. T. usage harmonizes with the ordinary usage; as, διεμερίσαντο ἑαυτοῖς John xix. 24 (quotn.), ἀνεθρέψατο αὐτὸν ἑαυτῇ Acts vii. 21, σεαυτὸν παρεχόμενος Tit. ii. 7.

(THE MIDDLE.)

B. § 136, NN. 3, 4; H. § 415; C. §§ 575 sq. 588; D. § 350; J. § 365, 2.

That the Perfect of middle and deponent verbs shares the middle (Active) signification of the verb hardly needs mention, since the usage is sufficiently established, see e.g. 2 John 8 [?]; Acts xiii. 47; also in the periphrastic form with εἶναι (§ 144, 24 p. 308), Acts xx. 13 διατεταγμένος ἦν. That single tenses, however, — especially the Aor. and Perf. Pass. — of these verbs are also used in the Passive sense, see on p. 52.

THE TENSES.

B. § 137; H. §§ 695 sqq.; C. §§ 590 sqq.; D. §§ 422 sq.; J. §§ 394 sq.; G. §§ 8 sqq.

- 1 Among all known ancient languages none distinguishes the manifold temporal (and modal) relations of the verb so accurately as the Greek. It is conceivable that under the prolonged dominion of the Greek language and culture, permeating as they did the concerns of all classes, the knowledge of the signification of these forms of speech (so essential in making one's self understood) was not only not lost by the less cultivated portion even of the Greek people, but also became the possession of those foreign populations and

¹ Only ἡμύνατο Acts vii. 24 seems to stand completely for the Active. But we must consider that the Active form ἡμύνειν is pre-eminently poetic and the Middle came in later prose into such general use that it must be regarded as having become a Deponent, — as well in the signification *to repel from one's self*, as *to defend* (another), *to avenge* (*ulcisci*). See Lucian, Dial. Mort. 13, 6; Jup. trag. 37.

individuals that made the Greek tongue their own. Had the Jews and others become acquainted with this foreign tongue only through the medium of the written language, not through contact with people who spoke Greek themselves, or had the adoption of the language taken place suddenly and not before the time when the N. T. books were composed, instead of gradually and centuries earlier, there would be greater reason than there is for the assertion that the N. T. writers in the use of the Greek tenses labored under a degree of uncertainty, fostered by the well-known poverty of the Hebrew tongue in this respect; or even if they had employed exclusively only certain Greek temporal forms and avoided others, we might assume at all events the possibility of such a supposition. We see, however, that the N. T. writers, even those less practised in the use of language, avail themselves with great assurance of the whole treasure of the Greek temporal forms—Active, Passive, and Middle. Obscurity and uncertainty of thought occasions necessarily a diminished facility in the employment of the corresponding forms of speech. That this is the case, for example, with respect to the Moods, particularly the Optative and the Tenses connected with *ἄν*, will appear from the exposition given below. But in the use of the Tenses the N. T. writers are by no means deficient in the requisite skill. Consequently the so-called *Enallage Temporum* or Interchange of Tenses, which was applied by some of the older interpreters of Scripture often and indiscriminately, is to be opposed on behalf of the N. T. language at the outset, and discarded on principle. Still less does the observation that other languages—particularly we ourselves in translating—frequently employ different temporal relations, give us any right to assume that the writer in Greek connected with a tense any other conception than that residing in the tense.

Accordingly, whenever our mode of conception departs from the tense employed, it is our business to transfer ourselves to the position of the writer, and take pains in every case to apprehend the temporal relation which corresponds to the tense he used, and, if possible, to reproduce it. This, too, thanks to the more recent judicious criticism and thorough philological study, has already been done by most modern interpreters; and thus a multitude of absurdities have

been removed from the interpretation of the N. T. We can accordingly dispense here with an extended refutation of those grammatical errors the more readily, as the scientific treatment of the Greek language adopted at the present day universally in the schools secures at the outset the inexperienced (and consequently still impartial) reader of the N. T. from errors of the sort. Whoever, therefore, out of professional interest wishes to obtain a closer acquaintance with them, must be referred to the commentaries or to the ample collection of them in Winer § 40. Yet no one will be disposed to insist that consistency in the maintenance of this position be carried so far as to forbid us to recognize the least inaccuracy in expression or deviation from ordinary usage; on the contrary, to exhibit such anomalies is especially the object of this section; only we shall see in them, rather, a product of the unconstrained phraseology of the people or an illegitimate extension of a Greek form of thought, and not an (immediate) influence of a foreign idiom.

B. § 137, 1 and 2; C. § 605 d.; J. § 399, 2 sq.; G. § 17.

- 2 The distinction established in the general Grammars between the Perfect, as a tense having a present reference, and the Aorist, as a narrative tense, holds completely in the N. T., as every attentive reader can convince himself by comparing the verbal forms which occur on every page. It may suffice here, therefore, to adduce a few passages in which both tenses have clearly preserved their proper force when united in a single sentence: Col. i. 16 *ἐν αὐτῷ ἐκτίσθη τὰ πάντα . . . εἶτε θρόνοι εἶτε κυριότητες . . . τὰ πάντα δι' αὐτοῦ καὶ εἰς αὐτὸν ἔκτισται, καὶ αὐτός ἐστιν πρὸ πάντων* etc., 1 John i. 2 *ἡ ζωὴ ἐφανερώθη, καὶ ἑώρακαμεν καὶ μαρτυροῦμεν*, Mark xv. 44 *Πιλάτος ἐθαύμασεν εἰ ἡ δὴ τέθνηκεν, καὶ . . . ἐπηρώτησεν (τὸν κεντυρίωνα) εἰ πάλαι ἀπέθανεν*, Acts xxi. 28 *Ἕλληνας εἰσήγαγεν εἰς τὸ ἱερὸν καὶ κεκοίνωκεν τὸν ἅγιον τόπον τοῦτον*, John viii. 40 *(ζητεῖτέ με ἀποκτεῖναι) ὃς τὴν ἀλήθειαν ὑμῖν λελάληκα, ἣν ἤκουσα παρὰ τοῦ θεοῦ*. See more examples of the sort in Winer 272 (255).

If, nevertheless, Perfects are sometimes used in a purely Aoristic force, that is something which not only took place in Greek authors (Bhdy. p. 379), but has its natural foundation 1) in the well-known usage by virtue of which Presents so frequently take the place of the Aorist in narration (see B. § 137, N. 7; H. § 699; C. § 609; D. p. 405; J. § 395, 2; G. p. 6, and as examples of this Present from the N. T. John i. 44; xx. 4-6; Acts x. 11, etc.), and 2) in the deterioration of the later language, in which (per-

haps in consequence of the influence of the Latin) the use of the Perfect as an historic tense, even by poets, becomes more and more frequent; see the list from Plutarch in Wytt. adnot. p. 412 sq., from Nonnus in Lehrs quaest. epp. p. 274. The examples from the N. T. which belong here are, however, almost all of such a nature that the Perfects stand in connection with (preceding) Aorists, so that a narrative character was thereby impressed upon the passage as it were in advance: (cf. Dem. Hal. p. 84 ἐψηφίσαντο καὶ ὁμολογήκασιν, Ach. Tat. p. 100, 33 ed. Jacobs; Luc. Deor. dial. 19. 1, etc.) Rev. v. 7 καὶ ἦλθεν καὶ εἶληφεν (τὸ βιβλίον), viii. 4 sq. καὶ ἀνέβη ὁ καπνὸς . . . καὶ εἶληφεν . . . καὶ ἐγέμισεν, 2 Cor. xi. 25; Heb. xi. 28; also with the participle: Matt. xxv. 24 ὁ τὸ ἐν τάλαντον εἶληφώς, for which previously (vs. 20) λαβὼν was used.

It is therefore more correct certainly, in many passages of the kind, not to seek out laboriously any subtle distinction in the temporal reference of these two tenses, as in Jas. i. 24 where in ἀπελήλυθεν 171 some have wanted to assume a protracted stay in contrast with κατενόησεν and ἐπελάθετο (see further on this passage in 8 below, p. 202), Luke iv. 18 where ἀπέσταλκεν in contrast with ἔχρισεν is said to signify continuance to the present time; nor is it allowable in Heb. xi. 17 to find in the Perf. προσενήνοχεν (in contrast with the Aorists in vss. 4, 5, 7, 11, etc.) the expression of an act not yet completed, which would agree least of all with the Perfect; see deWette.

B. § 137, 3; H. § 706; C. § 605; D. p. 419; J. § 404; G. p. 25.

That on the other hand the Aorist may stand for the 3 Perfect, has been denied indeed by many grammarians in reference to ordinary Greek usage, and by Winer 276 (259) in reference to the N. T. also; yet with too little qualification. As in so many other instances (cf. § 132, 2 p. 156) the question depends simply upon our connecting the correct idea with the grammatical terminology. That is to say, inasmuch as the relation of time expressed by the Perfect is compounded, as it were, of that of the Aorist and that of the Present — the action having its beginning in the past (Aorist) but extending either itself or in its effects down to the time being (Present), — in cases where the Aorist is used in the sense of the Perfect we must take this view of the matter: that the Aorist was not intended to express both relations of the Perfect at once, but that the writer for the moment withdraws from the present and places himself in the past, consequently in the position of a narrator. This position is uniformly the most natural for the

act of composition ; and from it there results of itself, if not a positive aversion to the Perfect, yet a greater preference for the Aorist. The continuance of the action, therefore, and its working down to the present time, resides, not indeed in the tense, but in the connection ; and the necessary insertion of this relation is left in every case to the hearer.

- The following may serve as examples : Matt. xxiii. 2 ἐπὶ τῆς Μωυσέως καθέδρας ἐκάθισαν οἱ γραμματεῖς καὶ οἱ Φαρισαῖοι seated themselves (and still sit), Heb. viii. 1 ἔχομεν ἀρχιερέα ὃς ἐκάθισεν ἐν δεξιᾷ etc. (cf. x. 12) ; the common O. T. quotation (Matt. iii. 17 etc.) οὗτός ἐστιν . . . ἐν ᾧ εὐδόκησα. In Mark iii. 21 ἐξέστη corresponds closely to the Presents following (ἔχει, ἐκβάλλει), so that certainly we are not to think of a merely transient ἔκστασις ; Col. i. 21 νυνὶ δὲ ἀποκατήλλαξεν (ἀποκατηλλάγητε Lchm.), deWette : *hat* etc. versöhnet, [A.V. now *hath* he reconciled]. In John xv. 8 ἐν τούτῳ ἐδοξάσθη ὁ πατήρ μου, ἵνα καρπὸν φέρητε, even ancient interpreters explained ἐδοξάσθη by δοξάζεται, see Lücke ; xiii. 31 νῦν ἐδοξάσθη ὁ υἱὸς etc. (prophetic Aorist, for δοξάσει follows, cf. 4 below). Another example is the common ἔγραψα in letters : not merely in reference to previous letters but also to the one just written, at its close (1 Pet. v. 12, etc.) ; or, in reference to single sections of it, at the end of that section (1 Cor. ix. 15, etc.). In fact the Present γράφω often stands in its stead (1 Cor. iv. 14, etc.), and even the two forms alternate, 1 John ii. 12 sq., at the most with the difference that γράφω is employed rather in reference to the entire letter, ἔγραψα to that portion of it thus far written (deWette). But even this distinction is perhaps too delicate, when we take into consideration the ancient use of ἔπεμψα (Acts xxiii. 30 ; Phil. ii. 28 ; Philem. 11) and of the Latin *misi, litteras dedi* (Krüger § 451) ; so that the change of tense in the 1st Ep. of John probably arose solely from the need of variety in connection with the sixfold repetition of the verb. Respecting Eph. v. 29 and other similar Aorists in aphorisms, etc., see 8 below, p. 201.
- 4 There is still another case in which the two preterite forms are interchanged in a way which, as respects the sense at least, is perfectly indiscriminate, viz. in an impassioned apodosis after a conditional clause with ἐάν or εἰ—the proleptic Perfect or Aorist. This case has caused certain expositors even to assume an enallage of these tenses and the Future. This use, however, is of such a general, rhetorical, nature that it belongs not only to every age (see among others Joseph. B.J. 4, 3, 10 and more examples in Mtth. Gr. § 500), but also to every language (see, for the Latin, Krüger § 444 Rem. 1).

The natural tense in such clauses is the Perfect; as, 1 Cor. xiii. 1 *ἐὰν ταῖς γλώσσαις τῶν ἀνθρώπων λαλῶ . . . γέγονα χαλκὸς ἢ χῶν* etc., Rom. iv. 14 *εἰ γὰρ οἱ ἐκ νόμου κληρονόμοι, κεκένωται ἡ πίστις καὶ κατήργηται ἡ ἐπαγγελία*, xiv. 23 *ὁ διακρινόμενος ἐὰν φάγη, κατακέκριται*, 2 Pet. ii. 20, and with a Participle taking the place of the conditional clause Rom. xiii. 8. On the other hand, the Aorist is used in John xv. 6 *ἐὰν μή τις μένῃ ἐν ἐμοί, ἐβλήθη ἕξω ὡς τὸ κλῆμα καὶ ἐξηρανθή, καὶ συναγουσιν αὐτά* etc. (see further on this in § 8 below, p. 202), Rev. x. 7 *ὅταν μέλλῃ σαλπίζειν, καὶ ἐτελέσθῃ τὸ μυστήριον*, 1 Cor. vii. 28 *ἐὰν γαμήσῃς, οὐχ ἥμαρτες*. A difference between the two forms exists only in so far as in the Perfect the continuous and in the Aorist the momentary nature of the action comes into prominence.

REMARK. With this obliteration of the difference between the two tenses, which later increased more and more, it does not excite surprise that the mss. in many passages fluctuate between the two forms. With no verb is this more frequently the case than with *δίδωμι*, owing to the similarity of the two forms. Since, too, the context almost everywhere permits both forms to seem admissible, according as the momentary act of giving or the resultant continuous possession is intended to receive prominence, a decision is often difficult, indeed positively impossible; and hence the recent editors, as a matter of fact, often disagree. Thus, for example, in John v. 36; vi. 32; vii. 19; xvii. 6, 7, 22, 24, Lehm. has decided for *ἔδωκα* [so Treg. in vi. 32; vii. 19; xvii. 6], Tdf. [with cod. Sin.] for *δέδωκα* [but in xvii. 6 Tdf. has now adopted *ἔδωκα* after cod. Sin. etc.]; see besides, the various readings on iv. 12; vii. 22; xii. 49; xiii. 3, 15; xvii. 4, 8, 9, 14; xviii. 9, 11; 1 John iii. 1; iv. 13; v. 20. Yet here it is to be noticed particularly, that where the sense necessarily requires the pure Aoristic time (e.g. John xviii. 22; xix. 9, etc.), no fluctuation of the sort occurs in the mss.

B. § 137, N. 1; H. § 706; C. § 605; D. cf. p. 420 sq.; J. § 404; G. p. 25.

The use of the Aorist instead of the (Latin, German, English, etc.) Pluperfect in subordinate clauses, especially temporal and relative, is so generally acknowledged, that it is hardly necessary to adduce passages in proof of it from the N. T.; see e.g. Luke vii. 1; John xi. 30, etc.

In leading clauses the case is different. Here, since the relation of time could not be regarded as adequately defined either by an explanatory conjunction or by immediate connection with other parts of the sentence (as is the case with subordinate clauses), the form of the Pluperfect is incomparably more necessary; and, as matter of fact, the use of the Aorist is found then in Greek authors far more rarely

(see the Grammars as above). Hence, in interpreting the N. T. — the language of which had already become completely wonted to the somewhat cumbrous form of the Pluperfect (as is evident from numerous examples) — we shall proceed more safely if we assert such a use of the Aor. at the most only where the temporal reference is obvious from the immediate context. Yet here, too, it must hold as a rule, after the analogy of the exposition given in 3 p. 197, that the author where he reports in the Aorist facts that have previously occurred (see especially Matt. xiv. 3 sq.) has at once transferred himself as a narrator to the time then being, leaving his hearer to supply the temporal relation for himself; as is manifest, for example, in the passage adduced, from the fact that the writer alternates between the Aorist and the Imperfect (cf. 7 below). See besides John xviii. 24 (and Lücke in loc.), vi. 22 sq. It is an uncritical procedure, however, when certain interpreters avail themselves of this circumstance (very precarious as it is, and suggestive of arbitrary interpretation) in order by its aid to remove all the discrepancies which occur in different authors relative to the sequence of the events narrated. For it is far more probable that the writers, in cases where the temporal reference of the Pluperfect is absolutely necessary to intelligibility, would have made use of it, since the Pluperfect form was thoroughly current with them. See in this respect particularly Matt. xxvii. 37 (and deWette on the passage), John xviii. 12; Mark iii. 16 (compared with the narratives of other Evangelists, John i. 43 cf. Matt. xvi. 18), and still other examples in Winer 275 (259).

B. § 137, 4-6; H. §§ 696 b. 701. 716; C. § 592; D. §§ 426. 427; J. §§ 401, 3. 405; G. pp. 7, 8, 24.

- 7 The established grammatical distinction between the Aorist as a purely narrative tense (expressing something momentary) and the Imperfect as a descriptive tense (expressing something contemporaneous or continuous) holds in all its force in the N. T., as is plain from many passages e.g. Matt. xxi. 8 sq.; Mark xi. 15 sqq., etc. But since every writer must be left to decide to which conception he in narrating the facts will give the preference, it is quite profitless to adduce all the examples where an Imperfect appears according to our conception to be used instead of the Aorist, or, on the other hand, an Aorist instead of the Imperfect (see e.g. Matt. xxvi. 26 *ἐκλασεν* . . .
- 174 *ἔδιδου* . . . *ἔδωκεν*). And it would be still more futile, in matters which the caprice of the writer alone decides, to try to establish a general difference of usage.

What has been said respecting the Indicative of the tenses mentioned, holds, of course, also for their respective moods (to wit, those of the Aorist and of the Present). The use of the Participles, however, is in so far more precise, that with the Present Part. to the idea of continuance that of incompleteness or of contemporaneousness (with other predicates) must necessarily be added, and with the Aorist Part. that of the completed (real or imaginary) past has sovereign control, whether the action be momentary or fill the duration of an entire period. (For details see B. § 137, 6 ; W. § 45, 1.)

For an example of the Imperfect with the force of to be wont, see Mark xv. 6 ; and of the Imperf. ἐκέλευον, which the Attics prefer to use in the sense of the Aorist, see Acts xvi. 22. Respecting the Imperfect *de conatu* see below, 10 c) p. 205.

THE GNOMIC AORIST.

B. § 137, N. 5 ; H. § 707 ; C. § 606 ; D. p. 412 ; J. § 402 ; G. § 80.

Respecting this Aorist, commonly designated in the grammars the Aorist of habitude¹ with the sense of the Present (in contrast with the Imperfect), it is necessary to make a few general preliminary remarks, as the brief notices hitherto given in the grammars do not suffice to make it understood.

According to Moller's exposition (Philol. Bd. viii. 1) this Aorist, used alike by poets and prose writers of every age, can indeed express habitualness, but just as well and still more frequently the necessity or universality of an action or state ; which does not, like habitualness, permit of exceptions. Since now this Aorist was employed for the most part in general propositions deduced from experience, propositions whose contents are valid not only for the past but also for the present and the future, the title "Gnomic Aorist" designates more correctly its essential nature. Its use in Greek occurs not only in similitudes, propositions involving comparisons (as so often in Homer), and ideal pictures (Plato, Phaedr. p. 246 sq.), but also in abstract, maxim-like declarations founded in practical observation (see the examples from Thucyd. and Demosth. given by Moller). The Present (strictly *non-preterite*) nature of this Aorist appears not only from its frequent and immediate connection with Presents (and Perfects), but also from the employment with it of the Subjunctive with ἄν in subordinate clauses (according to B. § 139, 9), especially temporal and relative clauses (e.g. frequently in the above passage of Plato, moreover in Hom. Il. π. 690 ; Hesiod. ἔργ. 738, etc.)

¹ [In German, *Aorist des Pflegens* ; English, *Iterative Aorist*.]

When, then, Winer 277 (260) asserts that the Aorist never in the N. T. expresses what is habitual, the assertion is well founded so far forth as the peculiarity of the Aorist in question is not adequately described by the feature *cf* habitualness; but the occurrence of the Gnostic Aorist, according to the above description of it, ought at the same time not to be denied. For the objection that the whole idiom presumes too nice an observance of the laws of classic Greek and greater familiarity with them than can be supposed in the N. T. authors, may perhaps be decisive for a portion of them, but not for all. On the contrary, the employment of the Aorist, as the most common historic tense, corresponds perfectly to the character of popular expression, which so gladly endeavors to break away from the form of abstract presentation and spontaneously falls into the tone of narration (*cf.* 3 p. 197). Observe the form of the Homeric comparisons, or the description of the shield in the Iliad (where moreover Imperfects and Aorists continually alternate in the narrative).

In the N. T. this is the view to be taken of the comparisons in Jas. i. 10 sq. *καυχάσθω ὁ πλούσιος ἐν τῇ ταπεινώσει αὐτοῦ, ὅτι ὡς ἄνθος χόρτου παρελεύσεται. ἀνέτειλεν γὰρ ὁ ἥλιος σὺν τῷ καύσῳ καὶ ἐξήρανεν τὸν χόρτον, καὶ τὸ ἄνθος αὐτοῦ ἐξέπεσεν καὶ ἡ εὐπρέπεια τοῦ προσώπου αὐτοῦ ἀπώλετο· οὕτως καὶ ὁ πλούσιος . . . μαρανθήσεται.* Similar is 1 Pet. i. 24 *πάντα σὰρξ ὡς χόρτος, καὶ πάντα δόξα αὐτῆς ὡς ἄνθος χόρτου· ἐξηράνθη ὁ χόρτος, καὶ τὸ ἄνθος αὐτοῦ ἐξέπεσεν.* Further Jas. i. 23 *ἔοικεν ἀνδρὶ κατανοοῦντι τὸ πρόσωπον . . . ἐν ἐσώπτῳ· κατενόησεν γὰρ ἑαυτὸν καὶ ἀπελήλυθεν* (see 2 p. 197) *καὶ εὐθέως ἐπελάθετο ὁποῖος ἦν.* From the same source, viz. the requirements of historic presentation, proceed the Aorists in Paul's doctrinal analysis in Rom. viii. 29 *οὓς προέγνω, καὶ προώρισεν . . . οὓς δὲ προώρισεν, τούτους καὶ ἐκάλεσεν· καὶ οὓς ἐκάλεσεν, τούτους καὶ ἐδικαίωσεν· οὓς δὲ ἐδικαίωσεν, τούτους καὶ ἐδόξασεν;* hence it is not necessary to assume that the last Aorist (*ἐδόξασεν*) differs in force from all the rest (*cf.* Eph. ii. 5 sq.). Finally, the two Aorists in John xv. 6 quoted in 4 above, p. 199, may also, in part at least, be included under the head of the Gnostic Aorist, inasmuch as the thought contains an experimental truth set forth figuratively, in which the two momentary acts (*ἐβλήθη, ἐξηράνθη*) come into manifest antithesis to the continuous one denoted by the Present (*συνάγουσιν*). In Eph. v. 29 *οὐδεὶς ποτε τὴν ἑαυτοῦ σάρκα ἐμίσησεν, ἀλλὰ ἐκτρέφει καὶ θάλπει αὐτήν*, the preterite force is retained indeed by the particle *ποτέ*, yet in such a way (as the Presents following show) that the validity of the statement for the time now current is, at the same time, included (*cf.* 3 above p. 197). A like reference in James ii. 6 (with *ἡτιμάσατε*) is at least not excluded. In John x. 18 *αἶρει* is probably an early correction for the original

ἤρην (the first-hand reading of the Vat. and the Sin. mss.) and the latter word, therefore, probably ought to have been adopted by Tischendorf in his 8th ed.

If, then, it is evident from the exposition given, that the N. T. writers, so far forth as their writings philologically viewed are products of Greek modes of thought,¹ must have been led by the very nature of the popular language to use this Aorist as a matter of course when occasion occurred — (and the cases would certainly be 176 more numerous if the compass of the books were greater, since with the present compass they are already pretty numerous), it is also a settled truth on the other side, that where the genius of the Greek language had no opportunity to develop itself freely, the assumption also that this Aorist is used seems to be inadmissible. Hence the Aorists in quotations from the O. T., as Heb. i. 9; x. 5, 6, are not to be brought under this head, since in the Sept. translation the foreign idiom has exercised, particularly in the choice of the Greek Tense, too considerable and unmistakable an influence. On the Aorist εὐδόκησα in quotations, see 3 p. 198.

B. § 137, N. 8; H. § 698; C. § 612; D. p. 405 sq.; J. § 396; G. p. 5.

Of the Presents which include at the same time a Perfect 9 force (i.e. are translated by us commonly by the Perfect), ἤκω and ἀκούω occur frequently (Luke ix. 9; xvi. 2; 1 Cor. xi. 18; John ii. 4, etc.); ἀπέχειν in the signification *to have received already* (Luther, *dahin haben* Matt. vi. 2 etc., cf. Herm. Vis. 3, 13) is likewise to be found even in Greek authors, see Pape. That in Matt. ii. 4, however, γεννᾶται is not to be taken after the analogy of the (poetic) use of ῥίπτειν, γεννᾶν (see B. l.c.) in the sense of the Perfect, but as a pure Present, the context shows; see Fritzsche in loc.

B. § 137, N. 10; H. § 699 a.; C. § 609; D. p. 405; J. § 397; G. p. 6.

Lastly, that the Present frequently stands where things still 10 future are spoken of — consequently that the Present comprises within itself the Future force of the verb, is a phenomenon so common in all ages and all languages, that in order to describe it we least of all need the unphilosophic designation *enallage temporum*.

In order to set the cases in the N. T. which belong under this head in the right light, we will distribute them into the following classes:

¹ That this, as respects style, holds quite peculiarly also of the Epp. of James and Peter, has often, and with reason, been emphasized by the interpreters.

a) The idea of the verb is of such a nature that of itself it includes the force of the Future. This holds (as in our language) pre-eminently of two verbal ideas: that of *coming*, *ἔρχεσθαι*, together with its synonymes *ὑπάγειν*, *πορεύεσθαι*, etc., and that of *becoming*, *γίνεσθαι*. As in *ἤκω* (see No. 9) there inheres a Perfect force (*I have come, am present*), so in *ἔρχομαι* a Future (*I come, shall appear*). For both ideas the language contents itself with the form of the Present, as that which, participating alike in both temporal relations, stands midway between both, including in itself the termination of the one and the beginning of the other. That the Present *ἔρχομαι* in all the Moods takes the place of *εἶμι* (which by the Attics was commonly employed in a Future sense, but in the N. T. as a simple verb is not used) has already been mentioned (p. 50) and is plain from innumerable examples; as, John iv. 23 *ἔρχεται ὧρα καὶ νῦν ἔστιν*, xiv. 3 *ἐὰν ἐτοιμάσω τόπον ὑμῖν, πάλιν ἔρχομαι καὶ παραλήμψομαι ὑμᾶς*, i. 30 *ὀπίσω μου ἔρχεται ἀνὴρ* etc., especially in the Part. *ὁ ἐρχόμενος* of the Messiah Matt. iii. 11 etc., the formula in the Apocalypse *ὁ ὢν καὶ ὁ ἦν καὶ ὁ ἐρχόμενος* of God, *τὰ ἐρχόμενα* (John xvi. 13), *ὁ αἰὼν ὁ ἐρχόμενος* (Mark x. 30, etc.) of the future. By the Future
 177 *ἐλεύσομαι* (Matt. ix. 15 *ἐλεύσονται ἡμέραι* etc., 1 Cor. iv. 19; xvi. 12, etc.) the beginning of the future action is placed at a distance, by the Present it is placed more in the present (to be sure, not always in the immediate present of which the senses take cognizance as John xxi. 3, but also proleptically in the imaginary present of prophetic vision); see under b).

For *ἔρχεσθαι* in the sense of to go i.e. *to go away*, especially in the Gospels and the Rev. (never in the Acts, by Paul, or in the Ep. to the Heb.; also not in the Sept.), the provincial (cf. the Egyptian papyrus in Mullach's *Vulgarspr.* p. 20) *ὑπάγειν* is a favorite word. This word is often used in the future sense—in the Indicative most frequently by John, also in connection with *ἔρχεσθαι* e.g. viii. 14 *πόθεν ἦλθον καὶ ποῦ ὑπάγω* . . . *πόθεν ἔρχομαι καὶ ποῦ ὑπάγω*, cf. xxi. 3; xiv. 28. *Πορεύεσθαι* also is found in the Present like *ἔρχεσθαι* and used in company with it, e.g. John xiv. 2, 3, 12; xvi. 28; Acts xx. 22; Rom. xv. 25, etc.; likewise *ἀναβαίνειν* Matt. xx. 18 etc.; John vii. 8; xx. 17; *προάγειν* Matt. xxi. 31.

It is hardly worth while to adduce examples of *γίνεσθαι*—a word in which a future force still more evidently resides; as, Luke xii. 54 sq. *λέγετε ὅτι ὁμβρος ἔρχεται, καὶ γίνεται οὕτως* . . . *λέγετε ὅτι καύσων ἔσται, καὶ γίνεται*, cf. xi. 26; xv. 10; Mark xi. 23, etc. Similarly *ἐγείρεται* John vii. 52.

b) The Future force follows inevitably from the context. In this case the Present as the more common and simple verbal form

perfectly takes the place of the Future in all languages, and a multitude of instances can be adduced from the N. T. where not only the Present alone has the future force, as 1 Cor. xv. 32 *αὔριον γὰρ ἀποθνήσκουμεν*,¹ but also where (especially in John) Presents alternate with Futures without a sensible difference, or where (in parallel passages) one writer employs the Present, the other the Future; as, John x. 4, 5, 12–16, 18; xvi. 15, 16, the discourses and similitudes of Jesus in the 14th and 15th chapters; Matt. vii. 8 Tdf.; Gal. ii. 16 (*δικαιούται . . . δικαιωθήσεται*), Matt. xxiv. 40 compared with Luke xvii. 34. Further, see those Presents (with the circumflex on the last syllable) which have already been adduced (p. 38) in connection with the Attic formation of the Future, and still others below, § 139, 3 p. 209; 39 p. 235; 61 p. 255. If there is any difference between the two forms, it is that—but only taken quite in the general—which has been already given under a) viz. that the Present is rather used if either the commencement of the future action falls in the present, or (in general maxims, comparisons, etc.) the statement has equal validity for the present as well as the future; the Future, on the other hand, is used with actions whose beginning is projected to a (definite or indefinite) distance (e.g. John xvi. 13 sq.; 20 sq., etc.), or whose occurrence is not definitely to be expected till after the accomplishment of others (expressed perhaps by such general Presents; as, John xvi. 19). Yet this criterion is only an approximate one, since the author certainly allowed himself in many cases to be guided merely by feeling (cf. p. 38); and, for example, even in reference to actions purely future seems designedly to have chosen the Present, in 178 order to portray the more impressively their closely impending occurrence, as in Matt. xxvi. 2.

c) Finally, under this head belongs the familiar antique usage (see B. l. c.; H. § 702; C. § 594; D. p. 409; J. § 398, 2; G. pp. 5, 7; and, for the Latin, Krüger § 446 Anm. 2) by which the Present, and consequently in narration the Imperfect, designates the will, the mere intention, to perform an act; or, according to grammatical terminology, is used *de conatu*. so the Pres. in John x. 32 (*διὰ τῆς λιθάζετε με*; xiii. 6 *σύ μου νέπτεῖς τοὺς πόδας*; the Imperf. in Luke i. 59 *ἐκάλουν αὐτὸ Ζαχαρίαν* (cf. 60), Acts vii. 26 *συνήλασεν αὐτοὺς* (cf. 27). In Matt. iii. 14, however, in *διεκώλυεν* the idea of the verb actually passed into execution, and consequently the Imperf. is used in the ordinary sense. That the same holds true of other passages also (as Gal. i. 13; Heb. xi. 17), Winer 269 (253) has already noticed.

As the Participles uniformly reproduce the temporal 11.

¹ After Isa. xxii. 13, where, although the Heb. text has the Future, the Sept. (like the German) gives the Present.

reference of their respective Indicatives (see above, 7 p. 201), so the Present Part. also participates in the nature of the Present that has just been unfolded, inasmuch as, including within itself a future force, it often stands for the Future Part. ; and thus the number of actual Future Parts. in the N. T. has been greatly diminished.

If then a Present Part. stands in connection with an actual Future, from the idea of contemporaneousness resident in the Pres. Part. the notion of futurity results of itself ; as, 2 Pet. iii. 10 *στοιχεῖα δὲ καυσούμενα λυθήσονται*, Luke i. 35 *τὸ γεννώμενον ἐκ σοῦ ἄγιον κληθήσεται υἱὸς θεοῦ*, etc. But Present Participles are frequently used in a future sense also when not thus connected, particularly if the future action they designate takes its beginning in the real or imaginary, the absolute or the relative, present,—if the statement, therefore, has a validity quite universal. In this sense food is called in John vi. 27 unqualifiedly *ἡ ἀπολλυμένη* ; gold, in 1 Pet. i. 7, *τὸ ἀπολλύμενον* (perishable) ; the hardened and believers are called by Paul so often *οἱ ἀπολλύμενοι*, *οἱ σωζόμενοι*, 2 Cor. ii. 15 etc. ; mortal men *οἱ ἀποθνήσκοντες*, Heb. vii. 8 cf. 2 Cor. vi. 9. The blood of Christ is spoken of as *τὸ περὶ πολλῶν ἐκχυννόμενον*, Matt. xxvi. 28 (Mark xiv. 24 ; Luke xxii. 20) ; all things (*ταῦτα πάντα*) in the above passage from 2 Pet. (iii. 11), directly after the Fut. *λυθήσονται*, are straight-way declared to be *λυόμενα*. To the general proposition in 1 Cor. xv. 32 (*αὔριον ἀποθνήσκομεν*) corresponds precisely Matt. vi. 30 *τὸν χόρτον . . . αὔριον εἰς κλίβανον βαλλόμενον*. To these may be added also the Present Participles (so far forth as used *de conatu*) spoken of in § 144, 11 p. 297. In other cases still, the future force resides in the signification of the verb, as in the above *ὁ ἐρχόμενος*, *τὰ ἐρχόμενα*, *τὰ ἐπερχόμενα* (10 a) p. 204), Luke ii. 45 *ὑπέστρεψαν ἀναζητοῦντες*, 1 Cor. ii. 1 *ἦλθον καταγγέλλων*, Acts xxi. 2 *εἶρον πλοῖον διαπερῶν (on the passage) εἰς Φοινίκην*, 1 Cor. iv. 14 *οὐκ ἐντρέπων ὑμᾶς γράφω ταῦτα*. Cf. with the entire contents of this section the sparsely occurring examples of the actual Future Participle in § 144, 10 p. 296.

B. § 137, NN. 12, 13 ; C. §§ 599. 643 h. ; J. II. p. 64 ; G. p. 21.

- 12 Instances of the Perfect Subjunctive, and still more of the Perfect and Future Optative (rather rare, moreover, in Greek authors), no longer occur in the N. T.

Of the Imperatives Passive, besides the Present, that of the Perfect is in use in the 2d Person (*ἔρρωσο*, *ἔρρωσθε*, *μέμνησθε*, 179 *πεφίμωσο*), but commonly that of the Aorist in all Persons (*ἄρθητι*, *βλήθῃτι*, *ἁγιασθήτω*, *γνωσθήτω*, *φοβήθητε*, etc.).

THE MOODS.

B. § 139; H. §§ 719 sqq.; C. §§ 612 sqq.; D. §§ 509 sqq.; J. §§ 410 sqq.; G. Chap. I.

While as respects the Tenses the language of the N. T. does 1 not, in the main, depart from the general usage of the Greeks, but, on the contrary, a few minor irregularities excepted, has known how to conform to it perfectly, it falls manifestly far behind that usage in the employment of the relations of Mood. It would be very hasty, however, to draw a conclusion from the inferior facility in the use of the Moods respecting the N. T. use of the Tenses also. For, exact discrimination in the use of tenses is, as has been already remarked, not only quite indispensable to mutual intelligibility, but it is far easier for the mind of a common man, that is to say, one little trained and taught in literature and language; to become familiar with a system of temporal forms ready to his hand, even though diversified, than to master the Modal forms, regulating and presupposing, as the latter do, a more delicate and cultivated linguistic sense. The wealth and charm of the Modal expressions, as they appear especially at the flourishing period of Attic prose in the writings of Thucydides, Plato, Xenophon, exhibits the complete impress of the literary and refined genius of the Athenian people. The finer shades of Modal relation disappear more and more the further the language departs in time and space from this focus of Greek culture. Only the zealous study of the language of Hellenic culture, the aspiration after intellectual development in the Hellenic sense, could render it possible for later authors, such as Lucian, Plutarch, Arrian, etc., to acquire a beauty and finish of diction approximating, although never attaining, to that of the flourishing period. Since the N. T. authors were far from indulging in any such endeavor, but on the contrary, as the repositories of a new intellectual movement found themselves almost in direct antagonism to it, they were little concerned with the acquisition (toilsome at the best) of Greek phraseology in its more refined development; — all the less as they were primarily interested only in rendering themselves 180 plain and intelligible to their own countrymen, who, as a whole, were certainly far removed at that time from such culture. Foreign influences, — partly the general influence of the Latin language upon the Greek, partly that of the

Hebrew, and in particular of the translation of the Bible (which is extremely restricted in its use of the Moods) into the language of the N. T. writers, — certainly contributed here also to the far greater imperfection of expression which characterizes the N. T.; for, as respects the Moods, it presents no inconsiderable contrast to the language of contemporary — in fact, much later — profane writers, and even of ecclesiastical writers also. Again, however, Luke's language, particularly in the Acts, is that which employs the Modal relations with more certainty and precision.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE AND OPTATIVE IN SIMPLE SENTENCES.

B. § 139, m. 2; H. § 720 c.; C. § 647; D. § 516; J. § 417; G. § 88.

The *Conjunctivus dubitativus* or *deliberativus*. This Subjunctive is found sometimes standing quite alone in all three Persons; sometimes, as occurs so often in Greek and Latin, in immediate connection (i.e. without the intervention of conjunctions) with the Indicatives *βούλει*, *θέλεις*.

Examples of the 1st Person are, Rom. vi. 1 *ἐπιμένωμεν τῇ ἁμαρτίᾳ*; 15 *ἁμαρτήσωμεν*; 1 Cor. iv. 21 *ἐν ῥάβδῳ ἔλθω*; vi. 15 *ποιήσω*; xi. 22 *τί εἶπω ὑμῖν*; *ἐπαινέσω ὑμᾶς ἐν τούτῳ*; οὐκ ἐπαινῶ, John xviii. 11 *οὐ μὴ πῶ αὐτό*; of the 2d Person: Matt. xxiii. 33 *πῶς φύγητε ἀπὸ τῆς κρίσεως*; of the 3d Person: Luke xxiii. 31 *ἐν τῷ ξηρῷ τί γένηται*; Matt. xxvi. 54 *πῶς οὖν πληρωθῶσιν αἱ γραφαί*; Rom. x. 14 Lchm. [Treg.; Tdf. *N* bis*]. In connection with *βούλει* etc. it is frequent: *θέλεις εἰπόμεν* (Luke ix. 54), *θέλεις συλλέξωμεν* (Matt. xiii. 28), *τί θέλετε ποιήσω ὑμῖν* (Matt. xx. 32 etc.), *τίνα θέλετε ἀπολύσω ὑμῖν* (Matt. xxvii. 17, 21 etc.), *βούλεσθε ἀπολύσω ὑμῖν τὸν βασιλέα τῶν Ἰουδαίων* (John xviii. 39), etc. (Cf. the similar construction with *ἀφεῖναι* in 4 p. 21C.)

That instead of this Subjunctive the Future should be substituted (hence frequently found also as a variant, Rom. vi. 15; Matt. xiii. 28; xxvi. 17; Mark xiv. 12; Luke xxii. 9; xi. 5, etc.) is, considering the internal and external affinity of the two forms, perfectly grammatical; as, John v. 47 *πῶς πιστεύετε*; Acts iv. 16 Lchm. *τί ποιήσομεν*; Rom. x. 14 Tdf. *N** *πῶς ἀκούσονται*; Cf. besides, with interrogative clauses, 61 p. 254, and Lob. Phryn. 734. Respecting the addition of *ἴνα* after *θέλεις* etc. see 41 p. 236.

3

REMARK. Since the Subjunctive in this sense was quite current in N. T. Greek, it may be doubted whether in the N. T. the form of the Indicative Present instead of the Subjunctive is admissible, or the Indicative if thoroughly established critically can be taken in this

way. Here belongs the consideration of John x. 47 *τί ποιοῦμεν, ὅτι οὗτος ὁ ἄνθρωπος πολλὰ ποιεῖ σημεῖα*; This sentence is in form and substance almost identical with those above, so that it seems rather too artificial to assume with Winer 284 (267) a difference in signifi- 181 cation between this *τί ποιοῦμεν* and the ordinary *τί ποιήσομεν* or *ποιήσωμεν* (Acts iv. 16); on the contrary, the simplest interpretation (which corresponds also to the popular usage, *was thun wir* equiv. to *was sollen wir thun*, [*what do we* equiv. to *what are we to do*]) is not only adequate, but may be justified by usage also. For we must consider here 1) that the first stages of this use in free conversational style are found even in the earlier writers (see Bhdy. p. 396); 2) that in later writers, or those who had no positive need of accuracy of expression, the usage doubtless extended itself still more;¹ and 3) that the form *ποιοῦμεν* belongs to those circumflexed Presents (treated of above, p. 38) which are represented in the vers. Ital. by the Future (*faciemus*, in the Vulg. on the other hand *facimus*, cf. *ποιῶ* in Matt. xxvi. 18 var.). Therefore *ποιοῦμεν* here is nothing more or less than a Present, which, according to § 137, 10 b) p. 204 sq., includes the force of the Future; and as a trustworthy witness of the mode of expression current among the people ought not to be called in question.

Quite in the same way was the word *παραζηλοῦμεν* in 1 Cor. x. 22 taken by a portion of the ancient translations (*æmulemur* not *æmulabimur*),—an interpretation which appears to be in no wise unsuited to the sense of the passage, although the more recent expositors (though not Rückert) reject it. Cf. further the Indic. Pres. with *ἔάν, ὅταν, ἵνα* below, 23 p. 222, 39 p. 234.

B. § 139, m. 3; H. § 720 a.; C. § 628; D. § 516; J. § 416; G. § 85.

Conjunctivus adhortativus. This Subjunctive also 4 is very common, especially in the 1st Pers. Plural, as *ἄγωμεν, φάγωμεν καὶ πίνωμεν, γρηγορώμεν καὶ νήφωμεν, ἐπὶ τὴν τελειότητα φερώμεθα* etc.; rare in the 1st Pers. Singular, Acts vii. 34 (after Exod. iii. 10) *νῦν δεῦρο ἀποστείλω σε*. The relationship between this Subjunctive and a declaration expressed by the Fut. Indic. is obvious; hence both verbal forms are united with almost the same force in Rev. xix. 7. And in many passages where the sense admits of both acceptations the mss.

¹ Cf. the completely analogous *τί ποιοῦμεν* in Pseudo-Luc. Asin. 25, (as several mss. give in Luc. Pisc. 10 also); *τί δρώμεν; φεύγομεν ἢ μένομεν*; Alciph. 1, 11 Mein.; Arr. Exped. 7, 11, 2 (where Krüger rashly emends *πράττωσιν* and *λέγωσιν*); Lucian 38, 16; 44, 53; 47, 4, 14; Acta Petr. et Paul. 45, and the quite common use (noticed also below § 148, 10 p. 353) of the Indicative with *μήποτε*.

(and editions) waver between the two forms, — as particularly in the above passage from Acts, where formerly ἀποστελῶ was read; and, on the other hand, the Subjunctive was read where now we have Futures: Jas. iv. 13; Heb. vi. 3.

Also in the much-debated passage (see Winer 286 (268 sq.)) Jas. iv. 15, the text of which is very uncertain, the Future seems in both cases to deserve the preference (ζήσομεν . . . ποιήσομεν [so Tdf. Treg. cod. Sin.]); but there are other difficulties besides, see § 149, 8 d) p. 362.

Peculiar to this Subjunctive is the almost pleonastic prefixing of the Imperative ἄφες *let* (analogous to the Latin *fac, cave* 182 before Subjunctives, and similar to the use of θέλεις, βούλει in 2 p. 208), supposed to be a provincialism current in the colloquial language of those regions.

Its use is, therefore, especially characteristic of the Synoptists (cf. ὑπάγω in § 137, 10 a) p. 204), and is found as well with the 1st Pers. Singular of the Subjunct. following, ἄφες ἐκβάλω *let me pull out* Matt. vii. 4; Luke vi. 42, as with the 1st Pers. Plural ἄφες ἴδωμεν Matt. xxvii. 49, for which in Mark xv. 36 we find the Impera. also in the Plur. ἄφετε ἴδωμεν. Cf. ἄγε etc. p. 70. On the force of the verb ἀφεῖναι for ἰᾶσαι (the two verbs are interchanged in the mss. in Acts v. 38) and the common construction with the Infin., see the lexicons and § 140, 1 p. 258.

5 REMARK. That for this Subjunctive also the Indicative Present could be substituted, even in the more negligent popular language, is hardly conceivable: because 1) the proposition would then be destitute of any intimation how the Indicative is to be taken (which with the deliberative Subjunct. was still given by the interrogative form); and because 2) here the middle term, as it were, is wanting, viz. the Fut. Indic., for which in such cases the Pres. Indic. is first wont to appear, see 3 p. 209, 23 p. 222, 39 p. 234. For even the Future cannot directly take the place of this Subjunct., since it imparts to the sentence at once instead of the Imperative force the character of a direct assertion. Hence Lchm. in Gal. vi. 10 in his larger edition instead of ἐργαζόμεθα has restored the Subjunct. [Treg. Tdf.]; yet the Indic.¹ also, in the proper force of the Pres. Indic., gives a sense not to be rejected, see Mey. p. 306. The Pres. ἐρχόμεθα, however, in John xxi. 3 rests on the principle in § 137, 10 a) p. 204; so too ἐρχόμεθα, πορεύόμεθα, often in the Apocrypha.

¹ To the ἐργαζόμεθα in codd. Vat. and Sin. (so frequently are ο and ω interchanged) the less importance is to be attached, as both mss. just before give ἐχωμεν instead of ἐχομεν which is alone correct.

B. § 139, m. 4; H. § 720 b.; C. § 628; D. p. 413; J. s. 120, 3; G. § 85.

The limitations in reference to the negative Imperative 6 and the Aorist Subjunctive as its substitute (viz. that the former expresses a continued or repeated, the latter a single or momentary, prohibition, etc.) are observed in the N. T. very rigidly and without exception; see e.g. the Sermon on the Mount throughout. Consequently in the Present only the Imperative is used: *μὴ γράφε, μὴ κρίνετε, μὴ φοβοῦ, μὴ φοβέσθε*; in the Aorist in the Second Pers. only the Subjunctive: *μὴ νομίσης, μὴ νομίσητε, μὴ ἀποστραφῆς, μὴ κριθῇτε, μὴ φοβηθῇτε* (not *φοβήθητε*, cf. Matt. x. 26 and 28) etc.; but in the Third Pers. the Imperative in both instances: *μὴ χωρίζετω, μὴ ἐσθιέτω, μὴ γινώτω, μὴ καταβάτω, μὴ ἐπιστρέψάτω*.

B. § 139, mm. 5, 6; H. § 845; C. § 627; D. § 544; J. § 748; G. § 89.

Owing to the great external similarity between the form of 7 the (Aorist) Subjunctive and that of the Future, and the affinity of the two modes of expression, there occurred, as is well known, very early (see the examples from Homer in B. l.c.) an interchange or intermingling of the two forms. In the classic period that followed, indeed, the use of these forms was settled; but in later writers considerable vacillation in the employment of them is again discernible. Hence the frequent combination 183 of the Subjunctive and the Future to form a single proposition or thought in the O. T. as well as the New;¹ hence the fluctuation, recurring every where (and already remarked in 2 and 4 above), between the two forms as preserved by the MSS., especially where only the change of a letter is involved (*ο* and *ω*, *ε* and *η*, see 8 below); hence the reproduction and explanation of a Future form by the Subjunctive in the ancient exegetical writings, glossographies, etc. (see Lob. Phryn. p. 723).

Thus, then, the two forms alternate without the slightest difference in signification (cf. 2 p. 208) after the combined particles *οὐ μὴ*, a combination which is very common in all parts of the N. T. (occurring close upon one hundred times). Yet, on the whole, here the Subjunctive is the prevalent form;

¹ E.g. Lev. x. 6; Deut. xxix. 13; Isa. vi. 10; Matt. vii. 6; xiii. 15 quotn., Luke i. 15; viii. 17; xi. 5, 7 Tdf.; xii. 58; xxii. 17 sqq.; xxii. 30; John vi. 37; x. 28; xii. 40 quotn.; Phil. ii. 11 Tdf.; Rev. iii. 9; ix. 5, 6; xv. 4; xix. 7; xxii. 14, — a portion of these, however, allow themselves to be construed and explained according to the analogy of the usage treated of § 151, 9 p. 382.

and, moreover, in those cases where the (Aor.) Subjunctive differs essentially in form from the Future (*ἔλθῃ, πείω, συνήτε, εὐρεθῇ, κλε.σθῶσιν*, etc.), is handed down for the most part without any variation; far less frequently (and often only as an isolated variant) the Future.

As the Future is often used in the exegetical writings of the Church Fathers instead of the Subjunctive preserved in the N. T. text, all the doubtfully transmitted Future forms awaken the suspicion that they originally served (either as marginal glosses or elsewhere) only to explain the Subjunctives, and then subsequently passed over into a portion of the mss. Such passages are Mark x. 15 *εἰσέλθῃ* (D *εἰσελεύσεται*), xiii. 2 *καταλυθῇ* (var. *καταλυθήσεται* [so Sin. without *μή*]), Luke xxii. 16 *φάγῳ* (D *φάγομαι*), 1 Thess. v. 3 *ἐκφύγῳσιν* (var. *ἐκφεύξονται*). The Future form is firmly established only in Matt. xvi. 22 *οὐ μὴ ἔσται* without var.; has preponderant authority in Luke xxi. 33 *παρελεύσονται* [so Sin.]; while the authorities are equally divided between the two forms [Sin. gives Fut.] in Mark xiii. 31; Heb. x. 17 (cf. Jer. xxxviii. 34), Rev. ix. 6; xviii. 14.¹ Cf. besides the examples in the following paragraph.

The identity in signification of the Subjunctive and the Future after *οὐ μὴ* is established unquestionably: not only by quotations from the O. T. like Matt. xiii. 14 *ἀκούσετε καὶ οὐ μὴ συνήτε, βλέψετε καὶ οὐ μὴ ἴδητε* (where after the example 184 of the Sept. the Hebr. Future is rendered by the Subjunctive), but also by such passages as Matt. xxiv. 21 *οἶα οὐ γέγραπεν, οὐδ' οὐ μὴ γένηται*, John x. 28 *οὐ μὴ ἀπολῶνται . . . καὶ οὐχ ἀρπάσει τις*, xi. 26 *οὐ μὴ ἀποθάνῃ εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα*, Matt. xxiv. 35 (*παρελεύσεται . . . οὐ μὴ παρέλθωσιν*) cf. with Luke xxi. 33; Heb. x. 17 Lehm. [Treg. Tdf. cod. Sin.] cf. with viii. 12; Luke i. 15; xxi. 18; John vi. 37 (viii. 12); Rev. xv. 4. Hence the ancient versions give the Future almost uniformly — for which, indeed, the (synonymous) Pres. Indicative often appears as a variant, and the Subjunctive without var. only in the passages designated in 18 below, p. 218.

That the N. T. writers employed this construction with *οὐ μὴ* also to designate that form of statement which classic Greek expressed rather by means of *οὐ* and the Optative with *ἄν* — see 18 p. 218.

In other passages still the Future is sufficiently attested, but not the particles. Thus in Matt. xxiv. 2 *οὐ καταλυθήσεται* [so Sin.] has been restored instead of *οὐ μὴ καταλ.*; and so ought we to read likewise in John x. 28 (*οὐχ ἀρπάσει* [Sin. *οὐ μὴ ἀρπάσῃ*]), and with Tdf. [Treg.] also in Luke xxii. 34 (*οὐ φωνήσε* [so Sin.]).

Lastly, it is to be noticed particularly, that in the N. T. only the Aorist Subjunc. (and the Second Aor. as well as the First, see 8) is used after οὐ μή, and not a single instance of the Subjunc. Present is found. For in Heb. xiii. 5 the variant ἐγκαταλείπω [Tdf. cod. Sin.] cannot establish itself against the received reading (-λίπω [Treg. also]).

B. § 364, m. 6 and p. 376 Note; C. § 627 a.; J. § 748, Obs. 3; G. p. 79 sq.

The much contested canon of Dawes, which, however, Bernhardt (Syntax p. 402) among recent writers adheres to, with certain limitations, and defends, — (according to which only the Subjunc. of the Second Aor. can stand after οὐ μή and ὅπως in the Active and Middle, otherwise always the Future) — can hardly be carried through as respects ordinary Greek usage, least of all, however, in the N. T.

Bernhardt maintains the admissibility of the First Aor. Subjunc. only in cases where it differs essentially from the Future as respects form (see 7), consequently in liquid verbs, or where the Future has the Middle form (ἀκούσομαι etc.), or the circumflexed form (κομιῶ etc.): consequently, everywhere except when the two forms differ externally only in the vowel of the Mood. But these are the very cases where in all mss., as well those of profane literature as of the Old and New Testaments, the greatest uncertainty occurs in the readings; so that by the way of criticism, and owing to the great internal and external affinity of the two forms, absolutely no sure result can be attained either in favor of the one or of the other. Hence indubitable and well-attested Subjunctives of the 1st Aorist, such as ἀπολέσῃ, ἀπαγγείλῃς, ἀφορμίῃς, ἐκπλεύσῃς, δείσῃς, ἀπολαύσωμεν, ought to be allowed to pass as proof of the admissibility of this Subjunctive. In the N. T. also, in almost all cases where the 1st Aor. Subjunc. and the Future differ only in the Mood-vowel, there occurs so great a degree of variation in the readings, that there was no other course left here to the editors, except to follow the authorities, and put now one form in the text and now the other. Accordingly at 185 present we read after οὐ μή

1) The Future: Matt. xv. 5 τιμήσει; xxvi. 35, Mark xiv. 31 ἀπαρνήσομαι [in Mk. Tdf. -ωμαι, so cod. Sin.]; Mark ix. 41 ἀπολέσει [Tdf. -σῃ, so Sin.]; Luke x. 19 ἀδικήσει; John iv. 14 διψήσει; x. 5 ἀκολουθήσουσιν [-ωσιν cod. Sin.];

2) The 1st Aorist Subjunctive: Matt. x. 23, Gal. v. 16 τελέσῃτε; Matt. x. 42 ἀπολέσῃ; xvi. 28 (Mark ix. 1; Luke ix. 27) γέυσονται; Matt. xxv. 9 ἀρκέσῃ [Tdf. μήποτε οὐκ ἀρκ., so cod. Sin.];

Mark xvi. 18 βλάβῃ; Luke xviii. 7 ποιήσῃ; Luke xxii. 67, Acts xiii. 41 πιστεύσῃτε; John viii. 12 περιπατήσῃ; John viii. 51 θεωρήσῃ [-σει cod. Sin.], 52 γεύσῃται; xiii. 8 νύψῃς, 38 φωνήσῃ; Rom. iv. 8 λογίσῃται; 1 Thess. iv. 15 φθάσωμεν; Heb. viii. 11 διδάξωσιν; 2 Pet. i. 10 παύσῃτε; Rev. xviii. 23 φάνῃ. In almost all these passages, indeed, the other spelling (as Future) is also found, but for the most part far more feebly attested, frequently by single or insignificant mss.; several times, however, (e.g. in 1 Thess. iv. 15; 2 Pet. i. 10; Acts xiii. 41, etc.) no trace even of a Future form is found among the variants. Hence in all these cases both Lchm. and Tdf. [so Treg.] have adopted the Subjunctive form.

3) The passages in which — the authorities being pretty equally divided — the editors disagree, seem to be the following: John vi. 35 (πεινάσει Lchm. -σῃ Tdf. [Treg. cod. Sin.], διψήσει Lchm. [Tdf. Treg. cod. Sin.] -σῃ Tdf. [ed. 2]), Gal. iv. 30 (κληρονομήσει Lchm. [Treg. Tdf. cod. Sin.], -σῃ Tdf. [eds. 2, 7]). Cf. besides Luke xxii. 34, 68; John x. 28, and the Lat. verss. on Rev. ix. 6; xviii. 14.

REMARK. If then, according to the evidence above given (7 and 8), the Future with οὐ μή as a rarer form must be recognized along with the Subjunctive, yet after ὅπως the Subjunctive has decidedly supplanted the Future; inasmuch as, in all the passages (some fifty) with the exception of one (Matt. xxvi. 59), the Subjunctive is given by the authorities almost without the least variation. The Future is found in the mss. as an isolated reading in Mark v. 23; Acts ix. 12; Rom. iii. 4; ix. 17; 1 Cor. i. 29; and in the above passage Matt. xxvi. 59 also there are still authorities enough [cod. Sin. among them] for the Subjunctive (the reading of cod. Vat. moreover is uncertain [Tdf. gives it as -σωσιν]), so that even here its restoration seems to be required.

Cf. in general respecting the fluctuation of the mss. in reference to both forms, besides Nos. 2 and 4 above, Nos. 22, 23, 31, 38, 61.

B. § 139, m. 7; H. § 721, 1; C. § 638; D. p. 548; J. § 418, b.; G. § 82.

- 9 The Optative, which is somewhat rare in the N. T. (see 11), is still used most frequently, agreeably to its name, in expressing a wish, desire; as, Heb. xiii. 21; 1 Thess. v. 23; 2 Thess. ii. 17, etc.

Instead of the Optative the Future is once found, yet with the particle of wishing ὅφελον, Gal. v. 12.

B. § 139, m. 8; H. § 721 b.; C. § 638; D. § 517; J. § 418 Obs. 1; G. § 83.

- 10 There are also a few examples of the Indicative of a Preterite with a particle of wishing (ὅφελον) to express a wish

which has now become impossible, or, under the existing circumstances, is seen in advance to be incapable of fulfilment: 1 Cor. iv. 8 ὁφελόν γε ἐβασιλεύσατε had ye but attained to lordship (by which the ironical character of what precedes is brought out), Rev. iii. 15 ὁφελον ψυχρὸς ἦς ἢ ζεστός (previously, οὔτε ψυχρὸς εἶ οὔτε ζεστός), 2 Cor. xi. 1 ὁφελον ἀνέχεσθέ μου . . . ἀφροσύνης Vulg. *utinam sustineretis* (not *sustineatis*), hence the following ἀλλὰ καὶ ἀνέχεσθέ μου is to be taken correctively (see Meyer); cf. ὁφελον ἐμμοῦντο Ign. ad Smyrn. 12.

Peculiar is the periphrasis by means of a clause with θέλω εἰ followed by the Aor. Indic., Luke xii. 49; see below, 52 p. 246. But that clauses with εἰ without an apodosis following (such as Luke xix. 186 42 etc.) are not clauses of wishing, see § 151, 26 p. 396.

B. § 139, m. 9; H. § 728 sq.; C. § 617; D. § 513 sqq.; J. § 797; G. § 31 sq.

The most considerable departure from ordinary usage as 11 respects the Moods, consists in the fact that the N. T. hardly puts the Optative in use any longer as a Mood of dependence in indirect discourse, particularly after an historic tense. It sometimes employs instead the Indicative in independent discourse, and that, too, far more extensively than was the case among the Greeks; sometimes it includes the dependent form of statement which the classic language had assigned to the Optative under the form of the Subjunctive. The first of these substitutes was essentially favored by the circumstance, that in accordance with the character of popular language discourses are almost always quoted directly (as in Heb. and the Sept.), and a protracted recital in oblique discourse hardly occurs (§ 141, 1 p. 272). The second, viz. the greater prominence given to the Subjunctive at the expense of the Optative (gradually quite disappearing), may have been a consequence of the general influence of Latin on the later Greek. The proofs of these statements will not only be found in great number below, where we treat of the several forms of dependent clauses, but by the reader who notices the point will be met with everywhere, particularly in the historic writings.

The Optative as a dependent Mood appears most frequently in the writings of Luke; its use even here, however, is unmistakably on the decrease. In the apocryphal writings of the N. T. it has almost completely disappeared. Cf. 63 p. 256.

THE PARTICLE *ἄν*.

B. § 139, m. 10 sqq. H. § 873; C. § 618; D. § 501; J. § 424; G. § 86.

- 12 The use of the Particle *ἄν* (so important in expressing modal relations) had already become so thoroughly established in the literary language, that all that is taught in the general grammar respecting its force holds completely in reference to the N. T., although in its employment the N. T. is more sparing, and several of the more delicate constructions (like the *ἄν* with the Participle and the Infin. 20 p. 219) are no longer met with. The following points may be noticed respecting the use of this particle in the N. T.:

B. § 139, m. 12 a); H. § 704; C. § 616 b.; D. § 515; J. II. 93; G. § 80. 2.

- 13 Examples of *ἄν* with an Indicative Preterite to denote repetition, though not numerous, are completely established: Mark vi. 56 *ὅπου ἄν [ἐὺν Tdf. cod. Sin.] εἰσεπορεύετο . . . ἐτίθεσαν τοὺς ἀσθενοῦντας· καὶ ὅσοι ἄν ᾗπτοντο [ᾗψαντο Lchm. Tdf. Treg. cod. Sin.] αὐτοῦ ἐσώζοντο*; Acts ii. 45; iv. 35 *καθότι ἄν τις χρεῖαν εἶχεν*. This principle appears to explain also 1 Cor. xii. 2 (*ὥς ἄν ᾗγεσθε*), see more at length in § 151, 10 p. 383.

B. § 139, m. 12 b); H. §§ 746, 752; C. § 636; D. p. 539 sq.; J. II. 93; G. § 87, 3.

- 14 The ordinary force of a Preterite Indicative with *ἄν*, so far forth as it denotes the non-existence or impossibility of fulfilment of the declaration contained therein, occurs as a rule (just as in Greek authors) in the apodosis of the fourth case of hypothesis (cf. below, 25 p. 224).

Yet there are also several examples of this Mood without the customary protasis, which in such case is either reserved in the mind or finds expression in a different form: Luke xix. 23 *καὶ γὰρ, ἐλθὼν σὺν τόκῳ ἄν αὐτὸ ἔπραξα*, where the protasis is contained in the preceding interrogative clause *διὰ τί οὐκ ἔδωκας* etc.; similar is Matt. xxv. 27, see the following paragraph; Heb. x. 2 *ἐπεὶ οὐκ ἄν ἐπαύσαντο* (cf. ix. 26 in No. 15) where the unfulfilled condition to be supplied in thought lies in the *ἐπεὶ* (*for otherwise*, sc. *εἰ ἐδύνατο*, see § 149, 5 p. 359).

B. § 139, m. 13; H. §§ 703, 745 a.; C. § 632; D. pp. 541, 411; J. §§ 398, 3; 858, 3; G. p. 97 sqq.

- 15 The case here mentioned of the (apparent) omission of *ἄν* with predicates such as *ἔδει*, *ἀνῆκεν*, *ἐδύνατο*, etc., is by no means rare in the later language (nurtured perhaps by the analogous use of the Latin, *debebam*, *poteram*, etc.), or in the N. T. also. But it is very erroneous grammatically, and a

supposition prompted solely by our modern ideas of idiom, to think that the particle in such cases is only omitted. On the contrary, we are to conceive of the matter thus: that there is no addition whatever of *ἄν* to the form of statement, since not the necessity or possibility of the fact is denied (that would be expressed by *ἔδει ἄν* etc.), but the fact itself.

Very instructive examples from the N. T. may be added to those given in the grammar; as, Matt. xxv. 27 *ἔδει σε βαλεῖν τὸ ἀργύριόν μου τοῖς τραπέζιταις, καὶ ἐλθὼν ἐγὼ ἂν ἐκομισάμην τὸ ἐμὸν σὺν τόκῳ* where the addition of *ἄν* was as necessary in the second clause, as the simple Imperfect in the first, Acts xxiv. 19 *οὕς ἔδει ἐπὶ σοῦ παρῆναι, εἴ τι ἔχοιεν πρὸς ἐμέ* (therefore, as the Optative shows, not the fourth form of hypothesis). See besides, *ἔδει* in Matt. xviii. 33; xxiii. 23; Acts xxvii. 21; 2 Cor. ii. 3; Heb. ix. 26; *ἄνῃ* κεν in Eph. v. 4 Lchm. [Tdf. Treg. cod. Sin.]; Col. iii. 18; *καθῃ* κεν Acts xxii. 22; *ᾧ* φειλον 1 Cor. v. 10; 2 Cor. xii. 11; *ἡδύνατο* Acts xxvi. 32; John ix. 33,—on which last two passages and some others 27 c) p. 226 below is also to be compared.

A similar difference between our mode of expression and the Greek idiom occurs in connection with the ideas *to wish, be willing, like*; as, *ἐβουλόμην* (our *I should like*), Acts xxv. 22 *ἐβουλόμην τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἀκοῦσαι*, Philem. 13; *ἡύχόμην*, Rom. ix. 3 *ἡύχόμην ἀνάθεμα εἶναι . . . ὑπὲρ τῶν ἀδελφῶν μου* etc., (in these passages the addition of *ἄν* weakens the sense, since then the existence, the possibility, of the wish itself is put in question);—and with the predicates *καλὸν ἦν*, 188 *κρεῖττον ἦν* (cf. the Latin *melius, æquum fuit*, Krüger § 463): Matt. xxvi. 24; Mark xiv. 21 (see 27 c) p. 226), 2 Pet. ii. 21 *κρεῖττον ἦν αὐτοῖς μὴ ἐπεγνωκέναι ἢ* etc. See Herm. de Part. *ἄν* p. 60. Paul, according to his custom (§ 129, 20 p. 136), omits in these cases the copula altogether, as 1 Cor. ix. 15 *καλὸν γάρ μοι μᾶλλον ἀποθανεῖν ἢ* etc.

B. § 139, m. 14; H. § 757; C. § 619; D. p. 544; J. § 428; G. § 36, 2.

The Particle *ἄν* (after Relatives *εἰάν* also, see p. 72) is used 16 in the N. T. by far most frequently with the Subjunctive. On the character of this form of statement—(the particle belonging rather to the pronoun etc. than to the verb), see the general grammars; and on its employment, see below, under dependent clauses.

B. § 139, m. 15; H. § 722; C. § 636; D. § 504; J. § 425; G. § 39.

On the other hand, the Optative with *ἄν* (the Mood 17 formerly employed so frequently to express subjective opinion

or softened assertion, which Attic urbanity so readily substitutes in place of the most positive affirmations), has passed almost entirely out of use.

In general, this Mood bears so decidedly the peculiar impress of Greek diction that most of the N. T. writers seem hardly any longer to be acquainted with it (even John does not, for in xiii. 24 the Optative is no longer read), and it is still found only in the writings of Luke, who approximates nearest to the classic Greek style:—in the Gospel (according to the older editions) five times, and eight times in the Acts, which small number recent criticism has again diminished (see for example Luke xv. 26; xviii. 36; Acts ii. 12 Lchm. [Tdf. Treg.], xvii. 20 Lchm. [Tdf. Treg.], xxi. 33 Lchm.). This Mood is described in the grammar as a modification of the independent form of statement; hence even in Luke it never stands after conjunctions or relatives. It commonly appears in (direct and indirect) interrogative clauses, in which it was especially favorite with the Greeks also (see H. below p. 254); in a non-interrogative direct clause it is found but once, Acts xxvi. 29.

- 18 REMARK. As a substitute for this characteristic Greek Mood the Future is introduced in positive sentences, e.g. in a supposed case (Lat. *dicat, dixerit aliquis*) 1 Cor. xv. 35; Jas. ii. 18 *εἰ τις*, Rom. ix. 19; xi. 19 *εἰς οὖν*, v. 7 *μόλις γὰρ ὑπὲρ δικαίου τις ἀποθανεῖται*; further, very commonly in direct and indirect questions, 1 Cor. xv. 29 *ἐπεὶ τί ποιήσουσιν*; Rom. iii. 6 *ἐπεὶ πῶς κρινεῖ ὁ θεός*; (sc. *εἰ ἄδικος εἴη*, see § 149, 5 p. 359), vi. 1 *τί οὖν ἐροῦμεν*; Mark iv. 13 *οὐκ οἴδατε . . . πῶς πάσας τὰς παραβολὰς γνώσεσθε*; etc. In many such and similar passages the Greeks would probably have used the Optative with *ἄν*; although it cannot be denied also that the mode of expression with the Future has foundation in usage, and strictly nothing more can be inferred from the above examples than a certain aversion (or ignorance) on the part of the N. T. language as respects this form of statement, where the possibility of employing it lay so close at hand.

- In negative clauses the substituted mode of expression has taken on a more recognizable form, inasmuch as for *οὐκ ἄν* with the Optative following (according to 7 p. 212) the Subjunctive (or the Future) with *οὐ μὴ* appears, — a construction which, as is well known (cf. B. 189 § 139, 6), was interchanged with the other even by the Greeks. As examples of this, may be set down especially those passages where the ancient versions either unanimously or in part employ the Lat. Subjunctive: Mark xiii. 2 *οὐ μὴ ἀφεθῇ λίθος ἐπὶ λίθῳ, ὅς οὐ μὴ καταλυθῇ* (Vulg. *destruatur*), Matt. xxv. 9 *μήποτε οὐ μὴ ἀρκέσῃ ἡμῖν καὶ ὑμῖν* (Vulg. *sufficiat*), Luke xviii. 29 *οὐ μὴ λάβῃ* (Vulg. *recipiat*), John xi. 56 *οὐ μὴ ἔλθῃ* (Vulg. *veniat, veniet*).

B. § 139, m. 16; H. § 760; C. § 617 d.; J. §§ 405, 2; 829; G. § 20, N. 1 sq.

The rule, carefully observed in good prose, that in relative and other subordinate clauses, whenever the leading thought falls in the future, the action which precedes and is completed before it is expressed by the Aorist Subjunc. with *ἄν* (and likewise in Latin by the Fut. exactum, or Pluperf. Subjunc. in its stead), is but seldom disregarded in the N. T. also.

Examples of the regular construction, especially after relatives (*ὅς ἄν, ὅσα ἄν, ὅπου ἄν*) as well as after conjunctions compounded with *ἄν* (*ἕως ἄν, ἐάν, ὅταν*), are found abundantly in all parts of the N. T. That the freer usage also, that is to say the simple Future and even the Present Indic., is found in such clauses is to be expected, since instances of it can be pointed out even in Greek and Latin writers; e.g. after *ὅστις* Matt. v. 39 Tdf. [eds. 2, 7] *ὅστις σε ῥαπίσει . . . στρέψον αὐτῷ* etc. (Lchm. [Tdf. Treg. cod. Sin.] *ῥαπίζει*), 41; vii. 24 *πᾶς ὅστις ἀκούει μου τοὺς λόγους καὶ ποιεῖ αὐτοὺς ὁμοιώσω αὐτὸν* etc., x. 32 *ὅστις ὁμολογήσῃ . . . ὁμολογήσω καὶ γὰρ* etc.

A different liberty, viz. the dropping of *ἄν* with the Subjunctive, is spoken of below: 31 p. 228, 33 p. 230.

B. § 139, m. 17 sq.; H. §§ 783, 803; C. § 658 a.; D. p. 543; J. § 429; G. § 41, cf. § 42, 3 NN. 1, 2.

The more delicate use of the particle *ἄν*, by which when joined to the Infinitive and Participle it imparts to these verbal forms the modal force of an Optative or Indicative with *ἄν*, is altogether unknown to the N. T.

It is likewise not found with the Infin. after the verbs *δοκεῖν, ἐλπίζειν*, etc. (see § 140, 2 p. 259), and hardly can the solitary instance of the sort which actually occurs (2 Cor. x. 9) be regarded as a remnant of the ancient construction after *δοκεῖν*. Rather, in the words *μὴ δόξω ὥς ἄν ἐκφοβεῖν ὑμᾶς* the expression *ὥς ἄν* (which two words were so often heard, and by later writers used more and more frequently, in immediate connection; see the examples from Lucian in Du Mesnil, Stolper Progr. 1867, p. 24) has become for the apostle, as it were, a single word with the signification *quasi*, just as in Greek *ὥσπερ ἀνεί*, later *ὡσανεί* (B. § 151, IV. 3), is used in the same sense. In further confirmation of this interpretation, compare 1 Cor. vii. 5 *μὴ ἀποστερεῖτε ἀλλήλους, εἰ μή τι ἄν ἐκ συμφώνου πρὸς καιρόν*, where *ἄν* also stands without any verb. To supply here the Optative, such as *γένοιτο*, in order to connect *ἄν* with it (as similar phenomena in a few passages of the Greek poets are to be explained, see Hartung II. p. 330) militates with the apostle's usage (see 17 p. 217). Hence we must supply, either the Indicative after the analogy of 2 Cor. xiii. 5 *εἰ μή τι*

ἀδόκιμοί ἐστε), or the Subjunctive according to Luke ix. 13 (εἰ μὴτι ... 190 ἀγοράσωμεν), and combine ἄν, again in the sense of *somehow, perchance*, with the restrictive particle εἰ μὴτι so as to form one whole.¹

A repetition of ἄν in lengthened sentences, or after the insertion of parenthetical thoughts, nowhere occurs.

A. CONDITIONAL SENTENCES.

Since the various forms of conditional sentences rest upon the general basis given above and in the grammars, it may suffice here to assume that the four chief forms of these sentences are familiar, and to point out the deviations from the same which occur in the writings of the N. T.

B. § 139, m. 22-24; H. § 745 sqq.; C. § 631 sq.; D. § 502; J. § 851; G. § 47 sq.

- 21 The first two forms of hypothesis (εἰ with the Indicative, εἰάν with the Subjunctive) are by far the most frequent, and the distinction given in the grammars is in general applicable to them in the N. T. But the majority of the writers were so much accustomed to these two modes of stating an hypothesis, that they (in harmony with the general observation made in 11 p. 215) manifestly avoided the third case, εἰ with the Optative, preferring to substitute for it one of the first two (cf. 22 below.)

See the more extended treatment of this point, and the few instances of εἰ with the Optative still extant, in 24 below, p. 223. Examples of the first two species, however, are found everywhere. The difference between them (described in the grammars) is plainly to be recognized in sentences where both are used in close proximity; as, Gal. i. 8, 9, where the hypothesis expressed in the 8th verse by εἰάν with the Subjunctive is resumed or repeated in the 9th with greater energy and definiteness by εἰ with the Indicative. So in Acts v. 38, 39.

B. § 139, m. 25; H. § 747 b.; D. cf. § 513; J. § 854, Obs. 1; G. § 50, 1 NN. 2 and 3.

- 22 Since the later common Greek writers are pretty negligent in discriminating between the two particles εἰ and εἰάν and we

¹ Possible, however, and not at variance with the character of the N. T. ellipses, or of Paul's style in particular, is the assumption that ἄν here is to be taken in the sense of εἰάν and (according to § 151, 23 b. p. 392, 24 b. p. 394, and § 129, 23 p. 137) its predicate to be supplied in an altered form from what precedes (accordingly here ἀποστερήτε, or the more general γένηται). The only objection to this is the extremely rare use of ἄν for εἰάν (see p. 72). As respects the meaning of the passage, however, it remains a matter of indifference whether we choose to explain the origin of the ellipsis (which certainly exists here) grammatically in the one way or the other.

often find in them *εἰ* with the Subjunctive and *ἐάν* with the Indicative (see the references in Winer 295 (277)), we might expect beforehand that the N. T. writers also would not keep themselves free from such inaccuracies. Of the first case, the use of *εἰ* with the Subjunctive, we find, to be sure, accidentally (for cf. 31 p. 228 and 33 p. 230) no example which is quite certain; for in some of them the readings vary, some are set aside by the mss. (as Rev. xi. 5 [but cod. Sin. *θελήσῃ* the second time]), some are capable of a special interpretation.

The most probable is 1 Cor. ix. 11 *εἰ . . . ἐσπείραμεν, μέγα εἰ ἡμεῖς ὑμῶν τὰ σαρκικὰ θερίσωμεν*. So Tdf. reads [eds. 2, 7] with the majority of the mss. instead of the former Future [Tdf. Treg. cod. Sin. also] which is found so often as a variant of the Aor. Subjunct. (see 8 p. 213). Since strictly considered the Greek Optative would be in place here, in point of fact the Subjunctive as its substitute (21 p. 220) seems to deserve the preference even on grammatical grounds. Further, Luke ix. 13 *οὐκ εἰσὶν . . . εἰ μήτι πορευθέντες ἡμεῖς ἀγοράσωμεν βρώματα*. The Subjunct. here is not only thoroughly established by the mss. [cod. Sin. also], but as a *conjunct. dubitativus* (described above, 2 p. 208) is not at variance with the sense (*unless perhaps we are to buy*). In classic Greek, however, the Fut. Indic. would have been used here in preference (see B. § 139 m. 23, and the example from Xen. An. 4, 7, 3). In 1 Thess. v. 10 (*οὐκ ἔθετο* etc.) *ἵνα, εἴτε γρηγορώμεν εἴτε καθεύδωμεν, ἅμα σὺν αὐτῷ ζήσωμεν* the Subjunct. stands rather by the attraction of the Subjunct. of the final clause, to which it is parenthetic (cf. the quite similar examples in 24 p. 224); and the frequent use of the double conjunction *εἴτε . . . εἴτε*, especially by Paul (see the Lexx.), caused it, like an unchangeable particle (corresponding to the Latin *sive . . . sive*), to appear even where out of regard to the Subjunct. following *ἐάντε* ought to have stood.¹ The same holds true of the formula *ἐκτὸς εἰ μὴ*, which in like manner became so established in the signification *except, unless* (1 Tim. v. 19; 1 Cor. xv. 2, see on these § 148, 13 p. 355) that it remained unaltered even with the Subjunctive: 1 Cor. xiv. 5 *ἐκτὸς εἰ μὴ διερμηνεύῃ*. Lastly, in Phil. iii. 12 (*εἰ . . . καταλάβω*) *εἰ* means *whether*, and belongs under 62 p. 255.

¹ The use of *ἐάντε . . . ἐάντε* in Rom. xiv. 8 might seem to contradict this. But how little we are warranted in expecting from the N. T. authors accuracy, or even uniformity, in the employment of the conjunctions as well as of the adverbs and prepositions, is a point on which probably there is hardly a doubt any longer among N. T. critics. Compare, for instance, the following paragraph, and also the detailed statements made above on p. 70 sq., and the chapter below on Particles, Prepositions, etc.

23 On the other hand, the second case, *ἐάν* with the Indicative, is given so frequently, that it is to be eliminated as little from the writings of the N. T. as of the Old. See Tdf. N. T. Praef. p. xxvi [ed. 7 p. lvii].

192 It is, indeed, not to be denied that the instances in question almost disappear amid the multitude of those that are grammatically regular, and suspicion may also be raised by the circumstance that hardly a single passage with the Indicative is completely beyond question critically. Yet when we consider that in countless passages with the Subjunctive not the smallest variation is found (which would not be the case if the Indicative were chargeable solely to the copyists), it is far more probable that, where a diversity of readings occurs in such a number of instances, this fact results from the circumstance that the copyists, commentators, etc., early altered the Indicative which gave them offence. When we add to this, that in pretty nearly as many passages *ὅταν* with the Indicative occurs, and moreover the circumstance that the Latin versions, which render the Aor. Subjunc. very consistently by the fut. exactum, have the first Future in many of these questionable passages, and that the ancient grammarians expressly admit the existence of the usage by their censure of it (see Bekk. An. p. 144; Thom. Mag. p. 132 ed. Ritschl), it is no longer to be disputed that that lax use of the particles *ἐάν*, *ὅταν*, etc., had at least begun to be practised at the time when the apostles wrote. How far we are authorized to set down merely to the account of the copyists offenses of the kind in the writings of authors who, in earlier or later times, were educated by Greek literature and wrote with Greek models before their eyes, is considered by Klotz ad Devar. II. 468 sqq. and 690.

The decision when the Indicative is to be received into the text, depends, of course, less upon internal grounds, than upon the weight which is attached in every instance to the authorities; and hence the more recent editors differ much in this respect.

To avoid repetition elsewhere we will include here at the same time the passages with *ὅταν* and the Indicative:

The probability of the Indicative is the greatest in the case of the Future, which according to 8 p. 213 is so often interchanged with the Aor. Subjunct. The most certain instances are Luke xix. 40 *ἐάν σωπήσουσιν* [so Sin.], Rev. iv. 9 *ὅταν δώσουσιν* [Sin. -ωσιν]; less certain are Luke xi. 12 Tdf. [eds. 2, 7] *ἐάν αἰρήσει* [but ed. 8 drops *ἐάν*, so Treg. cod. Sin.] (Vulg. *petierit*), Acts viii. 31 Tdf. [Treg.] *ὁδηγήσει* (after codd. Vat. and Sin.), 1 Tim. v. 11 Tdf. [eds. 2, 7]

ὅταν καταστρηνιάσουσιν [-σωσιν Tdf. Treg. cod. Sin.] (Vulg. *luxuriatae fuerint*); cf. also Matt. vii. 9, 10 Tdf. ed. 7 [ed. 8 drops εἰ with Lchm. Treg. cod. Sin.]. The Future is well attested besides, though not received, in Matt. x. 19 ὅταν παραδώσουσιν [-ῶσιν Sin.] (*tradent*). Cf. Herm. Vis. 1, 4 (μετανοήσουσιν); 2, 2 etc.

If the examples with the Future, owing to the internal affinity between this tense and the Subjunctive, still maintain a certain analogy to Greek usage (cf. the examples from the classics quoted by Klotz as above), the same no longer holds true of the Present, the employment of which (or rather of the particle in connection with it), in the N. T. at least, must be accounted for solely by the indifference beginning to prevail in reference to grammatical precision of expression. Thus, firmly established are 1 John v. 15 ἂν (i.e. εἰ) οἶδαμεν [ἴδωμεν Sin.], Mark. xi. 25 ὅταν στήκετε [στήτε Sin.]; strongly attested are Luke xi. 2 Tdf. [ed. 7] ὅταν προσεύχεσθε [-χῆσθε ed. 8, so Treg. cod. Sin.], Rom. xiv. 8 Lchm. εἰντε ἀποθνῆσκομεν, Luke vi. 34 Tdf. [eds. 2, 7; Treg.] εἰν δανείζετε [δανίσῃτε Tdf. ed. 8, so cod. Sin.] (Lchm. δανείσῃτε); less so Mark xiii. 7 Tdf. [eds. 2, 7] ὅταν ἀκούετε [ex errore de B', yet so Treg.; Tdf. ed. 8 ἀκούσῃτε, so cod. Sin. Lchm.], Rom. ii. 14 var. ὅταν ποιούσιν.

Lastly the Preterite. Indubitable instances of this are found only 195 with ὅταν owing to its prevalent temporal force, so that it stands then completely for ὅτε (*cum*), as εἰν stands for εἰ; from this it follows that in such fixed compounds the original force of the particle ἂν begins gradually to disappear in the N. T. (cf. 20 p. 219). Thus, firmly established are Mark iii. 11 ὅταν ἐθεώρουν, Rev. viii. 1 ὅταν ἤνοιξεν [ὅτε cod. Sin.]; and hardly to be doubted is Mark xi. 19 Tdf. [Treg. cod. Sin.] ὅταν ἐγένετο, (Lchm. ὅτε).

The Indicative is found besides in isolated instances with both particles, especially in codd. D and E; as, Matt. v. 11; x. 23; Mark xiii. 4; Luke xi. 21; xiii. 28; John viii. 36; Acts viii. 31 (Vulg. *ostenderit*). Examples from the Sept. are Ex. viii. 21; Lev. i. 14; 1 Sam. xvii. 34; Job xxii. 3; Ps. xlvii. 4 (Alex.); cxix. 7; cxviii. 32, and there are innumerable instances in the Apocrypha in which the particle ἂν has lost all force.

B. § 139, m. 26; H. § 748; C. § 631 d.; D. p. 539; J. § 855; G. § 50, 2.

That the use of the third form of hypothesis, εἰ with the Optative, is but very limited has already been remarked, 21 p. 220. Of the case in its fully developed form (in the protasis εἰ with the Opt., in the apodosis the Opt. with ἄν), not even a single instance is found; on the contrary, in the only passage where the Opt. with ἄν stands in the leading clause, and con-

sequently there was opportunity for the full construction, this form of hypothesis was nevertheless not employed.

The instance (otherwise quite regular grammatically, see B. § 139, 30 a) is Acts viii. 31 *πὼς γὰρ ἂν δυναίμην, ἐὰν μὴ τις ὁδηγήσῃ με*. Even when dependent on historic tenses, the Second form of hypothesis almost always makes its appearance (pursuant to the general remarks 11 p. 215 and 63 p. 256); as, John ix. 22 *συνετέθειντο, ἵνα ἐὰν τις αὐτὸν ὁμολογήσῃ Χριστὸν, ἀποσυνάγωγος γένηται*, xi. 57 *δεδώκεισαν, ἵνα ἐὰν τις γινῶ* etc., Acts ix. 2 *ᾤτήσατο, ὅπως, ἐὰν τινος εὕρῃ, ἀγάγῃ* etc. Cf. 1 Thess. v. 10 above, 22 p. 221. When the Optative occurs, it appears rather in short, fragmentary, parenthetic clauses, as *εἰ τύχοι* 1 Cor. xiv. 10; xv. 37, *εἴ τι ἔχοιεν* Acts xxiv. 19, *εἰ δύναντο* xxvii. 39 Lchm. [Tdf. Treg. cod. Sin.], *εἰ δυνατόν εἴη* (Tdf. [eds. 2, 7] ἦν) xx. 16 Lchm. [Tdf. Treg. cod. Sin.], *εἰ θέλοι τὸ θέλημα τοῦ θεοῦ* 1 Pet. iii. 17. Both forms of hypothesis, viz. the 2d and the 3d, occur close together, but grammatically, in 1 Pet. iii. 13, 14. In all other passages *εἰ* with the Optative has the meaning *whether, if perhaps*, and belongs then under H. below p. 255 sq. In many of the books (in all four Gospels, for example) the case is no longer extant.

B. § 139, m. 28; H. § 746; C. § 631 b.; D. p. 539 sq.; J. § 856; G. § 49, 2.

- 25 On the other hand, the fourth form of hypothesis, regularly framed (*εἰ* with the Pret. Indic., and in the apodosis a Pret. with *ἄν*), comes into use pretty frequently, — as well with the Imperf. Luke vii. 39, etc., as Aorist Matt. xi. 21, 23 etc., and Pluperf. John xiv. 7 etc.; and with different tenses in the two clauses, John xviii. 30; Gal. iii. 21; Heb. iv. 8; 1 John ii. 19. Examples of the Imperfect (to express *duration*, B. N. 4) in the protasis, in place of the Pluperf., are John xi. 21, 32, cf. Matt. xxiii. 30.

I. § 139, m. 30 b.; H. § 746 a. b.; C. § 631 f.; cf. § 615; D. p. 540 sq.; J. § 856; G. § 49, cf. 54.

- 26 The form of the fourth case of hypothesis is so sharply 194 defined, that the N. T. writers have in the main adhered strictly to the grammatical model; for, an alteration of it would have caused ambiguity, and have disturbed at once the character of the hypothetical statement. Nevertheless, deviations are found here and there: — and that as well 1) in the Protasis, as 2) in the Apodosis.

1) In the Protasis. Once, when the apodosis is formed regularly, *εἰ* with the Present is the construction given in the protasis: John viii. 39 Lchm. *εἰ τέκνα τοῦ Ἀβραάμ ἐστε, τὰ ἔργα τοῦ Ἀβραάμ ποιεῖτε*

ἄν [Tdf. Treg. omit ἄν; so cod. Sin.]. Most of the interpreters and editors, indeed, have taken offence at this reading, and have adopted into the text instead the very weakly-attested ἦτε (and thus restored the construction to the ordinary form), explaining to themselves the origin of ἐστὲ in various ways (see Lücke). But ἐστὲ is not only the correct reading, and perfectly suited to the character of this particular passage, but is founded also in actual usage. This usage, however, has sometimes not been duly noticed; and sometimes, owing to the rarity of its occurrence, it was probably obliterated by correction very early by the copyists and commentators. In the N. T. there are, in particular, three other passages where the Present is given by the most important mss. viz. John xiv. 28; Luke xvii. 6 [so cod. Sin. Tdf. Treg.]; Heb. xi. 15 [so cod. Sin. Tdf. Treg.]. In all these, indeed, the Imperfect (which is likewise found) has been generally received into the text; and yet they, particularly the first two, have (in comparison with the other regularly constructed passages) an unmistakable similarity in character to the above passage from John.¹

2) In the Apodosis, — inasmuch as the particle ἄν is 27 omitted with the preterite. Winer, 305 (286), is inclined to the opinion, that this omission occurs merely in consequence of negligence peculiar to the later writers. This is the case, indeed, elsewhere (see e.g. 31 p. 228), but not in the fourth class of conditional sentences. On the contrary, such an omission is allowable only in fixed cases, which are observed also in the N. T., and may be reduced to the four classes that follow.

That is to say, the omission of ἄν occurs

a) When ἄν has already been expressed previously in the same connection with another predicate. This instance, which often occurs in the classics and is founded in the nature of the case, is accidentally not to be met with in the text of the N. T.; but it occurs once only as a various reading of cod. A in Luke xvii. 6 (ὑπάρχουσιν).

b) When the predicate (or the copula) to which it belongs is also dropped, as 1 Cor. xii. 19 εἰ δὲ ἦν τὰ πάντα ἐν μέλος, ποῦ τὸ σῶμα; — agreeably to which vs. 17 also is to be completed; and as an important 195 variant in Gal. iii. 21.

c) Where the apodosis contains such a predicative term as εἶδαι, καλὸν ἦν, ἡδύνατο etc. The omission here (as was explained above,

¹ To show all this requires a more extended examination than can be given here. Such an examination, therefore, I have endeavored to give in another place (theol. Stud. u. Krit. for 1858, 3d No., pp. 474 sq.); to this, accordingly, I refer the reader.

15 p. 216) is so necessary according to Greek habits of thought, that it is only by way of concession to our usage that we can speak of supplying *ἄν*. That even the copyists of the N. T. books felt no need here of supplying the particle, is plainly to be seen from the fact that *ἄν* is no longer found even as a variant. Examples are (cf. 15 p. 217) Matt. xxvi. 24; Mark xiv. 21 *καλὸν ἦν αὐτῷ, εἰ οὐκ ἐγεννήθη ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἐκεῖνος*,¹ John ix. 33 *εἰ μὴ ἦν οὗτος παρὰ θεοῦ, οὐκ ἡδύνατο ποιεῖν οὐδέν*, Acts xxvi. 32 *ἀπολελύσθαι ἡδύνατο ὁ ἄνθρωπος οὗτος, εἰ μὴ ἐπικέκλητο Καίσαρα*.

d) Lastly, *ἄν* is dropped for rhetorical reasons: where, though the fact itself is impossible or improbable, the orator in the vivacity of his thought desires to represent it as actually having occurred, or at least, as almost taken place. This case (which, as is familiar, is not unknown to the Latin writers also, cf. Zumpt § 519, b.) belongs rather to the more delicate Greek usage (see the examples from the classics in Hermann, de part. *ἄν* p. 70 sq.), yet it is discoverable also in a few indubitable instances in the N. T.; most plainly in Gal. iv. 15 *μαρτυρῶ ὑμῖν, ὅτι, εἰ δυνατόν (sc. ἦν), τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς ὑμῶν ἐξορύξαντες ἐδώκατέ μοι*, Rom. vii. 7 *τὴν ἐπιθυμίαν οὐκ ᾔδειν, εἰ μὴ ὁ νόμος ἔλεγεν etc.*, perhaps also in Gal. iii. 21 (see the var.). 2 Cor. xi. 4; Acts xi. 17 do not belong here; in both these passages nothing more than the first form of a conditional sentence is to be sought for.² Moreover, *ἄν* is wanting here and there in the mss.; as, John viii. 19; ix. 41; Acts xviii. 14; Heb. iv. 8; xi. 15.

28 REMARK. As an appendix to this Section respecting Conditional Sentences, mention may be made here of another and peculiar mode of expressing the hypothetical relation of two clauses: viz. without conjunctions, by the asyndetic juxtaposition of the clauses. The clause containing the hypothesis stands then in the Indicative, and by Lehm. [Tdf. Treg.] is commonly (though unnecessarily, see Herm. de Ellip. p. 180) distinguished by a mark of interrogation; as, 1 Cor. vii. 18 *περιτετημμένος τις ἐκλήθη· μὴ ἐπισπάσθω, 21 δούλος ἐκλήθη· μὴ σοι μελέτω, 27 δέδωσαι γυναικί· μὴ ζητεί λύσιν*, Jas. v. 13 *κακοπαθεῖ τις ἐν ὑμῖν· προσευχέσθω κ.τ.λ.* On the other hand, in Rom. xiii. 3 the first clause really contains a question.

¹ The relationship of the statement—put forth as it is here with perfect positiveness (hence *οὐκ*, according to § 148, 3 d) p. 347)—to the first form of conditional sentences is so close, that this last in fact appears in plain shape Mark ix. 42 *καλὸν ἐστὶν αὐτῷ μᾶλλον, εἰ περικείται etc.*

² Commonly two passages more, from the Gospel of John (xv. 22, 24 and xix. 11), are reckoned among the examples of the omission of *ἄν*. See respecting them both, and also respecting the omission of *ἄν* in John viii. 39 (26 above, p. 224 sq.), as well as on the entire subject, my exposition in the Stud. und Krit. as above, pp. 485 sqq.

To be compared with this construction is the prefixing of the hypothesis in the form of an Imperative, in which case the conclusion is always subjoined by means of *καί*; as, John ii. 19 *λύσατε τὸν ναὸν τοῦτον, καὶ ἐν τρισὶν ἡμέραις ἐγερῶ αὐτόν*, Jas. iv. 7 *ἀντίστητε τῷ διαβόλῳ, καὶ φεύξεται ἀφ' ὑμῶν*, Eph. v. 14. That all such cases belong to the popular language (which likes to resolve periodic structures into single independent members), and consequently find their analogies in all languages, is obvious. Cf. the periphrasis or resolution by which Participles become leading clauses, § 144, 2 p. 290.

B. RELATIVE SENTENCES.

B. § 139, m. 32; H. §§ 755 sq.; C. §§ 640 sq.; J. §§ 826 sq.; G. §§ 58 sq.

On the general statements respecting the Moods in Relative sentences—[viz. a clause with the Indic. either refers back to a demonstr. or is of a general nature; in a clause with the Subjunct. *ἄν* associates itself with the relative, and the clause is always general; a clause with the Optative without *ἄν* corresponds to a conditional sentence of the third class, and contains a subjective complement to the leading thought; *ἄν* is added to the Optat. if the relation of thought spoken of in 17 p. 217 is to be expressed; the historical tenses in the Indic. with *ἄν* are used where they would be used in simple clauses], — we need only remark, that the addition of *ἄν* (or *ἐάν*, see p. 72) in clauses with the Subjunctive is at least the rule even in the N. T., as is apparent from numerous examples. Relative clauses with the Optative as a mood of dependent statement are no longer to be met with; but we find instead, in intermediate clauses in the oratio obliqua or after historic tenses, either (as so frequently in Greek) the Indicative (Mark vi. 45 etc.), or the Subjunctive with *ἄν* (according to 11 p. 215 above).

If this last case after historic tenses is rare, the reason is solely to be found in the fact that the occasion for using it seldom occurred in the N. T. writings, in consequence of the choice almost everywhere of the direct mode of introducing discourse in the historical books, and of the predominantly concrete contents of the Epistles. Examples of the Subjunctive with *ἄν* thus used are, Matt. xiv. 7 *ὡμολόγησεν αὐτῇ δοῦναι, ὃ ἂν αἰτήσῃται* (instead of the regular *ὃ αἰτήσασθαι* or *αἰτήσειν*), 1 Thess. ii. 7 sq. *ὡς ἐὰν τροφὸς θάληη τὰ ἐαυτῆς τέκνα, οὕτως . . . εὐδοκοῦμεν* etc. (for *εὐδοκοῦμεν* is — as the context teaches, the Vulg. translates, and cod. Vat. by the augment *ἠὶδ.* intimates — only to be taken as the Imperfect); cf. the similar cases in 24 p. 224, and Rev. xiii. 15.

certainty on this point. As examples we may take Jas. ii. 10 *ὅστις τηρήσῃ*, Matt. x. 33 Lchm. [Treg.] *ὅστις ἀρνήσῃται* (Tdf. [so cod. Sin.] inserts *ἂν*), John xvi. 13 Lchm. *ὅσα ἀκούσῃ* (Tdf. [ed. 2] *ἂν*, [ed. 7 *ὅσα ἀκούσει* without *ἂν*, so Treg.; ed. 8 *ὅσα ἀκούει*, so cod. Sin.]), Matt. xii. 36 *πάν ὃ λαλήσωσιν* (Tdf. [Treg. cod. Sin.] *-σουσιν*); and as examples of various readings, Matt. v. 41; x. 32; xviii. 4; John v. 19, etc. An example of the Subjunct. and the Fut. together is Luke viii. 17 Tdf. [eds. 2, 7]; of the Fut. with *ἂν*, Acts vii. 7 Tdf. [Treg.] (Rev. xi. 6 var.). The Future often occurs as a variant where the Subjunct. is received: Matt. v. 19; xvi. 25; xviii. 19; Mark viii. 35; ix. 41; x. 11, 35; Luke xii. 8, etc. Now, though here and there the reading which offends against general usage is perhaps to be set down to the account of the copyists, yet this much is certain: that the great fluctuation in the mss. would not exist if there had been no mistakes in this respect on the part of the authors themselves. For it is particularly to be noticed, that there are cases in abundance where it is the anomalous modes of expression which are found in the earlier mss., and the regular that occur in the later; consequently the suspicion arises that the latter are later corrections.

Respecting the very common Subjunctive after *ἕως ὅτου* and similar conjunction-like phrases, as *ἄχρις οὗ*, *ἄχρι ἧς ἡμέρας*, see 33 p. 230.

B. § 139, m. 34; H. § 756; C. § 642; J. § 836, 4; G. § 65.

Instances of relative sentences (whether with the Future 32 or with the Subjunctive) which at the same time contain an intimation of purpose are rare in the N. T., since it employs for this end the express statement by means of the final par- 198 ticle *ἵνα* almost invariably.

John ix. 36 *τίς ἐστιν, ἵνα πιστεύσω εἰς αὐτόν*, v. 7 *ἄνθρωπον οὐκ ἔχω, ἵνα βάλῃ με εἰς τὴν κολυμβήθραν*, 2 Cor. xii. 7 *ἐδόθη μοι σκόλοψ ... ἵνα με κολαφίσῃ, ἵνα μὴ* etc. Rev. xix. 15 *ἐκπορεύεται ῥομφαία, ἵνα ἐν αὐτῇ πατάξῃ τὰ ἔθνη*; especially after *ἀποστέλλω* and the like, as Gal. iv. 5 *ἐξαπέστειλεν τὸν υἱὸν αὐτοῦ, ἵνα τοὺς ὑπὸ νόμον ἐξαγοράσῃ, ἵνα* etc. Yet we may with confidence (guided even by the position) take as relative clauses including the expression of a purpose, the example in 29 p. 228 *ἄγοντες παρ' ᾧ ξενισθῶμεν Μν.* (see § 143, 7 p. 284), and also Luke vii. 4 *ἀξιός ἐστιν ᾧ παρέξῃ τοῦτο* (cf. the construction with *ἵνα* after *ἀξιός* in 46 below, p. 240), Matt. xxi. 41 *γεωργοῖς, οἵτινες ἀποδώσουσιν* etc.

It is to be noticed further, that instead of the regular relative clause after such predicates as *οὐκ ἔχω* (*non habeo quod* followed by the Subjunct.) e.g. Luke xi. 6 *οὐκ ἔχω ὃ παραθήσω αὐτῷ*, the form of

an Indirect Question is commonly substituted, see 58 below, p. 251. On Acts xix. 40 see § 151, 29 note p. 400.

C. TEMPORAL SENTENCES.

B. § 139, m. 37; H. cf. § 758; C. § 641 d.; D. p. 578 sqq.; J. §§ 840 sqq.; G. §§ 58 sqd.

- 33 As the constructions in temporal sentences agree in their general principles with those in relative sentences, because the temporal conjunctions themselves were mostly relatives originally (*ὥς, ὅτε, ἕως, ἐξ οὗ*, etc.), all the deviations from classic usage touched on above in connection with relative sentences will repeat themselves here.

1) The Optative as a dependent Mood no longer occurs except in a single instance, either the Indicative or the Subjunctive (with and without *ἄν*, see 3 below) being substituted for it, as above. The instance of the Optative used in classic fashion is again from Acts (xxv. 16) *ἀπεκρίθην, ὅτι οὐκ ἔστιν ἔθος . . . πρὶν ἢ ἔχῃ* etc.

2) Corresponding to the use of *ὅπου ἂν* and *ἐάν* with the Indicative, *ὅταν* also is sometimes joined to the Indicative; see more on this point, together with examples, in 23 above, p. 222. Respecting *ἕως ἄν* with the Fut. see the following paragraph (3).

3) Temporal particles which express a limit or goal (our *till, until*), *ἕως, μέχρι, ἄχρι*, together with all their extensions, as *ἕως οὗ, ἕως ὅτου*, etc., if they are joined to the Subjunctive, take (as being originally relatives) according to rule the particle *ἄν*: Matt. xxiii. 39; xxiv. 34, etc. Still more commonly, however, they are construed, agreeably to their signification, after the analogy of the final particles *ἵνα* and *ὅπως* below: that is to say, with the simple Subjunctive without *ἄν*, even after historical tenses.

Examples are very numerous, and are in the main also thoroughly established critically, while in ordinary Greek prose the construction with the simple Subjunctive can be regarded only as an isolated and doubtful exception. In order to get a view of the great extent to which this usage is carried in the N. T., we give here a list of the passages. Thus we find with the Subjunctive, *ἕως* in Matt. xviii. 30; 34 Lchm.; Mark xiv. 32; Luke xv. 4; xvii. 8; xxii. 34; 2 Thess. ii. 7; Heb. x. 13 (after a Pret., but with reference to the Present, see § 137, 3 p. 197); Jas. v. 7 Tdf. [Treg.]; Rev. vi. 11; *ἕως οὗ* in Matt. xiv. 22; xviii. 34 Tdf. [Treg.]; xvii. 9; xxvi. 36 Tdf. [Treg.]; Luke xii. 59 [Tdf. Treg. cod. Sin. om. οὗ]; xxiv. 49; John xiii. 38; Acts xxiii. 12 (after an historical tense), 14, 21; xxv. 21 (after an historical tense); 2 Pet. i. 19; *ἕως ὅτου* Luke xii. 50; xiii. 8; xv. 8 [οὗ Treg.

cod. Sin.]; xxii. 16, 18 [οὐ Treg. cod. Sin.]; μέχρ' Eph. iv. 13; μέχρ' οὐ Mark xiii. 30; ἄχρι Rev. vii. 3; xv. 8 (after an historical tense); xx. 3, 5 (after an historical tense); ἄχρις οὐ Luke xxi. 24; Rom. xi. 25; 1 Cor. xi. 26; xv. 25, [Tdf. in Lk. Cor. -ρι οὐ with cod. Sin.]; Gal. iii. 19; iv. 19 [μέχρ' οὐ Treg. Tdf. cod. Sin.]; ἄχρι ἧς ἡμέρας Luke i. 20; and finally, also after πρὶν ἢ Luke ii. 26 [π. ἢ ἄν Tdf., π. ἄν Treg., ἕως ἄν cod. Sin.], (and in xxii. 34 as a variant for ἕως). It is noticeable that here the Subjunctive does not, as in so many similar cases, alternate with the Future; but the Future, with the exception perhaps of the passage Rev. xvii. 17 (itself uncertain) and a few various readings, is well nigh excluded. That this usage stands in closest connection with the N. T. structure of final clauses, appears on comparing the respective paragraphs (37 and 38 p. 233 sq.). And since also the omission of ἄν with the Subjunctive in all clauses which contain the expression of a purpose has its foundation in classic usage (see B. § 139, m. 45 and m. 47), much less here can we think of the retention of ἄν with the Future (cf. 23 p. 222 and 31 p. 228), — an instance of which, in point of fact, hardly occurs even as a variant, with the exception of a very doubtful case in Luke xiii. 35 Lehm. (see fine print under 4); cf. ἕως ἄν with the Future in Act. Petr. et Paul. 63.

On the other hand, the connection of all these particles with the Indicative Present is not in the least anomalous, since as temporal conjunctions, particularly in the signification *as long as, until* (cf. the Lat. *dum, donec*, etc.), they can be construed also as such, consequently with the Indicative; as, Matt. v. 25 ἵσθι εἰνοῶν . . . ἕως ὅτου εἶ μετ' αὐτοῦ ἐν τῇ ὁδοῦ, Heb. iii. 13 παρακαλεῖτε ἑαυτοὺς, ἄχρις οὐ τὸ σήμερον καλεῖται, John ix. 4 ἕως ἡμέρας ἐστίν, xxi. 22, 23; 1 Tim. iv. 13 ἕως ἔρχομαι, Mark vi. 45 ἕως ἀπολύει, Acts xxi. 26, — these last two passages are at the same time examples of the Indic. instead of the Optat. in an intermediate clause to express an indirect statement (11 above, p. 215).

4) With all other particles of time which contain no specification of a limit, if the construction with the Subjunctive occurs, the particle ἄν (ἐάν) is added regularly and almost without exception. Hence, always ἡνίκα ἄν, ὡς ἂν, ἀφ' οὗ ἄν, with the Subjunctive following; and ὅτε, ἐπεὶ in such cases become as usual ὅταν, ἐπεί, as Matt. ii. 8; Luke xi. 22, etc.

Only in a single passage (Luke xiii. 35) is the construction of ὅτε with the Subjunctive extant and received: οὐ μὴ ἴδῃτέ με, ἕως ἣν εἴπητε. Yet the Subjunctive εἴπητε here as respects its force man-

ifestly depends rather on the idea of end contained in $\epsilon\omega\varsigma$, as is plain from the sense or from a comparison of the parallel passage Matt xxiii. 39 ($\epsilon\omega\varsigma \acute{\alpha}\nu \epsilon\iota\pi\eta\tau\epsilon$), and $\eta\xi\epsilon\iota \delta\tau\epsilon$ forms a parenthetical insertion quite superfluous for the sense (and hence omitted also by mss. of repute [cod. Sin. among them]).

5) A faulty construction is that of $\acute{\omega}\varsigma$ in a temporal sense (*cum* Luke xii. 58) with the Subjunctive and $\acute{\alpha}\nu$, since in this case, at least in Attic prose, it either has a thoroughly telic force (but is never so used in the N. T.), or signifies *as*, and then, as introducing a relative clause, takes $\acute{\alpha}\nu$ according to rule; so in the N. T. in 1 Thess. ii. 7 (see 29 above, p. 227). Three times, however, $\acute{\omega}\varsigma \acute{\alpha}\nu$ with the Subjunctive occurs decidedly in a temporal signification (*as soon as*): most clearly in 1 Cor. xi. 34 $\tau\alpha \lambdaοι\pi\acute{\alpha} \acute{\omega}\varsigma \acute{\alpha}\nu \epsilon\lambda\theta\omega \delta\iota\alpha\tau\acute{\alpha}\xi\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ (Vulg. *cum venero*), Phil. ii. 23 $\acute{\omega}\varsigma \acute{\alpha}\nu \acute{\alpha}\phi\iota\delta\omega$ (Vulg. *ut venero*), and probably also Rom. xv. 24 (see § 144, 7 p. 294); cf. Joseph. B. J. 2. 14; 3. 8; Prov. i. 27; Clem. Ep. 1. 12 ($\acute{\omega}\varsigma \acute{\epsilon}\acute{\alpha}\nu$). For examples of $\acute{\omega}\varsigma \acute{\alpha}\nu$ with the Indic. in the Sept. see Winer 309 (290).

B. § 139, m. 39; H. § 760 c.; C. cf. § 641; D. § 580; J. § 843; G. §§ 60, 62.

34 The employment of the Optative in temporal clauses, and corresponding relative clauses, to denote repetition is unknown in the N. T. The N. T. language employs for this purpose, either the Indicative with $\acute{\alpha}\nu$ according to 13 p. 216 (see the examples there), or the Subjunctive with $\acute{\alpha}\nu$, as, for instance, with $\delta\sigma\acute{\alpha}\kappa\iota\varsigma$ 1 Cor. xi. 25, 26; Rev. xi. 6. The proper particle of repetition, $\delta\acute{\omicron}\pi\acute{\omicron}\tau\epsilon$, $\delta\acute{\omicron}\pi\acute{\omicron}\tau\alpha\upsilon$, is never used in the N. T.; and even in Luke vi. 3 (where Lchm. [so Treg.] has given $\delta\tau\epsilon$ after the best mss. [Sin. also]), if $\delta\acute{\omicron}\pi\acute{\omicron}\tau\epsilon$ is preferred with Tdf., it would not have the iterative force.

B. § 139, m. 41; H. § 878; C. § 708 d.; D. § 583; J. § 848; G. § 67.

35 The rule laid down in reference to the use of $\pi\rho\acute{\iota}\nu$ or $\pi\rho\grave{\iota}\nu$ η is observed in the N. T. most accurately:—the Subjunct. and Optat., where they occur, appearing in every case after a preceding negation (Luke ii. 26; xxii. 34 var.; Acts xxv. 16); whereas in all the passages with the Infinitive, the main clause contains no negation. Of the Indicative after $\pi\rho\acute{\iota}\nu$ there is no example extant.

D. CAUSAL SENTENCES.

B. § 139, m. 42-44; D. §§ 615 sqq.; J. §§ 801 sqq.; G. §§ 80, 81.

36 In the construction of causal sentences there is no deviation from ordinary usage (viz. that the Indic. is employed when the cause is represented as external or objective, the Optat. when it is subjective), farther than that they are treated only as inde-

pendent sentences, i.e. joined to the Mood of independence. Also, when subjective reasons are specified, the N. T. language, even in the Acts, employs (according to the general remarks in 11 p. 215) instead of the Optative only the Indicative; as, Acts vi. 1 *ἐγένετο γογγυσμός τῶν Ἑλληνιστῶν, ὅτι παρεθεωροῦντο αἱ χήραι αὐτῶν*, x. 45 *ἐξέστησαν, ὅτι . . . ἐκκέχυνται* etc.

The most common causal particles are *ὅτι*, *διότι*, *ἐπεὶ*, *ἐπειδὴ*, less frequently *ὥς*. These particles are often used as co-ordinating particles, and then are to be translated by *for* (Germ. *denn*), as Rom. iii. 6 *ἐπεὶ πῶς κρινεῖ ὁ θεός*; In the compounds *διό* and *διόπερ* the co-ordinating force is the prevalent one; hence their frequent construction with the Imperative, or the Subjunctive in its stead: *διὸ εὐθυμείτε* (Acts xxvii. 25), *διόπερ φεύγετε* (1 Cor. x. 14), *διὸ ἔχωμεν χάριν* (Heb. xii. 28), etc.

E. FINAL SENTENCES.

201

B. § 139, m. 45; H. p. 275 sq.; C. § 624; D. p. 597 sq.; J. § 805; G. §§ 43 sq.

The two particles of design *ἵνα* and *ὅπως* (never, *ὥς*)—negatively *ἵνα μὴ*, *ὅπως μὴ*, or even simply *μὴ* (*μήποτε*, *μήπως*, etc.)—are joined almost uniformly to the Subjunctive, rarely to the Future (38 p. 234). At the same time it is to be noticed, that the practice (beginning to show itself even in old classic authors, e.g. Thucydides) of using instead of the Optative the Subjunctive, even after historic tenses and in the midst of narration, as the Mood especially suited to the expression of a purpose striving to become actual (see B. l. c.), has become the established rule in the N. T., as may be seen from innumerable examples: thus, after *ἵνα*, Matt. xiv. 36 *παρεκάλουν ἵνα ἄψωνται*, xii. 10; xix. 13; Acts xxvii. 42 *βουλὴ ἐγένετο, ἵνα . . . ἀποκτείνωσιν, μὴ τις διαφύγῃ* (Rec. -γοι), John iv. 8 after the Pluperf. *ἀπεληλύθεισαν ἵνα ἀγοράσωσιν*; after *ὅπως*, Acts viii. 15; ix. 2, 24; xxv. 3 *παρεκάλουν . . . ὅπως μεταπέμψῃται* etc.

Of the Optative not an example is any longer found; and that *γνοῖ*, *παρδοῖ* (also after historic tenses) accordingly are not Optatives, but Subjunctives, has already been remarked on p. 46; e.g. Mark v. 43 *διεστέλλατο ἵνα γνοῖ*, ix. 30; xiv. 10 *ἀπῆλθεν ἵνα παρδοῖ* (cf. vs. 11), Luke xix. 15; John xiii. 2. Only in Eph. i. 17 and iii. 16 has Tdf. [eds. 2, 7] adopted the Optative *δῶῃ* after *ἵνα*; yet even the acceptance of these Optatives would not touch the rule,¹ since 1) here the Optat.

¹ Lchm. has in both passages the Subjunctive (once in the form *δῶῃ*, and once in the form *δῶ*, [Treg. Tdf. ed. 8 with cod. Sin. ? in i. 17 *δῶῃ*, in iii. 16 *δῶ*]); and thus

stands in both cases after leading tenses, and 2) the Optat. in both passages should be explained as the Optative in the proper sense, viz. of a wish (not as the Mood of a dependent statement), and therefore be taken rather as independent, very much as in one passage the Imperative even is used after *ἵνα*, viz. in a quotation given without verbal change: 1 Cor. i. 31 *ἵνα* . . . ὁ καυχώμενος ἐν κυρίῳ καυχάσθω.

The addition of *ἄν* to *ὅπως* has likewise passed almost completely out of use, it being found only in a few passages by Luke (Gosp. ii. 35; Acts iii. 19) and solitary quotations from the O. T.: Acts xv. 17 (after Amos ix. 12 Alex.); Rom. iii. 4.

B. § 139, m. 47; H. § 756; C. § 624 b.; J. § 811, 2; G. p. 68; W. 289 (271).

- 33 The rule which holds in classic usage, that the Future Indicative can stand only after *ὅπως*, never after *ἵνα*, is not 202 applicable at all to the N. T.: since 1) according to 8 above, p. 213, *ὅπως* is joined to the Subjunctive almost without exception; and 2) after *ἵνα* itself the Future is given (and accepted) several times indubitably. See Thom. Mag. p. 186, ed. Ritschl.

The most frequent and unquestionable use of the Future after *ἵνα* is in the Apocalypse (cf. 33, 3) p. 231) — where it was for the most part displaced by the Rec. — frequently in immediate connection with a Subjunct. (agreeably to 7 note, p. 211); as, iii. 9 *ἵνα ἤξουσιν καὶ προσκυνήσουσιν* . . . καὶ γνώσιν, xxii. 14 *ἵνα ἔσται* . . . καὶ εἰσέλθωσιν, vi. 4, 11, etc. But it occurs elsewhere also, as Luke xx. 10 (*δώσουσιν*), Acts xxi. 24 where accordingly *γνώσονται* can be also included as a part of the final clause, just as in Luke xxii. 30 *ἵνα ἔσθῃτε καὶ πίνῃτε* . . . καὶ καθίσεσθε (Vulg. *et sedeat*), Mark xv. 20 (*σταυρώσουσιν*), iii. 2 (*κατηγορήσουσιν* [not Tdf.]), John xii. 20 (*προσκυνήσουσιν*), 1 Cor. ix. 15 Tdf. [eds. 2, 7; not 8] (*κενώσει*), xiii. 3 Tdf. (*καυθήσομαι*), Gal. ii. 4 (*καταδουλώσουσιν*), 1 Pet. iii. 1 (*κερδηθήσονται*), Luke xiv. 10 Tdf. [Treg. cod. Sin.] (*ἐρεῖ*, al. *εἴπη*), Phil. ii. 11 Tdf. (*κάμψῃ καὶ ἐξομολογήσεται*, al. [so Treg. cod. Sin.] *-σηται*), and besides as a variant John xvii. 2 etc.

- 39 REMARK. A few examples also are extant of *ἵνα* with the Indicative Present, as above, in the case of *ἐάν* and *ὅταν*. Since, however, the relation expressed by the Subjunctive or the Future is incomparably more important in clauses indicating purpose than after *ἐάν*, *ὅταν*, etc. (cf. the Latin constructions after *cum*, *si*, *ut*), all such cases, if other considerations do not sustain them or the text is not certain, give rise to a suspicion of clerical error in later times, when, as is

harmonizes with the ordinary construction of verbs of entreating etc., according to 42 p. 237. But in this case the restoration of the spelling of the Vat. ms. (*δῶ* in both instances) deserves preference. Cf. 62 p. 256.

well known, the Modal relations underwent a constantly increasing corruption. Lchm. has taken the Indic. Present into his text in three passages only: it is the almost unanimous reading in 1 Cor. iv. 6 (*φυσιοῦσθε* [so Tdf. Treg. cod. Sin.]), Gal. iv. 17 (*ζηλοῦτε* [so Tdf. Treg. cod. Sin.]), less certain in 2 Pet. i. 10 *ἵνα ποιήσθε* (Tdf. *ποιήσθαι* [so Treg. cod. Sin.] cf. 42 p. 237). Perhaps it is no accident that in all three passages the Present has the circumflexed form, and so they can be reckoned among the cases (described on p. 38, in § 137, 10 b) p. 205, and in 3 above, p. 209) where the Present on account of its having the circumflex on the last syllable takes the place of the Future. Tdf., moreover, has adopted the Present in several other instances also: John xvii. 3 (*ἵνα γινώσκουσιν* [so Treg.]), Gal. vi. 12 (*διδόνονται*), Tit. ii. 4 (*σωφρονίζουσιν* [with *σ**; so Treg.]), Rev. xiii. 17 (*δύναται* [eds. 2, 7]); cf. Acta Petr. et P. 58, 81; P. et Thecl. 11 etc. Yet the Subjunctive has everywhere weighty authorities in its favor, especially cod. Vat. [and in the last four bibl. passages, except Tit. l.c., cod. Sin. also], and is consequently to be preferred to the Indicative, especially in the last three passages, where the idea of purpose is predominant. Only in the passage from John (xvii. 3) has the Indic., in addition to the emphatic external attestation, some internal probability also in its support; since, as the following section will show, John is much less rigorous than others in his employment of the particle *ἵνα*, and its original telic force is often obscured by him, as in fact in the above passage: *αὐτὴ δὲ ἐστὶν ἡ αἰώνιος ζωὴ, ἵνα γινώσκουσιν* σὲ etc. Cf. 45 p. 240.

ON THE FORCE OF THE PARTICLE *ἵνα* IN THE N. T.

As *ἵνα* is one of those particles used most frequently and 40 peculiarly in the N. T., it seems to be necessary to give a complete survey here of the N. T. use of the same.¹ 203

It is not to be denied, that the use of this conjunction increased steadily the farther the Greek language departed from the classic period, but especially in the popular dialect; and that gradually a multitude of relations were expressed by it for which in the literary language other particles or other constructions were employed. An indication of the facts is afforded even by an external comparison of the Acts or the Ep. to the Heb., composed as they are in the spirit of classic Greek, with

¹ Compare with this the expositions given by Winer 457 sqq. (426 sqq.) [cf. 334 sqq. (314 sqq.)]; Fritzsche, Excurs. ad Matt. pp. 836 sqq.; [see also Jelf § 803; Green, N. T. Gram. pp. 170 sq.; Ellicott on Eph. i. 17; Sophocles, Glossary etc. §§ 88 sq. and Lexicon sub voce].

one of the Gospels written more in the popular phraseology, particularly the Gospel of John. This Gospel employs the particle *ἵνα* nearly a hundred and fifty times (his Epp. twenty-five times), whereas in the much more extensive book of the Acts it appears only sixteen times, and in the Ep. to the Heb. twenty times. The Acts still uses now *ἵνα* now *ὅπως*; but in John, with the exception of a single passage (xi. 57, where *ἵνα* immediately precedes), the other final particle has wholly disappeared.

- 41 On a general survey of the clauses introduced by *ἵνα*, we find the principal deviation from classic usage to consist in the fact, that the particle makes its appearance, not only as usual after complete predicates — so that the clause as a superadded statement of design stands in a certain external independence as respects the leading predicate (*in order that, to the end that*), but also after so-called incomplete predicate ideas (e.g. *θέλειν*), and serves to subjoin to them their necessary complement. In good prose, as is well-known, the Infinitive is used in this latter case; or after certain predicates (as *παρακαλεῖν*, etc., see B. § 139, m. 45) *ὅπως* also, never (or at least but very seldom) *ἵνα*. This classic use of *ὅπως* just mentioned may be regarded as the commencement of the later prevalent resolution or periphrase of the Infinitive by means of Particles. In the place of *ὅπως* (by which the clause at least still preserved the form of an indirect question) appeared first of all with such predicates as *παρακαλεῖν* etc. (see 42) the pure particle of design *ἵνα*. Gradually, however, the number of the (incomplete) predicates after which the Infinitive — formerly the only construction used — was re-
- 204 solved by a clause with *ἵνα*, increased more and more;¹ so that the proper telic force of the particle constantly receded further, or was blended with the senses of other particles (as *ὅτι*, *ὥστε*); see below. Even in the language of the majority of the N. T. writers this use is by no means still in its initial stage, but has already become considerably extended, as will appear from the following paragraphs.

- 42 Thus much, however, is still to be laid down as respects the

¹ In modern Greek the Infinitive has at length completely disappeared, and is only expressed by the particle *νά* (which came from *ἵνα*) with a Subjunctive following; as, *νά φάγω, νὰ γράφῃ*. See Mullach, *Vulgarispr.* S. 373.

N. T.: that *ἵνα* cannot as in the later Greek arbitrarily take the place of every Infinitive (and so even of *ὅτι* after *verba dicendi*), but the predicates after which it stands are still in the main of such a nature that the dependent clause can be regarded as a statement akin to a specification of purpose.

This is the case, in the first place, with all predicates which can be referred to the notion of a wish, request, command, admonition.

These are in particular the following: *θέλειν*, *παρακαλεῖν*, *διαστέλλεσθαι*, *εἰπεῖν*,¹ *παραγγέλλειν*, *ἀπαγγέλλειν*, (e.g. 2 Thess. iii. 12 *ἵνα ἐσθίωσιν*, for which previously, in vs. 10, *ὅτι* with the Imperative had been used: *ὅτι . . . μηδὲ ἐσθιέτω*, cf. 51 p. 245), *κηρύσσειν*, *γράφειν* (e.g. Mark xii. 19 where the *ὅτι* before *ἵνα* is superfluous, or rather the two kinds of statement residing in *γράφειν* are intimated by *ὅτι* and *ἵνα*, ix. 12, etc.), *προσεύχεσθαι* and the substantive *προσευχή* (e.g. Eph. vi. 19; Phil. i. 9; respecting the Optative with it see 37 p. 233, above), *δεῖσθαι* and *ἑρωτᾶν* in the sense of *beseech*, *ἐντέλλεσθαι*, *ἐντολὰς διδόναι* and *λαμβάνειν*, *αἰτεῖσθαι*. Here belong, also, all those passages where the sense requires us to supply the idea of entreaty etc. suggested by *ἵνα*, e.g. *κάμπτεν γόνατα* Eph. iii. 16, *συνιστάναι* *commendare* Rom. xvi. 2, *διαμαρτύρεσθαι* 1 Tim. v. 21, *ἀνασεῖν τὸν ὄχλον* *to stir up* and entice Mark xv. 11; Luke xx. 10 *ἀπέστειλεν δούλον, ἵνα δώσουσιν with the order that* etc.; and often in clauses where the demand is expressed by the form of the sentence, to wit, by the Imperative, e.g. *βλέπε ἵνα πληροῖς* (Subjunct.) Col. iv. 17, *σπουδάσατε ἵνα ποιήσθε* (see 39 p. 234), *πληρώσατέ μου τὴν χαρὰν ἵνα τὸ αὐτὸ φρονήτε* Phil. ii. 2, *ζητεῖτε ἵνα* 205 *περισσεύητε* 1 Cor. xiv. 12, etc.

For the same reason *ἵνα* connects itself readily with the ideas *to counsel*, *admonish*, *threaten*, *adjure*, as *βουλὴ ἐγένετο*, *συνεβουλεύσαντο ἵνα ἀποκτείνωσιν αὐτοὺς*, *ἐπετίμησεν αὐτοῖς ἵνα μηδενὶ λέγωσιν*, *ἐξορκίζω σε ἵνα ἡμῖν εἴπῃς*, *συνετέθειντο ἵνα*, etc., and in general occurs after many other predicates and constructions, in so far as by the action contained in them something is to be striven for or averted, — hence after the ideas *to exert one's self*, *to seek*, *to equip one's self*, *to prepare*, *to be on one's guard*, etc., as *ζητεῖν*, *παρατηρεῖν*, *διώκειν*, *ζηλοῦν*, *ἐτοιμάζειν*, *ζητεῖν εὐκαιρίαν*, *φυλάσσεσθαι*, etc.

¹ *Εἰπεῖν* and other *verba dicendi* acquire in this way the force of *κελεθεῖν*, as Matt. xx. 21 *εἰπέ ἵνα καθίσωσιν*, Mark iii. 9 etc., and it is remarkable that this latter verb, *κελεθεῖν*, is never joined to *ἵνα*, but always to the Infinitive. The influence of the Latin construction with *jubere* may have contributed to this; hence also the (unclassic) construction with the Infin. Pass., see § 141, 5 p. 275.

- 43 Further, *ἵνα* is used after many predicates in order to designate the effect contained in the dependent clause as one designed, one included within the province of the subject's volition. In this way the force of *ἵνα* approximates essentially to that of the (apparently opposite) particle *ὥστε*.

Consequently, when lexicographers and commentators adduce among the significations of *ἵνα* those of *ὥστε* also, they are by no means to be condemned as holding erroneous philological views. For every effect or consequence, so far forth as it is to be regarded not as one which is merely external and resulting as a matter of fact, but as intended and striven after by the subject, falls thereby under the idea of finality. Hence, not only do the Latin writers employ for both purposes one and the same particle (*ut*), but also in Greek *ὥστε* when it governs the Infin. is reckoned with reason by many grammarians (see e.g. Bäumlein, Schulgr. § 590 sq. [cf. D. p. 597]) among the final particles; and there are cases enough where the final reference in *ὥστε* is so predominant that we can only translate it by *in order to* (see below, 50 Rem. p. 244; Bäumlein, as above; Matth. Gr. § 531, Anm. 2). In point of fact the majority of the predicates adduced in this and the following section are in Greek writers predominantly connected with *ὥστε*. Accordingly *ἵνα* is connected frequently with the ideas *to effect, to make, to compel, to persuade, to admit, to confer*, etc., as, ποιεῖν Mark iii. 14; Luke xviii. 41 τί σοι θέλεις ποιῆσω; ὁ δὲ εἶπεν ἵνα ἀναβλέψω, Rev. xiii. 15 Lchm.;¹ τιθέναι John xv. 16 ἔθηκα ὑμᾶς ἵνα ὑμεῖς ὑπάγητε καὶ καρπὸν φέρητε; διδόναι, especially in the Apocalypse in the common construction ἐδόθη αὐτῷ ἵνα etc., further in ἐξουσίαν διδόναι, Acts viii. 19 δότε καὶ τὴν ἐξουσίαν ταύτην, ἵνα . . . λαμβάνη, Mark xi. 28 τίς σοι τὴν ἐξουσίαν ταύτην ἔδωκεν, ἵνα ταῦτα ποιῇς; ἀγγαρεύειν Matt. xxvii. 32; πείθειν Matt. xxvii. 20; ἀφιέναι Mark xi. 16; εἰς τὴν καρδίαν βάλλειν (τινί) John xiii. 2, etc.

- 44 There remain still a great number of predicates and constructions in which the idea of purpose decidedly recedes
206 into the background, and *ἵνα* indicates solely a reference to something future and still to be realized, and often the dependent clause contains also merely the completion of the statement given incompletely in the predicate: — in brief, then, cases where the clause with *ἵνα* serves as a periphrasis for the Infinitive (with or without *ὥστε*) alone in use in ordinary

¹ The omission of *ἵνα* in this passage in the text of Tdf. [eds. 2, 7, 8; so cod. Sin.] so that the simple Subjunctive ἀποκτανθῶσιν would depend immediately on ποιῆση, somewhat as in Latin the Subjunct. without *ut* after *fac, sine*, etc., is very improbable Cf. 49 note p. 243.

prose; particularly for the Infin. Fut ure, which hardly continues to be employed in the N. T., or for the Infin. with τοῦ which is much in use there (and with which it often alternates after the same predicates and in the same sense; see § 140, 12 sqq. pp. 266 sqq.).

This is the freest use of ἵνα in the N. T. And although it never stands in the strict ecbatic sense (for ὥστε with the finite verb), it has nevertheless here reached the very boundary line where the difference between the two relations (the telic and the ecbatic) disappears and it is nearer to the ecbatic sense than to its original final sense. Necessary as the demand is, that in a systematic inquiry into the use of the particle, even within a comparatively restricted field, we should always make its original telic force, which is the only force it has in earlier Greek writers, our point of departure, and trace out thence the transitions to its diverse shades of meaning; the interests of exegesis would gain very little, if in every individual passage of the N. T. even (the language of which has already departed so far from original classic Greek usage) we should still take pains, at the cost of the simple and natural sense and by a recourse to artificial means, always to introduce the telic force. In our language, as a rule, the particle *that* (which in like manner unites in itself both reference;) is an adequate translation; but there are instances where we approximate more nearly to the intention of the writer if we translate it most simply and in a way which corresponds best to the sense of the passage, viz. by the mere Infinitive, even with *so that*, *so as* (i.e. ὥστε with the Infin.). All this will be plain from the

EXAMPLES: John viii. 56 Ἀβραὰμ ἠγαλλιάσατο, ἵνα ἴδῃ τὴν ἡμέραν τὴν ἐμὴν equiv. to οἶτι ὄψοιτο not *that* he saw but *that* he should see. like Rev. xiv. 13 μακάριοι οἱ νεκροὶ . . . ἵνα ἀναπαύσονται, John xv. 13 μέλζονα ἀγάπην οὐδεὶς ἔχει ἵνα τις τὴν ψυχὴν αὐτοῦ θῇ (equiv. to ὥστε θεῖναι) which impels him to etc., 1 Thess. v. 4 οὐκ ἐστὲ ἐν σκότει, ἵνα ἡ ἡμέρα ὑμᾶς ὡς κλέπτῃς καταλάβῃ so *that* the day could surprise you, John ix. 2 τίς ἤμαρτεν, ἵνα τυφλὸς γεννηθῇ no external consequence, but designating the internal causal connection, ordained by a higher power, between sin and malady: *so that* he should (must) be born blind, Luke ix. 45 ἡγνόουν τὸ ῥῆμα καὶ ἦν παρακαλυμμένον ἀπ' αὐτῶν, ἵνα μὴ αἰσθωνται αὐτό not *in order that* etc. but *so that* they could not understand it, John v. 20 μέλζονα ἔργα δείξει, ἵνα ὑμεῖς θαυμάζητε (not *in order that*, but) *so that* ye will wonder, Matt. x. 25 ἀρκετὸν τῷ μαθητῇ, ἵνα γένηται ὡς ὁ διδάσκαλος equiv. to τὸ γενέσθαι, Gal. v. 17, etc. That, however, many passages were taken by the (earlier) interpreters in the ecbatic sense where the final is altogether admissible,

in fact necessary (e.g. John vii. 23, etc.), has been shown by Winer 457 (426) by a number of examples.

207 In accordance now with the foregoing section, we find in the N. T.
 45 the following predicates joined to this comparatively ecbatic *ἵνα*, where the Greek literary language certainly would have used either *ὥστε* with the Infin. or quite a different construction: *συμφέρειν* Matt. v. 29; 30, etc.; *ἀρκεῖν* John vi. 7; *ἀρκετὸν εἶναι* (see 44 p. 239), *ἱκανὸν εἶναι* Matt. viii. 8; Luke vii. 6; *χρεῖαν ἔχειν* John ii. 25, etc.; *συνήθεός ἐστιν* John xviii. 39; *μισθός ἐστιν* 1 Cor. ix. 18; *καλὸν ἐστιν* 1 Cor. ix. 15 Tdf. [eds. 2, 7; not 8]; *ἐμοὶ ἐλάχιστόν ἐστιν* 1 Cor. iv. 3; *ἡ ὥρα ἔρχεται, ἐλήλυθεν* John xvi. 32 (on the other hand vs. 25 *ἔρχεται ὥρα, ὅτε οὐκέτι λαλήσω* etc.); *ἔδωκα χρόνον* Rev. ii. 21; *ἐμὸν βρῶμά ἐστιν ἵνα ποιῶ τὸ θέλημα* etc. John iv. 34; *μειζότεραν οὐκ ἔχω χαρὰν ἵνα ἀκούῃ* 3 John 4; and when referring to a preparatory demonstrative preceding: *πόθεν μοι τοῦτο ἵνα ἔλθῃ πρὸς με* Luke i. 43 (cf. Protev. 12. 2; Acta Andr. 6, — this last Apocryphal book was written early, is a decided imitation of the canonical writings, and exhibits several instances of the ecbatic *ἵνα*), *τοῦτό ἐστιν τὸ ἔργον, ἵνα πιστεύσητε* John vi. 29, *αὕτη ἡ ζωὴ ἵνα γινώσκουσιν* (see above, 39 p. 235) John xvii. 3, *αὕτη ἡ ἀγάπη . . . ἵνα τὰς ἐντολὰς τηρῶμεν* 1 John v. 3 (cf. iv. 17). Yet it always remains for the interpreter to decide which reference in *ἵνα*, agreeably to the most obvious sense, predominates in every individual case.

43 That all the above prescriptions in reference to the signification and use of *ἵνα* are not rigidly fixed, and cannot be, in consequence of the wide difference in style of the several authors in this particular, has already been intimated, 40 p. 235. Often the example given above is the only one of the kind in the N. T.; many of the predicates mentioned admit quite as often, sometimes still more frequently, some of them even commonly, of the construction with the Infinitive (with and without *τοῦ*), as *θέλειν, ζητεῖν, ποιεῖν, πείθειν, ἀφεῖναι, ἱκανὸν εἶναι, χρεῖαν ἔχειν*, etc.

The complete equivalence of the construction with the Conjunction and that with the Infinitive is evident from many passages: — particularly from parallel passages, as Matt. xxvi. 17 *ποῦ θέλεις ἐτοιμάσωμέν σοι φαγεῖν* and Mark xiv. 12 *ποῦ θελ. ἐτ. ἵνα φάγῃς*, John i. 27 *ἄξιος ἵνα λύσω τὸν ἱμάντα* and Acts xiii. 25 *ἄξιος λύσαι τὸ ὑπόδημα*; — or from those in which both constructions are dependent immediately upon a single predicate and united into a single sentence, as 1 Cor. ix. 15 Tdf. [eds. 2, 7; not 8] *καλὸν μοι μᾶλλον ἀποθανεῖν ἢ τὸ καύχημά μου ἵνα τις κενώσει*, Rev. vi. 4 *ἐδόθη αὐτῷ λαβεῖν τὴν εἰρήνην ἐκ τῆς γῆς καὶ ἵνα ἀλλή-*

λους σφάζουσιν; — or where the MSS. are divided between the two constructions, as 2 Pet. i. 10.

REMARK. In conclusion, mention may be made here of the rather 47 frequent elliptical constructions with *ἵνα* (ἀλλ' ἵνα etc.). One species of them, where the governing idea is implicitly given in the predicate of the leading clause, has already been treated of above in 42 p. 237. Often an entire clause, or some such thought as 'this happened' etc., is suppressed, as it either is easily to be supplied from the context, or if added would have been cumbersome and prejudicial to the simplicity of the sentence, which is sufficiently intelligible without it (cf. the similar instances § 151, 24 c) p. 395); as, Mark xiv. 49 καθ' ἡμέραν ἡμην . . . καὶ οὐκ ἐκρατήσατέ με · ἀλλ' ἵνα πληρωθῶσιν αἱ γραφαί, John ix. 3 οὔτε οὗτος ἡμαρτεν, οὔτε . . . , ἀλλ' ἵνα φανερωθῇ etc., xv. 25; 1 John 208 ii. 19, cf. John xiii. 18; xiv. 30. Similarly Luke xvii. 2 λυσιτελεῖ αὐτῷ εἰ λίθος περὶκειται . . . ἢ ἵνα σκανδαλίσῃ than if he lives to etc., Gal. ii. 9, 10 δεξιὰς ἔδωκαν ἐμοὶ καὶ Βαρνάβᾳ ἵνα ἡμεῖς εἰς τὰ ἔθνη . . . μόνον τῶν πτωχῶν ἵνα μνημονεύωμεν.

Further, we shall find that by means of such elliptical constructions with *ἵνα* — very much as in the case of the rare Infin. Fut. (according to 44 p. 239) — the far more rare Participle Future (see § 144, 10 p. 296), which the classic language likes so much to employ to express a purpose, was avoided, or even paraphrased, as appears from the following examples: Rev. vi. 2 ἐξῆλθεν νικῶν καὶ ἵνα νικήσῃ, John i. 8 οὐκ ἦν ἐκεῖνος τὸ φῶς, ἀλλ' ἵνα μαρτυρήσῃ περὶ τοῦ φωτός, Eph. v. 27 τὴν ἐκκλησίαν, μὴ ἔχουσιν σπίλον ἢ ῥυτίδα, ἀλλ' ἵνα ἡ ἁγία καὶ ἄμωμος (dependent as respects construction on παραστήσῃ).

Lastly *ἵνα* is used (quite as in classical writers the elliptical ὅπως B. m. 46; H. § 756 a.; C. § 626; D. § 611; J. § 812, 2; G. § 45 N. 7) as a circumlocution for the Imperative: either after a preceding verbum dicendi, as in Mark v. 23 λέγων ὅτι τὸ θυγάτριόν μου ἐσχάτως ἔχει · ἵνα ἐλθὼν ἐπιθῇ τὰς χεῖρας αὐτῇ, ἵνα σωθῇ; or without such antecedent, as in 2 Cor. viii. 7 ἀλλ', ὥσπερ περισσεύετε . . . , ἵνα καὶ ἐν ταύτῃ τῇ χάριτι περισσεύητε; or in continuation of a foregoing Imperative, as Eph. iv. 29 πᾶς λόγος σαπρὸς μὴ ἐκπορευέσθω, ἀλλ' εἴ τις . . . ἵνα δῶ χάριν, v. 33 ἕκαστος ἀγαπάτω τὴν ἑαυτοῦ γυναῖκα, ἢ δὲ γυνὴ ἵνα φοβῆται τὸν ἄνδρα.

The restrictive conclusion with *ἵνα* μὴ, as Philem. 19 ἵνα μὴ λέγω σοι ὅτι . . . προσοφέλεις (cf. 2 Cor. ii. 5 ἵνα μὴ ἐπιβαρῶ), corresponds to the Latin constructions *ne dicam* and the like.

B. § 139, m. 50; H. § 720; C. § 624; D. § 538; J. § 814; G. § 46.

After verbs of fearing etc. (φοβεῖσθαι, εὐλαβεῖσθαι) our 48

that is rendered, as in the classics, by μή; (*that not*, Lat. *ne non* by μή οὐ according to § 148, 11 p. 354). Of the dependent moods only the Subjunctive (agreeably to the use in final clauses) is still employed after μή, even after historic tenses as, Acts xxvii. 17 φοβούμενοι μή . . . ἐκπέσωσιν, ἐφέροντο, 29 xxiii. 10 φοβηθεὶς μή διασπασθῇ ἐκέλευσεν. After leading tenses 2 Cor. xi. 3; Heb. iv. 1, etc.; Subjunctive in connection with the Future, 2 Cor. xii. 20, 21.

In Acts v. 26 Lchm. [Treg.] ἐφοβοῦντο γὰρ τὸν λαόν, μή λιθασθῶσι the subordinate clause does not seem to be dependent on ἐφοβοῦντι but to belong as a telic specification (for ἵνα μή λιθ. as Tdf. et al. actually read, after A) to what precedes, since if it depends on ἐφοβοῦντι it ought, according to the analogy of the familiar construction (οἷδ' σε ὅτι), to have been so framed that τὸν λαόν might have been its Subject, as in Thuc. 4, 108 τοὺς ξυμμάχους ἐφοβοῦντο, μή ἀποστῶσι. Yet it is more probable that the sentence, when compared with the similar passage Gal. iv. 11 (φοβοῦμαι ὑμᾶς, μή πως εἰκὴ κεκοπίακα ἐ ὑμᾶς), contains a blending of two constructions (ἐφοβ. τὸν λαόν, an ἐφοβ. μή λιθασθῶσιν); or rather, that after the analogy of the instance given in § 151, 10 p. 383 there is a bound from the Active construction 209 over into the Passive (consequently for μή λιθάσῃ or λιθάσωσιν ἡμᾶς. Further, the reading μή λιθ. is not only the better attested (codd. Va Sin. etc.), but the other (ἵνα μή λιθ.) would rather appear to be a correction of it than vice versa; cf. besides, Ep. Barn. 6 and the quite similar instance in Thuc. 4, 8, 7. More difficult is it to explain by the same analogy the change in the passage from the Ep. to the Gal. (iv. 11), if we avail ourselves merely of the recorded word. But the thought which was in the mind of the apostle when he began the sentence (φοβοῦμαι ὑμᾶς) was something like, 'I fear that you may render futile my endeavors'; for which by a change of construction the thought at once was presented, 'that I have labored for you in vain.' On the use of the Indic. Perfect (κεκοπίακα) in order to set forth the object of fear as an already existing fact, as it were, or to anticipate it, cf. Hermas Mand. 12, 5; Protev. 14. 1, the corresponding examples from Greek authors in B. l.c., and below, § 148, 10 p. 353.

49 REMARK. The two verbs βλέπειν and ὁρᾶν are often used tropically, in the sense of φυλάσσεσθαι, to be on one's guard, take heed. Hence they take also the same constructions as this verb, viz. either a noun with ἀπό and the Gen. (see § 147 under ἀπό p. 323), or a verb with μή (not ἵνα μή; for in 2 John 8 βλέπετε ἑαυτοὺς, ἵνα μὴ ἀπολέσῃ etc. the first clause forms a complete thought, and the clause which follows is a subjoined specification of end). Now since both these verbs always immediately precede the clause negatived by μή in the

Imperative form, they appear almost like a pleonastic addition, after the fashion of the very similar constructions in Latin with *vide, cave ne* etc. The Mood is as usual in sentences expressing apprehension and warning the Aorist Subjunct., as Matt. xviii. 10 ὁρᾶτε μὴ καταφρονήσητε ἐνὸς τούτων, xxiv. 4 βλέπετε μὴ τις ὑμᾶς πλανήσῃ, Mark xiii. 5; Luke xxi. 8 βλέπετε μὴ πλανηθῇτε, Acts xiii. 40; 1 Cor. x. 12; 1 Thess. v. 15; Heb. xii. 25; yet the Future also, which so frequently alternates with this Subjunct., may take its place, as Col. ii. 8 βλέπετε μὴ τις ἔσται, Heb. iii. 12.¹

Finally, there are a few passages where those Imperatives (ὄρα, ὁρᾶτε) must really be regarded as thoroughly pleonastic additions, they being prefixed to another Imperative (or Subjunctive in its place) negatived by μὴ, and even to a positive Imperative without anything intervening (cf. § 151, 32 p. 402); as, Matt. ix. 30 ὁρᾶτε μηδεὶς γινωσκέτω, viii. 4 ὄρα μηδενὶ εἴπῃς, Mark viii. 15 ὁρᾶτε βλέπετε ἀπὸ τῆς ζύμης τῶν Φ.; hence also in Matt. xxiv. 6 (ὁρᾶτε μὴ θροεῖσθε) the form θροεῖσθε is not to be taken as Indicative (for the Future), but as Imperative.

The case is different with the actual Indicative in Luke xi. 35 σκοπεῖ οὖν μὴ τὸ φῶς τὸ ἐν σοὶ σκότος ἐστίν. Since, that is to say, σκοπεῖν is never used in the sense of φυλάσσεσθαι, like the above two verbs (hence in Gal. vi. 1 the clause with μὴ is to be construed as a pure telic clause, for ἵνα μὴ etc.), but uniformly in its proper signification *to look at, regard*, the dependent clause is to be taken as an indirect question in the Indicative (see H. below): *see to it whether the light ... is not etc.*

On the elliptical ὄρα μὴ see § 151, 24 b) p. 395.

F. ILLATIVE SENTENCES.

B § 139, m. 52 sqq.; H. §§ 770, 771; C. § 671 d.; D. § 596; J. § 863; G. §§ 65, 3; 98.

As respects sentences expressing consequence, the N. T. writings depart but little from the general rules. With ὥστε, so far forth as at the beginning of a clause it is the co-ordinating particle (*itaque*), the Indicative is joined (Matt. xii. 12, etc.). And even when the Subjunctive follows (1 Cor. v. 8 ὥστε ἐορτάζωμεν etc.) the particle is co-ordinating, since the Subjunct. here is the Conjunct. adhortativus described in 4 above, p. 209, and therefore only takes the place of the

¹ The positive injunction rendered by the Future after ὄρα in Heb. viii. 5 (ὄρα ποιήσεις etc., a quotn.) is not to be explained by the omission of ἵνα, but results solely from the literal translation of the Hebrew, and is founded consequently upon no N. T. usage.

Imperative, which after *ῥωστε* is pretty frequent, e.g. 1 Cor. iii. 21; iv. 5; x. 12; xi. 33, etc.

But whenever it is the subordinating particle (*ita ut*), the construction with the Infinitive (Acc. with Infin.) is almost the only one in use: and that, too, both when the dependent clause contains the purely natural consequence of the leading action,¹ as Matt. viii. 24; xiii. 2, etc.; and when it is a designed consequence, as Matt. x. 1; xii. 22; Acts xiv. 1, etc. See the Remark.

Of the use of *ῥωστε* in the sense of *so that* with the Indicative (which then of course represents the consequence objectively, as a fact accomplished) there are but two instances: once after *οὕτως* John iii. 16 (*οὕτως ἡγάπησεν . . . ῥωστε τὸν υἱὸν αὐτοῦ ἔδωκεν*), and once almost in the co-ordinating sense (*itaque*) Gal. ii. 13. After *τοσοῦτος* likewise *ῥωστε* (not *ὅσος* B. m. 57) is used, and with the Infin. Matt. xv. 33. Of *ὥς* with the Infin. instead of *ῥωστε*, according to Greek usage, there is but one example in Acts (xx. 24), which to judge from the copious variants seems to have almost ceased to be intelligible to the copyists, etc. *Ὡς* occurs as a variant in Luke ix. 52 (supported by *κ* B).

REMARK. Since, as was remarked above (43 p. 238), *ῥωστε* unites in itself both references — that of result and that of design, there are cases where, as in *ἵνα* the ecclastic (44 p. 238), so in *ῥωστε* the final, force predominates; or at least, while the issue is still future, it is anticipated or represented in thought as if already realized.

211 That in Greek authors also this usage is by no means unknown (see e.g. Lys. or. 19, 16), and hence even in them, too, *ῥωστε* and *ὅπως* are found after the same predicates, has likewise already been remarked above. Cf. also *εἰς τὸ* followed by the Infin. in § 140, 10 p. 264. The most marked passages of the sort in the N. T. are the following: Matt. xxvii. 1 *συμβούλιον ἔλαβον οἱ ἀρχιερεῖς, ῥωστε θανατῶσαι αὐτόν* (where cod. D explains the *ῥωστε* by *ἵνα θανατώσουσιν*), — but after the same predicate *ὅπως* with the Subjunct. as usual stands in Matt. xxii. 15; Mark iii. 6; further Luke iv. 29 *ἡγαγον αὐτὸν . . . ῥωστε κατακρημνίσαι αὐτόν* (where again many mss. and the Rec. have *εἰς τὸ κ.*), ix. 52 *εἰσηλθὼν εἰς κόμην Σαμαρειτῶν, ῥωστε ἐτοιμάσαι αὐτῷ*, xx. 20 *ἵνα*

¹ This case is by far the more frequent one with *ῥωστε* and the Infin. in the N. T. (and is also common enough in classic writers, see B. m. 53 and 54), because for the second, the designed consequence, the particle *ἵνα* was employed (according to what was said above, see 40, 43 sqq. pp. 235 sqq.) by many writers, particularly John; hence, as matter of fact, this Evangelist no longer uses *ῥωστε* with the Infin., and even *ῥωστε* with the Indic. (after *οὕτω*) occurs only once in his writings, see above.

ἐπιλάβονται αὐτοῦ λόγον, ὥστε παραδοῖναι αὐτὸν τῇ ἀρχῇ. Matt. xv. 33
also is to be taken most naturally in this sense.

G. DECLARATIVE SENTENCES (WITH ὅτι).

B. § 139, m. 58 sqq.; H. §§ 733 sq.; C. §§ 643 sq.; D. §§ 590 sq.; J. §§ 800 sq.; G. §§ 69 sq.

The only particle which belongs under this head is ὅτι; for 51
ὥς is always to be translated by *how*. The Optative as the Mood of indirect assertion is in this connection completely excluded, because in its stead the Indicative everywhere makes its appearance, as Matt. xvi. 20, 21, etc. But even this use of the Indicative with ὅτι is frequently not observed, as the N. T. writers (like the Seventy) prefer to introduce discourses in the direct form, even twice or thrice in succession in one and the same sentence. This is done either without the intervention of a particle (in which case the more recent editions [but not Tdf.'s 8th] begin the clause with a capital letter), or (after a mode in use even by the Greeks, B. m. 61; G. § 79) by means of the particle ὅτι, which is then redundant. (In this case recent editions [except Treg.'s] do not use the capitals,¹ and also put no stop after ὅτι,—a procedure which sometimes where the third Person is used, or the same Person in both the dependent and the leading clause, causes ambiguity.)

Examples occur in great number everywhere: of direct discourse twice in succession, John i. 15 λέγων Οὗτος ἦν ὃν εἶπον Ὁ ἐρχόμενος γέγονεν etc. (see on this § 151, 1 d) p. 377), v. 12 ἠρώτησαν Τίς ἐστὶν ὁ ἄνθρωπος ὁ εἰπὼν σοι Ἄρον καὶ περιπάτει; of both kinds (with and without ὅτι), John x. 36 ὑμεῖς λέγετε ὅτι· βλασφημεῖς, ὅτι (βεβαι:se) εἶπον Υἱὸς τοῦ θεοῦ εἰμι (see on this § 141, 1 p. 272); of direct discourse three times, John x. 34 ἀπεκρίθη Οὐκ ἔστιν γεγραμμένον ὅτι· ἐγὼ εἶπα Θεοί ἐστε; further, of ὅτι before the 2d Pers. Sing. of the Imperative, John ix. 11; xiv. 9 (cod. Sin., on which Tdf. remarks, tale ὅτι non inferri sed expelli solet), before the 3d Pers., 2 Thess. iii. 10.

The Subjunctive as the dependent Mood is impossible (because experience has already decided the matter, cf. B. m. 58), and hence where it occurs it must be taken as the Subjunctive in independent clauses (see above, 2 sqq. p. 203), as Rom. iii. 8 φασὶν τινες ἡμᾶς λέγειν ὅτι ποιήσωμεν τὰ κακὰ, ἵνα ἔλθῃ τὰ ἀγαθὰ (conjunct. adhort. or dubit.; upon the construction see further § 141, 3 p. 274); or it takes 212
the place of the Future, according to N. T. usage, e.g. after οὐ μή:

¹ On the other hand, if ὅτι is written with a capital, it belongs to the direct discourse itself, e.g. 1 Cor. xii. 15, etc. Cf. below, 59 p. 252.

Matt. v. 20 λέγω, ὅτι οὐ μὴ εἰσέλθῃτε εἰς τὴν βασιλείαν τῶν οὐρανῶν, Mark xiv. 25 λέγω ὑμῖν, ὅτι οὐκέτι οὐ μὴ πῖω, etc.

Respecting ἵνα after εἰπεῖν and other verba dicendi see 42 note p. 237.

B. § 139, m. 59, 60; C. § 639; J. § 804, 8. 9; G. § 113, NN. 7, 9; § 56.

- 52 After *μυνησκεισθαι* and the like, our *that* is only given in the N. T. by *ὅτι* (not *ὅτε*). On the other hand, *εἰ* is frequently found instead of *ὅτι* after *θαυμάζειν*, as Mark xv. 44 Πιλάτος ἐθαύμασεν, εἰ ἤδη τέθνηκεν, 1 John iii. 13 μὴ θαυμάζετε, εἰ μισεῖ ὑμᾶς ὁ κόσμος. Similar examples are Luke xii. 49 τί θέλω, εἰ ἤδη ἀνήφθῃ (see above, 10 p. 215), Acts xxvi. 8 ἄπιστον κρίνεται παρ' ὑμῖν, εἰ ὁ θεὸς νεκροὺς ἐγείρει; Heb. vii. 15 κατὰδὴλόν ἐστιν, εἰ . . . ἀνίσταται ἱερεὺς ἕτερος (cf. vs. 14).

B. § 139, m. 61; H. § 743 b.; C. § 644; J. § 802, Obs. 8; G. § 79.

- 53 Among the examples of *ὅτι* before direct discourse may also be reckoned the case where, instead of a construction by means of the verbal adj. or the Impersonal *δεῖ*, the Imperative itself makes its appearance, as 2 Thess. iii. 10 παρηγγέλλομεν ὑμῖν, ὅτι εἴ τις οὐ θέλει ἐργάζεσθαι, μηδὲ ἐσθιέτω (cf. the example from Thucyd. in B. m. 36 — m. 61 in the last ed.; the similar case with *εἰ μὴ* in § 149, 4 p. 359; and in 42 above, p. 237, the other construction with *ἵνα* and the Subjunct.).

Respecting the redundant *ὅτι* before the Acc. with Infin. (Acts xxvii. 10) see § 151, 10 p. 383.

H. INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES, DIRECT AND INDIRECT.

B. § 139, m. 62 sqq.; H. §§ 824 sqq.; J. §§ 871 sqq.; G. §§ 68 sqq. 88.

- 61 The practice just mentioned of quoting language almost exclusively in the direct form, has as its natural consequence that the form of the direct interrogative sentence has become by far the predominant one. In order not to scatter too much our treatment of a topic of great importance for the comprehension of the N. T. writings, we will bring together here into a single summary the entire N. T. usage (in other respects as well as mood) of both kinds of sentence.

Direct interrogative clauses which have not already an interrogative pronoun, as *τίς*; *τί*; or an interrogative adverb, as *πῶς*, *ποῦ*, etc., at their head, are, as is well known, in both the ancient languages (contrary to the usage of German and other modern tongues) generally introduced by an interrogative particle. But in the popular or colloquial language, which designates interrogative clauses plainly enough merely by the interrogative accent, this aid was slighted, as a rule,

even by the Greeks and Romans; and its frequent use was probably characteristic rather of the literary language.

Agreeably to what has been said, the language of the N. T. has employed, in by far the majority of cases, the popular mode of introducing interrogative clauses without an interrogative word. And this it has done not only (as happens for the most part in the historical books) immediately after a *verbum quaerendi* in the fore- 213 going narrative, — as John ix. 19 *ἡρώτησαν· οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ υἱὸς ὑμῶν, ὃν λέγετε ὅτι τυφλὸς ἐγεννήθη*; v. 6 *λέγει αὐτῷ· θέλεις ὑγιὲς γενέσθαι*; — but also (as often happens in the epistolary style, in protracted arguments, etc.) without a preceding *verbum quaerendi*; in which case the presence of an interrogative clause, therefore, is only to be discovered by the connection, as 1 Cor. ix. 11; 2 Cor. iii. 1, etc. Questions which expect an affirmative answer are, at least as a rule, distinguished by a direct negative (*οὐ, οὐχί, οὐδέ, οὐδεῖς*, etc.) placed at the very beginning of the clause; as, John xi. 8 *οὐχὶ δώδεκα ὥραί εἰσιν τῆς ἡμέρας*; vii. 42 *οὐχ ἡ γραφὴ εἶπεν ὅτι* etc. This form of question is especially characteristic of Paul, who accordingly, assuming tacitly the affirmative answer of the persons addressed, often uses several such interrogative clauses in succession, as 1 Cor. ix. 1 sqq.

The practice of distinguishing the interrogative clause by 55 an interrogative particle, although the less frequent, is yet not an uncommon practice; but the manner of doing so, or the choice of the particle, deviates more or less from ordinary usage.

The particle *ἄρα* (formerly employed most frequently), corresponding to the Latin *-ne* and by no means always expecting a negative answer, appears, at the most, only in Luke's writings (Gospel xviii. 8; Acts viii. 30); for in Gal. ii. 17 *εἰ δὲ . . . εὐρέθημεν ἁμαρτωλοὶ, ἄρα Χριστὸς ἁμαρτίας διάκονος* the form *ἄρα* (as invariably with Paul) is with Lchm. and many interpreters to be preferred, but the clause nevertheless to be taken as a question: 'is then, forsooth, after all, Christ' etc.; cf. the quite similar clauses, yet without the interrogative form, in ii. 21; iii. 29; v. 11 etc. 1 Cor. xv. 18, and on the *ἄρα*, often used thus in questions by Greek authors, Plato, Gorg. p. 477, etc. On the whole, perhaps as respects the N. T. writers the conjecture has considerable probability, that a precise distinction (which moreover even in Greek authors it is hard to carry out, see Ph. Buttm. on Pl. Charm. 15; Ellendt, Lex. Soph. sub voce; Klotz ad Devar. II 160 sqq.) between the two particles has been lost sight of; hence, too, the illative particle so often stands at the beginning, see § 149, 18 p. 371.

Very common, on the other hand, is a question (anticipating a negative answer) by means of the Particle *μή* (see B. § 148, 5; H. § 829; C. § 687; D. p. 559; J. § 873, 4; G. p. 84) for which *μήτι* is often used; Eng. *surely not?* or simply, *perhaps, possibly* (spoken in a doubting tone).

Matt. vii. 9, 10 *μή λίθον . . . μή ὄφιν ἐπιδώσει αὐτῷ*; *surely he will not give him a stone . . . a serpent?* Luke xvii. 9 *μή ἔχει χάριν τῷ δούλῳ*; *is he perchance thankful to the bondman?* vi. 39 *μήτι δύναται τυφλὸς τυφλὸν ὁδηγεῖν*; in reply to which we have again a question, but with *οὐχί*, *nonne*? Matt. xxvi. 22, 25 *μήτι ἐγὼ εἶμι, ῥαββί*: (although the answer follows, *σὺ εἶπας*), Mark ii. 19; Acts vii. 28; Rom. iii. 5; Jas. iii. 12; and often in John: iii. 4; vi. 67, etc. (cf. also 62 p. 256). This form of interrogation we must conceive of as having sprung originally from an indirect construction, as 'I hope, am of the opinion, that he surely will not' etc.; and this thought several ancient mss. suggest immediately after a question of the sort 214 in Luke xvii. 9 by the addition *οὐ δοκῶ*. Peculiar to Paul is the use, instead of the answer to such questions, of the well-known negatory formula (Gen. xlv. 7; Luke xx. 16) *μή γένοιτο*, as Rom. iii. 4, 6; ix. 14; xi. 1, 11.

If in such questions the predicate is negated besides, that can be done according to the rule (§ 148, 11 p. 354) only by the direct negation *οὐ*; the question requires then an affirmative answer (*nonne*), as Rom. x. 18 *μή οὐκ ἤκουσαν; μενοῦνγε* etc., 19 *μή Ἰσραὴλ οὐκ ἔγνω; πρῶτος Μωϋσῆς λέγει* etc., 1 Cor. ix. 4, 5, 6; xi. 22.

Quite in the same way arose, from the form of indirect interrogation, the direct interrogative sentences (particularly frequent in the writings of Luke) with *εἰ* preceding. Then *εἰ* is superfluous, precisely as *ὅτι* was in the declarative sentences treated of in G. p. 245; and the usage, as in that case, is to be accounted for by the constant tendency to pass over into direct discourse.

The direct nature of such interrogative clauses becomes incontrovertibly evident from sentences like Luke xxii. 49 *εἶπαν· κύριε, εἰ πατάξομεν ἐν μαχαίρᾳ*; xiii. 23 *κύριε, εἰ ὀλίγοι οἱ σωζόμενοι*; Acts i. 6; xix. 2 *εἶπεν· εἰ πνεῦμα ἅγιον ἐλάβετε πιστεύσαντες*; xxi. 37 *Παῦλος λέγει· εἰ ἔξεστίν μοι εἰπεῖν τι πρὸς σέ*; xxii. 25; xxiii. 9; Matt. xx. 15 Tdf. (where, however, Tdf. in his 8th ed. has correctly altered *εἰ* again, with codd. Vat. Sin. etc., into *ἦ*; the Lat. versions also give uniformly either *an* or *aut*), Mark viii. 23 Tdf. (after cod. Vat.; in his 8th ed. Tdf. reads again *βλέπει* after cod. Sin.); cf. 56 p. 249. Hence we may probably take without hesitation those clauses also as direct,

which externally differ in nothing from the form of the indirect question (with *εἰ whether*), as Acts vii. 1 *εἶπεν ὁ ἀρχιερεὺς· εἰ ἄρα τὰυτα οὕτως ἔχει*; Matt. xii. 10 *ἐπηρώτησαν αὐτὸν λέγοντες· εἰ ἔξεστιν τοῖς σάββασιν θεραπεύειν*; xix. 3. This usage is found, moreover, in the Sept. also, e.g. Gen. xliii. 6; Judg. xiii. 11; 1 Sam. x. 24, etc., which translates in this way the Hebr. *הִנֵּה*, which likewise stands before direct questions and indirect, see Gesen. sub voce.

The particle *οὐκοῦν* (B. § 149 m. 18; H. § 866 a.; C. § 687 c.; D. § 535; J. § 791 Obs.) in the single passage in which it occurs (John xviii. 37) is not interrogative, but illative in reference to what precedes; but the clause (as above with *ἄρα*) is an interrogative clause of the first kind (cf. 54 p. 246): *οὐκοῦν βασιλεὺς εἰ σύ; ergone rex es? thou art then* (according to what thou sayest) *a king?*

Direct double questions (without a material interrogative word, as *τίς, ποῦ*, etc.) are properly marked, as with us, only by the *ἢ* (*or*) in the second clause, consequently merely by the tone, in the popular fashion spoken of 54 p. 246; as, Matt. xi. 3 *σὺ εἰ ὁ ἐρχόμενος, ἢ ἕτερον προσδοκῶμεν*; Mark xii. 14 *ἔξεστιν δοῦναι κῆρσον Καίσαρι, ἢ οὐ; δῶμεν, ἢ μὴ δῶμεν*; Doubtful instances, with the pleonastic *εἰ* (55 p. 248) at the beginning, are: Luke xiv. 3 Lchm. where Tdf. [Treg.], comparing the parallel passage Matt. xii. 10, have expunged *εἰ* [Sin. om.], and Luke vi. 9 where all three editors have preferred the form of an indirect question.

From strict double questions (i.e. those whose members mutually exclude each other) those cases are to be carefully distinguished, where to an antecedent question — instead of the answer, or in completion and continuation of the first question — a second is subjoined and connected by *ἢ*. For example: after an interrogative clause of the first kind (with *οὐ*), Matt. xii. 3 sqq. *οὐκ ἀνέγνωτε, τί ἐποίησεν . . . ; ἢ οὐκ ἀνέγνωτε ἐν τῷ νόμῳ* etc., xx. 15 Lchm. [Tdf. Treg.], (Tdf. [eds. 2, 7] *εἰ*); after a question negatived by *μὴ* (55 p. 248), 1 Cor. ix. 8 *μὴ κατὰ ἄνθρωπον τὰυτα λαλῶ, ἢ καὶ ὁ νόμος τὰυτα οὐ λέγει*; 9 *μὴ τῶν βοῶν μέλει τῷ θεῷ, ἢ δι' ἡμᾶς πάντως λέγει*; i. 13; Matt. vii. 16, etc.; after a double question, Gal. i. 10 *ἄρτι ἀνθρώπους πείθω ἢ τὸν θεόν; ἢ ζητῶ ἀνθρώποις ἀρέσκειν*; The same particle (*ἢ*) stands also, as *an* does in Latin, with a simple antithetic question after a preceding categoric clause; as, Matt. xxvi. 53; 2 Cor. xi. 7; xiii. 5; 1 Cor. xiv. 36 (where even the double *ἢ* involves no double question), etc.

Indirect interrogative clauses are dependent on a *verbum quaerendi, dicendi, cognoscendi*, etc., which

sometimes must first be educed from the predicate of the leading clause, or supplid; as, after ἐγένετο φιλονεικία ἐν αὐτοῖς (Luke xxii. 24), βάλλοντες κλῆρον, τίς τί ἄρῃ (Mark xv. 24), ἦν τάραχος, τί ἄρα ὁ Πέτρος ἐγένετο (Acts xii. 18). They divide themselves into two classes, according as they are introduced

A. by a merely formal interrogative word, pointing out the interrogative clause as such (*num, whether*). The interrogative particle uniformly employed with simple, positive, interrogative clauses is εἰ, as Mark xv. 44 ἐπηρώτησεν αὐτόν, εἰ πάλαι ἀπέθανεν, xv. 36 ἴδωμεν, εἰ ἔρχεται Ἡλίας, John ix. 25 εἰ ἁμαρτωλός ἐστιν, οὐκ οἶδα; in negative clauses (*whether not, whether not perhaps*) simply μή (μήποτε), as Luke iii. 15 διαλογιζομένων πάντων περὶ τοῦ Ἰωάννου, μήποτε αὐτὸς εἶη ὁ Χριστός (with which may be compared the μή after βλέπετε, ὁράτε, in 49 p. 242).

With indirect double questions the full form of interrogation (usual with Greek writers) by means of the two particles πότερον . . . ἢ appears but once viz. John vii. 17 γινώσεται, πότερον ἐκ τοῦ θεοῦ ἐστιν, ἢ ἐγὼ ἀπ' ἐμαντοῦ λαλῶ. Elsewhere εἶτε is used instead even twice, as 2 Cor. xii. 3 εἶτε ἐν σώματι, εἶτε χωρὶς τοῦ σώματος, οὐκ οἶδα, ὁ θεὸς οἶδεν; or the question is resolved into two, as 2 Cor. xii. 2 εἶτε ἐν σώματι, οὐκ οἶδα, εἶτε ἐκτὸς σώματος, οὐκ οἶδα. In by far the majority of double questions, however, the direct interrogative form is chosen (with the simple ἦ in the second clause), see 56 p. 249.

B. by a material interrogative word, i.e. by a pronoun or a pronominal adverb of place, time, manner. The language, as is well known, created interrogative words (in the form of relatives) for this special purpose, such as ὅστις, ὅποιος, ὅπου, ὅποτε, ὅπως, etc., which it employs as substitutes for the simple relative forms ὅς, οἷος, ὡς, etc., in designating indirect interrogative clauses. As, however, at all times, even in indirect questions, the direct interrogative pronouns τίς, ποῖος, etc., very frequently make their appearance, this is the case in a still higher degree in the N.T., owing to the strong inclination of its authors to employ direct forms of statement.

- 213 Examples of both kinds are found everywhere: as, after οἶδα indirect interrogation, οἶδεν ὧν χρεῖαν ἔχετε; ὅπου ἐγὼ ὑπάγω οἰδατε; εἰδὺν ὁ γέγονεν; οὐκ οἰδατε οἷοι πνεύματος ἐστε, etc. direct interrogation, οὐκ ᾔδει τίς ἐστιν; τί λέγεις; οὐκ οἶδεν; οὐκ οἶδα πού ἔθηκαν, πόθεν ἦλθον, ποία

ἡμέρῃ δὲ κύριος ἔρχεται; and in connection with the familiar construction (§ 151, 1 p. 377) οἶδά σε τίς εἶ, οὐκ οἶδα ὑμᾶς πόθεν ἐστέ; with other predicates, as Matt. vi. 28 καταμάθετε τὰ κρίνα πῶς αὐξάνουσιν, Luke xii. 36 προσδεχόμενοι τὸν κύριον πότε ἀναλύσῃ etc. Both species are united in one sentence, as 1 Tim. i. 7 μὴ νοοῦντες μήτε ἃ λέγουσιν μήτε περὶ τίνων διαβεβαιοῦνται, — a combination which in Greek authors also is not rare; see the examples in Lobeck ad Phryn. p. 57; Schneidewin on Soph. Oed. Tyr. 71.

REMARK. It is to be noted as a deviation from the regular usage (which, however, occurs likewise even in Greek authors) that the preference for the direct interrogative form is so great, that this form is not only substituted for the ordinary indirect question, but is sometimes chosen even where according to rule only a pure relative clause is allowed to stand. But this occurs only after predicate ideas which have a certain affinity with verba sentiendi etc., so that the underlying thought can or must be traced back to the form of an indirect question. This takes place most frequently both in Greek authors and in the N. T. after the verb ἔχειν (οὐκ ἔχειν), as Matt. viii. 20 οὐκ ἔχει ποῦ τὴν κεφαλὴν κλίνῃ (equiv. to *he knows not* etc.), Mark viii. 1, 2 οὐκ ἔχουσιν τί φάγωσιν, Luke xii. 17 οὐκ ἔχω ποῦ συνάξω τοὺς καρπούς. Cf. 1 Cor. xv. 2 τίνι λόγῳ εὐηγγελισάμην ὑμῖν εἰ κατέχετε. On the other hand the construction is regular in Luke xi. 6 οὐκ ἔχω δὲ παραθῆσω αὐτῷ, Heb. viii. 3 ἔχειν τι δὲ προσενέγκῃ. The indirect question after this predicate is the more admissible, as ἔχειν is very often construed with the Infinitive, after the manner of verba sentiendi etc. (οὐκ ἔχουσιν ἀνταποδοῦναι σοι Luke xiv. 14, etc.); hence both modes of expression are united: Acts xxv. 26 ἀσφαλές τι γράψαι οὐκ ἔχω . . . ὅπως σχῶ τί γράψω. After the analogy of this verb still other verbs are found construed in the N. T., as Matt. x. 19 δοθήσεται ὑμῖν τί λαλήσετε (equiv. to *ye will have* etc.), Luke xvii. 8 ἐτοίμασον τί δειπνήσω (brachylogically equiv. to *that I may have what* etc.). Cf. on this topic Bhdy. p. 443; and among the passages from Greek authors, Plut. Mor. p. 606 C. σὺν τί κρέας λέγεις ποιεῖς, οὐ τί νοῦν ἔχων ἄνθρωπος, Callim. Ep. 30 (and Bentley's note), Schol. on Soph. Oed. Col. 3. In the Sept. also the usage is not unknown, as Dent. xxix. 18; Ps. xxxix. 6.

Moreover, the following passages come into consideration here: Matt. xxvi. 62 and Mark xiv. 60 οὐδὲν ἀποκρίνῃ, τί οὐτοί σου καταμαρτυροῦσιν; Hardly is τί to be taken here in a purely relative sense (equiv. to δ, Vulg. *ad ea quae*). That something must be supplied here is obvious, as a direct reference of τί to οὐδὲν is impossible. It is most simple to supply a verbal idea like *to hear*, so that the abbreviated thought if rendered grammatically complete would run: *an-*

swerest thou nothing (hearing) what these witness against thee? cf. § 151, 25 p. 395. That the ancients, too, construed the passage in this way is apparent from the manner in which the Evang. Nicod. (Pars I. B) 2. 1 as it were paraphrases the words: λέγει ὁ Πιλάτος Ἀκούεις τί οἱ τοί σου καταμαρτυροῦσιν, καὶ οὐκ ἀποκρίνη. Acts xiii. 25 Tdf. [eds. 2, 7] τίνα (Lchm. [Tdf. Treg. cod. Sin.] τί) με ὑπονοεῖτε εἶναι, οὐκ εἰμὶ ἐγώ. Here the first clause in its dependence on the leading clause is decidedly relative, hence according to rule instead of τίνα strictly ὄν ought to have stood; but, instead of this, the first clause has retained the form which it would have had if not in dependence, viz. the form of an interrogative clause. Obviously the placing of the dependent clause before the leading clause occasioned the anomaly. Similar is Jas. iii. 13 τίς σοφὸς καὶ ἐπιστήμων ἐν ἑμῖν, δεξάτω τὰ ἔργα αὐτοῦ etc. Here the first clause is commonly taken as an independent direct question, and accordingly an interrogation mark placed after ἑμῖν. But the disruption of clauses produced in this way, as well as the wholly unprovoked asyndetic transition to δεξάτω without any subject, renders it probable that the two clauses are to be separated (with Lchm.) only by a comma. Then an inversio structuræ (cf. § 151, 8–11 pp. 381 sqq.) has taken place here as in the preceding example. The direct interrogative form of the first clause, occasioned by its precedence and retained by the immediate proximity of such a predicate as δεξάτω, passed (owing to the construction that follows) naturally over into the force of the kindred relative clause; (cf. the Germ. *wer* when it precedes). Lastly, Mark xiv. 36 ἀλλ' οὐ τί ἐγὼ θέλω, ἀλλὰ τί σὺ is translated in the Vulg. by the relative: *quod volo*, and accordingly a predicate like γενέσθω was as a rule supplied. But neither the meaning nor the form of the sentence permits such an addition. On the contrary, the direct negation (οὐ) as well as the pronoun τί render an ellipsis in harmony with an indirect interrogation (Fritzsche, *quaeritur*; Meyer, *the question is*) apparently more justifiable.

59 But indubitable instances of the opposite case also occur, viz. in which the Relative or indirect form of interrogation is employed in a decidedly direct interrogative sentence. To be sure, all constructions of the sort (like most of the preceding examples) are founded in a faulty or negligent treatment of the forms of phraseology established by the literary language; and hence the occurrence particularly of this second case in native Greek writers has been emphatically disputed (see Bhdy. p. 443; Schaef. on Demos. p. 1199). Nevertheless, after what Lobeck (ad Phryn. p. 57) has adduced, all such irregularities in earlier writers can hardly be set aside by arbitrary emendation; and to supply a *verbum sentiendi* and the like in every individual case, would amount to nothing else than giving the force of

direct question to the Relative form (see Ph. Buttm. on Plat. Meno. 6). Thus in the N. T. an instance, textually quite unquestionable, is Matt. xxvi. 50 εἶπεν αὐτῷ· Ἐταῖρε, ἐφ' ὃ πάρει; (Vulg. *ad quod venisti?*). Since elsewhere, neither in the N. T. nor, according to Lobeck's express testimony, in profane authors also is any example to be found of the simple relative so used (but only of the compound ὅστις), the interpreters have objected to taking this ἐφ' ὃ in the sense of ἐπὶ τί, and sought to remove the irregularity of the expression by the assumption of an aposiopesis; but this here would be likewise irregular (cf. § 151 V. p. 396), and is quite at variance also with the character of the passage, in which there is no motive for leaving the thought incomplete. We reach the natural and only congruous interpretation of the words solely by the assumption of the faulty use of ὃ in the sense of an interrogatory exclamation, — a use, however, which does not seem to be more faulty than the use of τίς spoken of in 58 p. 251, and in view of the examples which follow is by no means without analogy.

Ἠλίκος is loosely used in an interrogative exclamatory sense in Jas. iii. 5 ἰδοὺ, ἡλίκον πῦρ ἡλίκην ὕλην ἀνάπτει. Cf. the Homeric usage in B. § 139, m. 35 a. p. 373.

In particular, however, is to be traced to the later use of the rel. 21³ pron. ὅστις in direct questions (see Lobeck and cf. Apollon. Adv. p. 550) the fact that often in the N. T. ὃ, τι in the sense of τί or διὰ τί *wherefore?* (Tdf. [so Treg.] writes it then without the diastole ὅτι) stands at the head of a direct question; see Lchm. praef. p. xliii.; Epist. Barn. pp. 16, 18, 20 ed. Dress. The passages are the following: Mark ix. 11 ἐπηρώτων λέγοντες· Ὁ, τι λέγουσιν οἱ γραμματεῖς, ὅτι Ἠλίαν δεῖ ἐλθεῖν πρῶτον; 28 ἐπηρώτων αὐτὸν· Ὁ, τι ἡμεῖς οὐκ ἠδυνήθημεν ἐκβαλεῖν αὐτό (Euthym.: τὸ ὃ, τι ἀντὶ τοῦ διὰ τί etc., which is actually given by several mss. see Tdf.'s crit. note), Mark ii. 16 Tdf. [Treg.] Ὁ, τι μετὰ τῶν ἀμαρτωλῶν ἐσθίει καὶ πίνει; Probably also John viii. 25 εἶπεν ὁ Ἰησοῦς· Τὴν ἀρχὴν ὃ, τι καὶ λαλῶ ὑμῖν; Commonly this clause is taken not as a question, but by construing ὅτι as a pure relative. But even the ancient Greek interpreters took ὃ, τι here in the sense of διὰ τί, which best suits the passage; see on the whole passage, which is exegetically very difficult, Lücke's Com. Ὁ, τι is found besides as a noteworthy variant in Mark ii. 7. Matt. vii. 14 also must be taken into consideration. Here Tdf. has restored the original reading of the Vat. codex [and Sin.], confirmed also by Origen, ὅτι στενὴ ἡ πύλη etc., and has not treated the clause as a question, but taken the ὅτι as parallel to the first ὅτι in the 13th vs. in the sense of *for*. The most natural sense, however, is given by the old reading τί [so Lchm. Treg.] with the force of an exclamation (Vulg. *quam*), although elsewhere, in the N. T. at least, τί is not used in this way; see Meyer. If

the reading *ὅτι* is genuine, this also (in view of the use just treated of, and that of the Sept. immediately following) may be taken in an exclamatory sense. Yet, owing to the want of precedents from other quarters, a positive decision in this passage cannot be given just yet.

In the Sept. also the use of *ὅτι* in the sense of *διὰ τί* is found; as, 1 Chron. xvii. 6 *Ὅτι οὐκ ᾤκοδομήσατέ μοι οἶκον κέδρινον*; compared with the parallel passage in 2 Sam. (vii. 7) *ἵνα τί οὐκ ᾤκοδομήκατε* etc.; and the Heb. *הֲיָא*, which in 2 Sam. vi. 20 and Cant. vii. 6 is translated by *τί* (with exclamatory force), is rendered in Jer. ii. 36 by *ὅτι* (in the same signification): *ὅτι κατεφρόνισας σφόδρα τοῦ δευτερώσαι τὰς ὁδοὺς σου*, cf. also Herm. Vis. iii. 10 sub fin., Evang. Nicod. xiv. 3. On the combination *τί ὅτι* see § 149, 3 p. 358.

- 60 As respects Mood, both with direct and indirect questions the construction with the Indicative is by far the most common. As this usage, which again springs from the predilection for direct forms of statement (hence the Present Indic. is so often used even in narration after historical tenses), is rendered sufficiently familiar by classic Greek, only a few examples need be given here: Luke vi. 7 *παρετηροῦντο αὐτὸν, εἰ ἐν τῷ σαββάτῳ θεραπεύει*, John x. 6 *οὐκ ἔγνωσαν τίνα ἦν ἃ ἐλάλει*, ix. 25; Acts x. 18 *ἐπυνθάνοντο εἰ Σίμων ἐνθάδε ξενίζεται*, Mark viii. 23 Lchm. [Tdf. Treg.]. Respecting Luke xi. 35 see above, 49 p. 243. In dependent discourse, consequently, the Indicative in most of the N. T. authors takes completely the place of the Optative, which in this case (according to what :219 was said above, 11 p. 215) still appears only in the writings of Luke: Gospel i. 29 *διελογίζετο ποταπὸς εἶη*, iii. 15; viii. 9; xv. 26; xviii. 36; xxii. 23; Acts ii. 12 Sin.; xvii. 11; xxv. 20; xxi. 33 Lchm. [Tdf. Treg.]. See further 62 below, p. 256.

The mood of subjective opinion which in Greek authors so often comes into use in these clauses, viz. the Optative with *ἄν*, is found (agreeably to 17 p. 217) likewise only in Luke: in direct question, Acts xvii. 18; viii. 31, in indirect, Luke i. 62; vi. 11; ix. 46; Acts v. 24; x. 17; according to Tdf.'s text [eds. 2, 7] also ii. 12; xvii. 20; xxi. 33; as a variant in Luke xv. 26 [Treg.]; xviii. 36.

- 61 On the other hand, after what has been said in 11 p. 215, and 18 p. 218, it will be easily understood that most of the remaining N. T. writers give admission in these sentences, in addition to the Indicative, to the construction with the Subjunctive; here therefore in the form of the Conjunct. dubitativus or deliberativus (2 p. 208). This Subjunctive construc-

tion they employ both with direct and indirect questions; particularly, too, after historical tenses, where classic usage would certainly have availed itself of the Optative with or without *ἄν*.

That this Subjunctive is interchanged with the Fut. Indicative has already been remarked, 2 p. 208. Still more frequently, however, the fluctuation of the mss. (and editions), often alluded to, between the forms (externally differing but slightly) of the 1st Aor. Subjunct. and the Fut. Indic., may be observed here also.

As the examples of this Subjunctive in direct questions have already been given in 2 p. 208, we will only exhibit here (by adducing a number of passages) the extent of the usage in indirect interrogation (yet commonly by means of the direct interrogative word):

a) The Subjunctive, after leading tenses: Matt. vi. 25 *μὴ μεριμνᾷτε τί φάγητε*, xv. 32; viii. 20; Mark vi. 36; viii. 1, 2; xiii. 11; Luke xii. 5, 11, 22, 29; John xii. 49, etc.; after historical tenses: Mark ix. 6; xiv. 1, 11 *ἐξήτει πῶς αὐτὸν παραδοῖ* (see 37 p. 233), 14, 40; Luke xxii. 2, 4; Acts iv. 21, etc.

b) The Future Indicative, after leading tenses: Matt. xxiv. 3; Mark xiii. 4; 1 Cor. vii. 16; after historical tenses (which takes place again as in 55 p. 248, 60 p. 254, in consequence of the discourse passing over into the direct form): John xxi. 19; Mark iii. 2 [Tdf. reads the Pres.], with which, according to § 137, 10 p. 203, also the passages with *ἔρχομαι*, *ὑπάγω* and similar Presents may be reckoned, as Luke xvii. 20; Mark xiii. 35; John iii. 8, etc. Cf. Eph. v. 15; 1 Cor. iii. 10.

c) Both forms in one sentence: Matt. x. 19 [Tdf. Treg. cod. Sin. Subjunct. bis]. The recent editors are divided between the two forms in Mark ix. 6 [yet Treg. Tdf. now Subjunct. with Lchm.; so cod. Sin.], Rom. viii. 26 [all now Subjunct., so cod. Sin.], 1 Cor. vii. 32 sq. [ditto]; and moreover the mss. vary in many passages, as Matt. viii. 20; x. 19; Mark xi. 18; Luke xii. 36; xix. 48; Phil. i. 22, etc.

The clauses that belong under this head with *ὅπως* after such predicates as *ζητεῖν*, *συμβούλιον ποιεῖν*, *παρατηρεῖν*, etc., have already been included in the previous sections (8 p. 214, 37 sqq. p. 233 sqq.).

Sometimes in Greek a clause placed after a leading clause is yet to be regarded as dependent on a *verbum sentiendi* understood, like the Homeric *αἶ κε τύχωμι*, *αἶ κε πίθηται* (see reff.), the prosaic *ἐάν πως*, the Latin *si forte*, the Germ. *ob etwa*, (to see) *whether possibly* etc.

Several corresponding constructions connected with various conjunctions are found in the N. T., commonly with the Subjunctive or the Future in its stead, in Luke (after historical tenses) with the Optative also. An example with *εἰ καὶ* and the Subjunct. has already been mentioned 22 p. 221: Phil. iii. 12 διώκω, *εἰ καὶ καταλάβω*; further, with *εἰ πως*: Phil. iii. 11 (συμμορφιζόμενος), *εἰ πως καταστήσω εἰς τὴν ἐξανάστασιν* (probably also a Subjunctive), Rom. xi. 14 τὴν διακονίαν μου δοξάζω, *εἰ πως παραζηλώσω μου τὴν σάρκα καὶ σώσω τινὰς ἐξ αὐτῶν*, Acts xxvii. 12 (ἔθεντο βουλὴν ἀναχθῆναι), *εἰ πως δύναιντο παραχειμάσαι*; with *εἰ ἄρα*: Mark xi. 13 ἰδὼν συκὴν ἦλθεν, *εἰ ἄρα τι εὐρρήσει ἐν αὐτῇ*, Acts xvii. 27 (ἐποίησεν etc.), *εἰ ἄρα γε ψηλαφήσειαν αὐτὸν καὶ εὖροιεν*.

Under this head belongs also the clause with the negative interrogative *μὴ ποτε* (55 p. 248) and the Subjunct. 2 Tim. ii. 25 δεῖ ἡπιον εἶναι . . . , *μὴ ποτε δώῃ* (better δῶ, Tdf. [Treg. Sin.?] δῶῃ; cf. 37 note p. 233) αὐτοῖς ὁ θεὸς μετάνοιαν i.e. waiting to see whether God may not perchance give etc.; as well as the similar constructions after *δεῖσθαι το pray*: Acts viii. 22 δεῖθι τοῦ θεοῦ, *εἰ ἄρα ἀφεθήσεται σοι* etc. Rom. i. 10 δεόμενος, *εἰ πως ἤδη ποτὲ εὐδοθήσομαι*.

GENERAL REMARKS ON THE MOODS.

B. § 139, m. 67; H. §§ 728. 729; C. § 617; J. §§ 410-414; G. App. I.

63 From the entire course of the preceding exposition of the use of the Moods in the N. T., we derive with confidence the four following particular conclusions:

1) That the law respecting *consecutio temporum* so called, (in Greek more correctly *modorum*), viz. that in dependent clauses leading tenses are followed by the Subjunctive, historical tenses by the Optative, does not apply at all to the great majority of the N. T. writings, and retains but a limited application even in the writings of Luke. In Luke the Optative is still recognized as the dependent mood after historical tenses only in certain conditional sentences (24 p. 223), in indirect question (60, 62 p. 253 sq.), and once after *πρὶν ἢ* (33 p. 231); but in all other dependent clauses it is no longer current.

2) That the Subjunctive (or its substitute the Future) to a great extent supplies the place of the disappearing or wanting Optative as a dependent mood, and also of the Optative with *ἄν* as the mood of subjective assertion (cf. 7, 8, 11, 18, 21, 29, 33, 34, 37 sqq., 61 sq.).

3) That the inclination, which begins to appear even in 221 classic authors, to substitute the form of direct discourse for

the indirect — (agreeably to which the clauses of transition to indirect discourse often stand in the Indicative of that tense which would have been employed in direct discourse) — has come in the N. T. to possess still more general sway (see 21, 29, 36, 51, 60) ; and further, as the result of this,

4) That the discourse often bounds quite out of the indirect form into the direct (see B. § 139, m. 69), — a transition which strictly speaking involves in every instance a *variatio structuræ*, and hence, with other similar cases, will receive particular consideration again under this heading below, § 151, 11 p. 385. Here belongs the frequent use of direct discourse after *ὅτι* (51 p. 245), the less common direct interrogation after *εἰ* (55 p. 248), and the Imperative after *ἵνα* and *ὅτι* (37 p. 234, 53 p. 246).

THE IMPERATIVE.

B. § 139, m. 72; H. § 723 cf. 710 a.; C. § 655 cf. 597; D. pp. 549 sqq.; J. § 420 cf. 413, 2;
G. §§ 84 sqq. cf. p. 37.

Of the periphrastic modes of expressing the Imperative, the 64
categoric by means of the Future Indicative and the direct negative *οὐ* is not uncommon in the N.T. Although a similar construction occurs also in Greek writers, and elsewhere too, owing to the close relationship between the two forms of time (see Fritzsche on Matt. v. 48), yet the usage, so far forth as the Imperative is actually in this way periphrased, is in the N.T. at least derived from the Septuagint.

For we must here consider, a) that the construction occurs almost exclusively in literal quotations from the O. T.; and b) that the expression in these quotations is for the most part negative, which is solely owing to the circumstance that the Imperative in Hebrew is not negated, but the Future is used instead (see Gesen. Lehrs. 771 [Gr. § 125, 3 c.]), and this subsequently was literally translated by the Sept.; e.g. *οὐ φονεύσεις, οὐ μοιχεύσεις* Matt. v. 27,¹ *οὐκ ἐκπειράσεις κύριον, οὐκ ἐπιθυμήσεις*, etc. More rarely does this use of the Future occur without a negation: and rather in continuation of other Futures already negated (e.g. from the Sept. of Lev. xix. 12), as Matt. v. 33 (quotn.) *οὐκ ἐπιορκήσεις, ἀποδώσεις δὲ τῷ κυρίῳ τοὺς ὅρκους σου*, — or of the Imperative, Matt. xix. 19 *τίμα τὸν πατέρα καὶ μητέρα, καὶ ἀγαπήσεις τὸν πλησίον* etc.; or with a certain difference of tone, as Matt. vii. 5 *ἐκβαλε πρῶτον . . . , καὶ τότε διαβλέψεις ἐκβαλεῖν* etc. (The un-negated

¹ On the other hand, in free reference the common Greek construction is employed: *μὴ φονεύης, μὴ μοιχεύης* Mark x. 19; Luke xviii 20.

Fifth Commandment is always in the Imperative: *τίμα τὸν πατέρα* etc., side by side with the other negated ones in the Future, just as in the Sept.)

65 From this Hebraistic circumlocution for the Imperative we
222 must carefully distinguish the classic Greek circumlocution, externally quite the same, viz. also by means of the Future negated by οὐ, but in the form of a question; in this way the Greek expressed not a negative (as in the preceding case), but a positive command. This circumlocution, favorite with classic writers (see reff. and B. § 137 N. 6), is found however but once, and that too in Acts xiii. 10 οὐ παύσῃ διαστρέφων τὰς ὁδοὺς κυρίου; *wilt thou not cease?* i.e. *cease*.

On the common periphrasis of the Imperative by means of the Aor. Subjunct., and that peculiar to the N. T. by means of the elliptical ἵνα, see 6 p. 211 and 47 p. 241; and on the Imperative as a rhetorical substitute for a hypothetical clause or a participle, see 28 p. 227 above and § 144, 2 p. 290, — after ἵνα, ὥστε, ὅτι, Nos. 37, 50, 53.

THE INFINITIVE.

B. § 140, 1; H. §§ 763, 764; C. § 663; D. §§ 584 sq.; J. §§ 662-666; G. Chap. V.

1 The Infinitive as the subject of a sentence with such predicates as δεῖ, καλὸν ἔστιν, προσήκει, etc., and further as the complement of an incomplete predicate idea, as after the ideas *to be wont*, *to be able*, *to be willing*, etc., is very common, and needs no further illustration. As predicates with an Infin. following which are especially current in the later or biblical language, we may notice ζητεῖν *to seek, endeavor* (this occurs even in Demosth., e.g. Lept. p. 495, 497), ἀφιέναι *to permit* (on the construction with the Subjunctive alone after ἄφες see § 139, 4 p. 210), δέδοται, ἐδόθη (cf. 4 below, p. 261) αὐτῷ γινῶναι etc., for which the Apocalypse prefers to let a clause with ἵνα follow, according to § 139, 43 p. 238).

It follows from what was said § 139, 11 sqq. p. 215, that after the ideas *to request* (with which in the N. T. ἐρωτᾶν belongs), *to command*, *to exhort*, and the like, the Infinitive can indeed stand (most frequently so, always in Greek style, in the writings of Luke; as, with ἐρωτᾶν Acts iii. 3, δέισθαι xxvi. 3, παραινεῖν xxvii. 22, often after παρακαλεῖν, also in Paul's writings, etc.), but in its stead, agreeably to Hellenistic or Common Greek usage elsewhere, a periphrasis by means of the Conjunction ἵνα is wont to make its appearance.

On κелеῖν see § 141, 5 p. 275.

B. § 140, N. 1; H. § 711; C. §§ 598. 680; D. p. 580; J. § 408; G. p. 38.

The Infinitive Future after verbs whose idea has reference to the Future is little used, viz. only a few times after μέλλειν in the Acts. The N. T. language employed instead either the Infin. Aorist (so especially after ἐλπίζειν) or the Infin. Present (so almost always after μέλλειν). Where the future is to be designated more distinctly, ὅτι with the Indic. Future regularly makes its appearance.

Examples of μέλλειν with the Present Infin. are found everywhere, see the lexx.; with the Future Infin. (ἔσεσθαι) Acts xi. 28; xxiii. 30 Tdf. [eds. 2, 7]; xxiv. 15 (25 Tdf. [eds. 2, 7]); xxvii. 10; with the Aorist Infin. Acts xii. 6; Gal. iii. 23; Rev. iii. 2, 16; xii. 4; Matt. xx. 22 Vat.

Examples of the Aorist Infin. after ἐλπίζειν, and that too (according to § 139, 20 p. 219) uniformly without ἄν, are frequent; see the lexx. The Future Infin. is found once as a variant of cod. B in Acts xxvi. 7; on the other hand ὅτι with the Future Indicative occurs in Acts xxiv. 26; 2 Cor. i. 13; xiii. 6; Philem. 22.

B. § 140, 2; H. § 767; C. § 663 g.; D. § 586; J. § 667; G. § 93.

The simple Infinitive dependent on a substantive or an adjective belongs to the rarer constructions of the N. T., other constructions being as a rule preferred in its stead, e.g. ἵνα with the Subjunct., ὥστε with the Infin. (see p. 244), εἰς τό followed by the Infin., the Infin. with τοῦ (see below, p. 266 sq.).

The classic mode of expression with the simple Infin. is found most frequently in the Ep. to the Heb. (cf. Introd. p. 1 sq.); as, iv. 1 καταλειπομένης ἐπαγγελίας εἰσελθεῖν (Vulg. *introeundi*) εἰς τὴν κατὰπανσιν αὐτοῦ, vi. 10 οὐκ ἄδικος ὁ θεός, ἐπιλαθέσθαι τοῦ ἔργου ὑμῶν (Vulg. *ut obliviscatur*), v. 11 λόγος δυσερμήνευτος λέγειν (Vulg. *ininterpretabilis ad dicendum*). Here belongs also the phrase ὅσα ἀκούειν in Mark and Luke; in Matt. cod. Vat. [and in xiii. 9, 43 cod. Sin. also] omits the Infin. adjunct; so Tdf. also, [Treg. puts it in brackets].

In other cases when the Infinitive stands after substantives and adjectives, these latter constitute, together with a verb of some sort, an incomplete verbal idea of which the Infin. contains the necessary complement (*Infin. expletivus*).

Thus, for example, χρεῖαν ἔχω βαπτισθῆναι, ἀπελθεῖν, γράφειν, γράφεσθαι, etc., instead of the common δεῖ, προσήκει followed by the Acc. and the Infin., Matt. iii. 14; 1 Thess. iv. 9¹; v. 1, etc., ἐξήλθεν δόγμα

¹ In this passage authorities are equally divided between χρεῖαν ἔχετε (Rec. Grsb. [Tdf. Treg. N*]), and χρεῖαν ἔχομεν (Lchm.) γράφειν ὑμῖν. Since the

παρὰ Καίσαρος (equiv. to *K. ἐκέλευσεν*) ἀπογράφεσθαι πᾶσαν τὴν οἰκουμένην Luke ii. 1, ἐδόθη ἡ χάρις αὕτη (equiv. to *ἐχαρίσθη* or simply *ἐδόθη* see 1 p. 258) εὐαγγελίσασθαι Eph. iii. 8, ὀφείλετς ἐστίν (equiv. to ὀφείλει) ποιῆσαι Gal. v. 3, ἐγένετο ὁρμὴ τῶν Ἰουδαίων (equiv. to οἱ Ἰουδαῖοι ὡρμήσαντο) ὑβρίσαι Acts xiv. 5, ἀρκετός ἐστιν (equiv. to ἀρκεῖ) ὁ παρεληλυθὼς χρόνος . . . κατειργάσθαι 1 Pet. iv. 3. Hence the Infin. is quite common after such predicates as ἐξουσίαν ἔχειν (1 Cor. ix. 4, 5, 6 224 Lchm. [Tdf. Treg.]), καιρὸν ἔχειν, δυνατός εἰμι, ἀδύνατόν ἐστιν, ἱκανός εἰμι, ἐξουσία (sc. ἐστίν Rev. ix. 10), as they all stand for the ideas *to be able, to be unable, to be in a condition*, etc. After the same analogy, but more free, is 1 Cor. vii. 39 (ἡ γυνή) ἐλευθέρα ἐστίν ᾧ θέλει γαμηθῆναι; further ὥρα ἐστίν with the Infin. in Rom. xiii. 11 ὥρα ἤδη ἡμᾶς ἐξ ὕπνου ἐγερθῆναι (Vulg. correctly: *hora est surgere*, not *surgendi*), Rev. xiv. 15 ὥρα ἦλθεν θερίσαι · ἔτοιμός εἰμι, ἅγιός εἰμι etc. After all these predicates, however, the other and above-mentioned constructions also were wont more or less to appear instead of the simple Infinitive; see above.

REMARK. In Greek authors the syntactical license mentioned in B. note 2 p. 384, viz. of letting a Genitive (a noun) and an Infinitive (a verb) depend simultaneously upon one and the same substantive, although the noun standing in the Gen. strictly speaking belongs to the Infin. (and consequently ought to stand in the Acc.), is by no means rare (see Kühner, *ausf. Gr.* [ed. 1] II. p. 610 [J. II. p. 642]). An instance of it occurs in Rev. xi. 18 ἦλθεν ἡ ὀργὴ σου καὶ ὁ καιρὸς τῶν νεκρῶν κριθῆναι καὶ δοῦναι etc., consequently for the regular ἦλθεν ὁ καιρὸς τοῦ τοὺς νεκροὺς κριθῆναι.¹ Rom. ix. 21 ἔχει ἐξουσίαν τοῦ πηλοῦ ἐκ τοῦ αὐτοῦ φεράματος ποιῆσαι etc. is of another sort; here we can either make τὸ πηλὸν depend on φεράματος, or refer both words, the noun and the verb, to ἐξουσίαν, yet so that the Infin. serves epexegetically to explain the substantive.

earlier reading is the more difficult on account of the Active Infin., and a comparison with v. 1 (γράφεσθαι) may easily have occasioned the correction ἔχομεν, deWette and Tdf. have returned to it. The use of the Active Infin. for the Passive is thoroughly established (cf. τὰ δέοντα εἰπεῖν and the like, B. § 140, 2; J § 667, obs. 5), and occurs accidentally with the same phrase χρεῖαν ἔχειν (but followed by an Infin. with τοῦ) in Heb. v. 12 χρεῖαν ἔχετε τοῦ διδάσκειν ὑμᾶς (if with the majority we put a comma after ὑμᾶς, see 13 below, p. 268 note). As χρεῖαν ἔχειν in the signification *to need* (which predominates here as in v. 1; hence in both instances ἔχετε) according to § 132, 12 p. 164 takes the place of the impersonals δεῖ etc., it shares with them also the same constructions of nouns and verbs (i.e. Genitive and simple Infinitive).

¹ Very probably, in accordance with the style of the Apocalypse, the absolute Accusative also which follows according to the mss. [Sin., also] (Lchm. [Treg.]). τοὺς μικροὺς καὶ τοὺς μεγάλους, is to be referred to the pervasive force of this leading predicate (*to be punished, judged*); since, καιρὸς being so far off, instead of the Genitive the subject Accus. (§ 141) could or must now make its appearance.

B. § 140, 3; H. § 765; C. § 663^h; D. § 607; J. § 669; G. § 97.

After complete predicate ideas also the simple Infinitive 4 (but always alternating with the periphrastic constructions mentioned 3 p. 259) is still employed very frequently in the N. T., as in classic authors, to express the design or designed result (where in Latin the gerundial construction is commonly used).

This occurs most frequently after verbs which express a motion or direction whither (cf. below, 16 γ) p. 270), as ἤλθομεν προσκυνῆσαι Matt. ii. 2, τί ἐξήλατε ἰδεῖν Matt. xi. 8 sq.; Luke vii. 25 sq., προελεύσεται ἐπιστρέψαι καρδίας πατέρων Luke i. 17, ἦλθον καταλῦσαι Matt. v. 17, βαπτισθῆναι Luke iii. 12, εἰσῆλθεν Χριστὸς . . . ἐμφανισθῆναι ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν Heb. ix. 24, τίς ἀναβήσεται . . . Χριστὸν καταγαγεῖν Rom. x. 6, 7, ἀνήχθη εἰς τὴν ἔρημον . . . πειρασθῆναι Matt. iv. 1, ἀποστέλλει αὐτοὺς κηρύσσειν Mark iii. 14; cf. 1 Cor. i. 17; x. 7 (quotn.) etc. and similar predicates, as διδόναι: ἐδώκατέ μοι φαγεῖν Matt. xxv. 35, ἔδωκαν αὐτῷ πιεῖν ὄξος xxvii. 34 (Pass. εἶπεν δοθῆναι αὐτῇ φαγεῖν Mark v. 43 etc.), καθὼς τὸ πνεῦμα ἐίδου ἀποφθέγγεσθαι αὐτοῖς Acts ii. 4; λαμβάνειν: Mark vii. 4 ἄλλα πολλὰ αὐτὸν παρέλαβον κρατεῖν; but also after those in which the idea of motion recedes more: Acts v. 31 τοῦτον ἀρχηγὸν καὶ σωτῆρα ὕψωσεν . . ., δοῦναι μετάνοιαν, xv. 10 τί πειράζετε τὸν θεόν, ἐπιθεῖναι ζυγόν etc., 2 Pet. iii. 2 διεγείρω ὑμῶν τὴν εἰλικρινὴ διάνοιαν, μνησθῆναι (Vulg. *ut memores sitis*). Paul, too, avails himself not infrequently of this 225 Infinitive to denote design (cf. 10 below, p. 264); as, 2 Cor. x. 13, 16; xi. 2; Col. i. 22; iv. 6, etc.

B. § 140, N. 4; H. § 772; C. § 665; D. § 607 a. Obs.; J. § 662, 5; G. § 100.

Examples of the use of the Infinitive in parenthetical clauses, — 5 except the phrase ὡς ἔπος εἰπεῖν (once in Heb. vii. 9) borrowed from the rhetorical classic usage, — are not found.

THE ARTICLE (τό) WITH THE INFINITIVE.

B. § 140, 5; H. § 778; C. § 664; J. § 678 cf. 670; G. §§ 90; 96.

The Infinitive may take the Article (τό), and it acquires 6 in this way not only the appearance, but to a certain degree also the nature, of a substantive, inasmuch as it is declined, serves as the subject or object of a clause, and sometimes (in addition to the article) is still more closely limited by pronouns; as, 2 Cor. vii. 11 αὐτὸ τοῦτο τὸ κατὰ θεὸν λυπηθῆναι πόσην κατειργάσατο σπουδὴν, Heb. ii. 15 διὰ παντὸς τοῦ ζῆν ἔνοχοι ἦσαν δουλείας. In other respects the Infinitive uniformly retains its verbal nature; since, as may be seen from numerous

examples, it does not as in other languages (e.g. Germ. Ital.) take the attributive adjuncts of a substantive (in the form of Genitives or Adjectives), but always and without change the constructions which go with a verb as such, (and placed generally between the Article and the Infinitive).

REMARK. Only the Infin. ζῆν seems to have been early construed quite as a substantive (like ζώη); hence we find it not only connected with an Adjective in the above passage from Hebrews, and frequently in the Ep. of Ign. ad Eph. written about A.D. 100: τὸ ἀληθινὸν ζῆν (Cap. xi.), ἐκ τοῦ προκειμένου ζῆν (Cap. xvii.), but even with the Genitive: Ep. Ign. ad Magn. I (ἡμῶν), V (αὐτοῦ); ad Smyrn. IV τὸ ἀληθινὸν ἡμῶν ζῆν.

B. § 140, 5 a. and b., and N. 5; H. § 778; C. § 684; J. § 678; G. § 96.

7 The Infinitive, rendered a substantive by means of the Article, is wont to stand

a) As the Subject of a clause in general sentences;

Examples are pretty numerous. The predicate is as a rule a noun (subst., adj., pron.), with or without the copula, as πλεῖον, καλόν, αἰσχρόν, περισσόν, ἀναγκαϊότερον, φοβερόν, Χριστός, κέρδος, τί ἐστιν (Mark ix. 10; Phil. i. 21, etc.), less frequently a verb, as Matt. xv. 20 τὸ ἀνίπτους χερσὶν φαγεῖν οὐ κοινοῖ τὸν ἄνθρωπον, Rom. vii. 18 τὸ θέλει παράκειταί μοι, τὸ δὲ κατεργάζεσθαι τὸ καλὸν οὐ, Phil. i. 29 ὑμῖν ἐχαρίσθη τὸ . . . πιστεύειν etc.

REMARK. After a preparatory Demonstrative in the leading clause the Infin. following stands according to rule (B. § 140 N. 5) without the Art., the place of which is supplied by the demonstrative; as, Jas. i. 27 θρησκεία καθαρὰ αὕτη ἐστίν, ἐπισκέπτεσθαι etc., Eph. iii. 8 (see § p. 260), 1 Thess. iv. 3 τοῦτό ἐστιν θέλημα τοῦ θεοῦ . . ., ἀπέχεσθαι ὑμᾶς ἀπὸ τῆς πορνείας, εἰδέναι etc., where, however, subsequently (vs. 6) for perspicuity's sake, after the intervention of several lengthy specifications, the last Infin. again takes the Article: τὸ μὴ ὑπερβαίνειν etc. Cf. with this the examples in B. l.c. N. 6.

8 b) As the Object of the clause,—if the Infinitive is not a mere complementary predicate of an incomplete verbal idea (e.g. ζητεῖν, βούλεσθαι, etc.), but is to be regarded as the real object of the predicate in the clause, and consequently serves as a circumlocution for an abstract substantive, so far forth as that is the object of the clause.

Examples of this construction also are numerous enough: Matt. xx. 23 and Mark x. 40 τὸ καθίσαι . . . οὐκ ἔστιν ἐμὸν δοῦναι, Acts xxv. 11 οὐ παραιτοῦμαι τὸ ἀποθανεῖν (death), Rom. xiii. 8 ὀφείλετε τὸ ἀλλή-

λους ἀγαπᾶν (reciprocal love), 1 Cor. xiv. 39 (prophecy, speaking with tongues), 2 Cor. viii. 10, 11; Phil. ii. 13 (the willing and the performance), ii. 6 (equality with God), iv. 10 (your care for me). In Phil. i. 22 also the term αἰρήσομαι is to be supplied from what follows. In 2 Cor. x. 2 δέομαι τὸ μὴ παρὼν θαρρῆσαι etc. Paul has employed this mode of expression in a bold, almost violent, yet very expressive way: literally, *I entreat* (viz. of you) *the not being obliged to be severe*, i.e. I pray you not to force me to severe proceedings against you (when I arrive in Corinth). In other passages the text varies, as in 1 Thess. iii. 3 where Lchm. Tdf. Treg. have adopted the Acc. (τό [so cod. Sin.]) in place of the former Dat., so that now τὸ μηδένα σαίνεσθαι depends immediately on παρακαλέσαι;¹ so in Acts iv. 18 where Lchm. [and Tdf.] (after B [K*]), and in Luke vii. 21 where all three editors omit τό.

REMARK. In *this* case (cf. 7 Rem. p. 262) after a preparatory demonstrative the insertion of the Article with the following Infinitive seems, so far as the few passages will permit us to form a judgment, to have been more usual: Rom. xiv. 13 τοῦτο κρίνατε μᾶλλον, τὸ μὴ τιθέναι πρόσκομμα τῷ ἀδελφῷ, 2 Cor. ii. 1 ἔκρινα ἐμαντῷ τοῦτο, τὸ μὴ πάλιν ἐλθεῖν etc. But without the Art. in 1 Cor. vii. 37.

B. § 140, 5 c); H. § 779 sq.; C. § 663; D. p. 598 sq.; J. § 678; G. § 94.

The genuine Greek practice (which disappeared gradually in later Greek) of subjoining to a clause adverbial adjuncts (which in other languages are generally given by means of entire subordinate clauses) by means of the Infinitive used substantively and governed by a Preposition, is still in full force in the N. T., at least in the better written portions. This construction is employed most frequently by Luke, as well in the Gospel as in the Acts, by the author of the Ep. to the Heb., also by Paul who has quite mastered it; very rarely by John (only four times in the Gospel), and never in the Apocalypse. The (old) prepositions thus used are ἀντί, διά, ἐν, εἰς, μετά, πρό, and πρὸς. In reference to their use we may note the following:

ἀντί, but once: Jas. iv. 15 ἀντὶ τοῦ λέγειν ὑμᾶς *instead of* etc.

διά, only with the Accusative, instead of a subordinate causal clause with *because* (quia, eo quod), is very common: Matt. xiii. 5, etc.

ἐν is used in two ways: 1) in a temporal sense, to denote contemporaneity or duration, *while, during*; as, Matt. xiii. 4 ἐν τῷ σπείρειν αὐτὸν ἃ μὲν ἔπρεσεν etc., 25 ἐν τῷ καθεύδει αὐτοὺς ἦλθεν etc.,

¹ According to Lchm., Reiske, Cobet (Praef. ad N. T. p. 90) we are to read μηδὲν σαίνεσθαι i. q. ἀχθεσθαι, χαλεπῶς φέρειν. [Cf. Valckenaer's Opusc. II. 246 sq.].

Acts xi. 15, etc. In ordinary prose, as in Latin, the construction of the Gen. absolute would have been preferred; hence Luke who uses this Infin. construction most frequently, particularly in connection with *ἐγένετο δέ* (see § 141, 6 p. 276), unites both modes of expression with
 227 the same sense in one sentence, as Luke iii. 21 *ἐγένετο δὲ ἐν τῷ βαπτισθῆναι ἅπαντα τὸν λαὸν καὶ Ἰησοῦ βαπτισθέντος ἀνεψχθῆναι τὸν οὐρανόν*; — or the Infin. with *ἐν* stands instead of an ordinary participial clause, and the mode of expression appears still more strange (see on this especially § 141, 3 p. 274), as Luke x. 35 *ὁ, τι ἂν προσδαπανήσης, ἐγὼ ἐν τῷ ἐπανερχεσθαι με* (equiv. to *ἐπανελθὼν*) *ἀποδώσω σοι*, Acts viii. 6 *προσείχον οἱ ὄχλοι . . . ἐν τῷ ἀκούειν αὐτοὺς καὶ βλέπειν* (Vulg. *audientes et videntes*), Luke xi. 37 *ἐν δὲ τῷ λαλῆσαι αὐτὸν* (equiv. to *ἐτι λαλοῦντα*) *ἔρωτᾷ αὐτὸν Φαρισαῖος*. It is not to be overlooked that the frequent recurrence of this mode of expression in the Gospel of Luke contributes essentially to distinguish its language from that of the Acts, where we meet with it far more rarely. 2) to subjoin to the predicate adverbial adjuncts in which *ἐν* preserves its proper or instrumental force (*in, by*), nearly for the Lat. Gerund in the Ablative or with *in* and the Ablat.; as, Acts iv. 29 *δὸς τοῖς δούλοις σου . . . ἐν τῷ τὴν χεῖρά σου ἐκτείνειν* etc., Heb. ii. 8 (Vulg. *in eo quod*), viii. 13 *ἐν τῷ λέγειν 'καινὴν' πεπαλαίωκεν τὴν πρώτην* (Vulg. *dicendo*). In other cases it may appear doubtful (although the sense would be little affected thereby) whether we should allow the instrumental force or the temporal to predominate; e.g. Luke i. 21 *ἐθαύμαζον ἐν τῷ χρονίζειν αὐτὸν ἐν τῷ ναῷ* (Vulg. *mirabantur quod tardaret*; the ordinary construction of *θαυμάζειν* however is with *ἐπί*, see § 133, 23 p. 185; *θαυμάζειν ἐν* also occurs in Ev. Thom. 15, 2), Mark vi. 48 *βασανιζομένους ἐν τῷ ελαύνειν* (Vulg. *in remigando*), cf. Luke xii. 15; Acts iii. 26.

Rarely for the instrumental use of the Infin. we find the simple Dative: 2 Cor. ii. 13 *οὐκ ἔσχηκα ἄνεσιν τῷ μὴ εὑρεῖν με Τίτον*. Respecting 1 Thess. iii. 3 see 8 p. 263, above.

- 10 *εἰς* followed by an Infin., a construction employed by Paul with especial fondness (in Rom. alone seventeen times), serves 1) to state the design, accordingly for *ἵνα* and like *ad* with the Gerund in Latin, — either connecting itself immediately with the verb, as Matt. xx. 19 *παραδώσουσιν αὐτὸν τοῖς ἔθνεσιν εἰς τὸ ἐμπαῖξαι* (Vulg. *ad inludendum*), xxvi. 2 *παραδίδεται εἰς τὸ σταυρωθῆναι* (Vulg. *ut cruci figatur*; for which John, who never employs this construction, says, agreeably to his usage, *ἵνα σταυρωθῇ* xix. 16; cf. § 139, 40 p. 236), Heb. viii. 3 *πῶς ἀρχιερεὺς εἰς τὸ προσφέρειν δῶρά τε καὶ θυσίας καθίσταται*, ix. 28; 1 Cor. xi. 22 *οἰκίας ἔχετε εἰς τὸ ἐσθίειν καὶ πίνειν*, xi. 33; Acts iii. 19; vii. 19, etc.; — or forming an independent final clause, as Rom. iv. 11, 18; xi. 11; xii. 2; xv. 8, 13; 1 Cor. x. 6; 2 Cor. iv. 4; Gal. iii. 17;

Eph. i. 12, 18 etc., and alternating with *ἵνα*, as Phil. i. 10; 1 Thess. ii. 16; Heb. ii. 17, particularly if one telic specification is dependent on another, as Rom. i. 11; iv. 16; 1 Cor. ix. 18; 2 Thess. iii. 9.

2) as in classic Greek, statements of design so often include within themselves those of result and *vice versa* (see § 139, 43 sq. p. 238sq., 50 Rem. p. 244), so *εἰς* with the Infin. can be employed in stating the result, i.e. the designed consequence, accordingly for *ᾧστε ἵτα ut*; hence it occurs sometimes as a variant in the oldest mss. instead of that final *ᾧστε* (§ 139, 50 p. 243). In this sense many passages are to be taken; as, Rom. i. 20 τὰ ἀόρατα αὐτοῦ τοῖς ποιήμασιν νοούμενα καθορᾶται . . . , εἰς τὸ εἶναι αὐτοὺς ἀναπολογήτους; ¹ see besides vi. 12; vii. 4, 5; 2 Cor. i. 4; viii. 6; Heb. xi. 3, etc.

3) it frequently stands also where ordinary usage would have been 228 satisfied with the simple Infinitive (with or without the Art.), and in particular for the Infin. (Pres. or) Future after predicates whose signification looks forward, such as διδόναι, δέισθαι, ἐρωτᾶν, μαρτυρεῖν (*obtestari*) etc., and which for the same reason admit also of the construction with *ἵνα* (§ 139, 42 p. 237); as, Rom. xv. 16 διὰ τὴν χάριν τὴν δοθεῖσάν μοι, εἰς τὸ εἶναι με λειτουργὸν Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ, 1 Thess. ii. 12 μαρτυρούμενοι εἰς τὸ περιπατεῖν ὑμᾶς ἀξίως τοῦ θεοῦ, iii. 10 δεόμενοι εἰς τὸ ἰδεῖν ὑμῶν τὸ πρόσωπον, Phil. i. 23 τὴν ἐπιθυμίαν ἔχων εἰς τὸ ἀναλῦσαι καὶ σὺν Χριστῷ εἶναι, 2 Thess. ii. 2 ἐρωτῶμεν ὑμᾶς εἰς τὸ μὴ ταχέως σαλευθῆναι ὑμᾶς . . . μηδὲ θροεῖσθαι, 6 νῦν τὸ κατέχον οἴδατε, εἰς τὸ ἀποκαλυφθῆναι αὐτόν; naturally connected with this use stands

4) the exegetic Infin. with *εἰς τό* (*in respect to, to* (the intent that), with which is to be compared the Infin. with τοῦ in 14 p. 268); as, 1 Thess. iv. 9 θεοδιδασκατοὶ ἐστε εἰς τὸ ἀγαπᾶν ἀλλήλους, Rom. iii. 26 πρὸς τὴν ἐνδειξιν τῆς δικαιοσύνης αὐτοῦ, εἰς τὸ εἶναι αὐτὸν δίκαιον etc., viii. 29; 2 Thess. i. 5 ἐνδειγμα τῆς δικαίας κρίσεως . . . εἰς τὸ καταξιωθῆναι ὑμᾶς etc., Jas. i. 19 ταχὺς εἰς τὸ ἀκοῦσαι, βραδὺς εἰς τὸ λαλῆσαι, Rom. xii. 3 φρονεῖν εἰς τὸ σφρονεῖν, 1 Cor. viii. 10, etc. In these cases we likewise put either simply the Infin. with *to*, or the Conjunction *that*.

μετά only with the Accusative, and always in a temporal force 11 (*after, after that*), as often in Greek authors also; as, Heb. x. 15, 26; Matt. xxvi. 32; Mark i. 14; Luke, Acts, etc.

πρὸ τοῦ followed by the Infin. — likewise only in a temporal reference — serves frequently as a periphrasis for the conjunction πρίν with the Infin. (hence after positive sentences) and is interchanged with it: Matt. vi. 8; Luke ii. 21; xxii. 15; John i. 49; xvii. 5; xiii.

¹ That in this passage interpreters have at all periods, even the most recent, diverged in two just opposite directions, the ecabatic and the final, is one proof more that the two relations (as so often with *ἵνα* and *ᾧστε*) lie undistinguished side by side.

19 *πρὸ τοῦ γενέσθαι* (for which in xiv. 29 *πρὶν γενέσθαι*), Acts xxiii. 15 Gal. ii. 12, etc.

πρός, used only with the Accusative, means in accordance with it original signification primarily *with reference* to the fact that etc., a Luke xviii. 1 *ἔλεγεν παραβολὴν αὐτοῖς πρὸς τὸ δεῖν πάντοτε προσεύχεσθαι λέγων* etc., Matt. xxvi. 12 *τοῦτο ἐποίησεν πρὸς τὸ ἐνταφιάσαι με*; *θεὶ* and interchangeably with *εἰς* (even in the variants, as Jas. iii. 3), i. a final signification: Mark xiii. 22; Eph. vi. 11.

Of the other (improper) prepositions, we find used in this way *εἵνεκεν* (for which commonly the simple Genitive appears) but once 2 Cor. vii. 12, on account of the preceding *εἵνεκεν*; and *ἕως*, also but once: Acts viii. 40.

THE INFINITIVE WITH *τοῦ* IN THE N. T.

B. § 140, NN. 10, 11; H. § 781; C. § 664 d.; D. p. 480; J. §§ 492, 678 b.; G. §§ 94 sq.

12 This form of expression, which in the earlier Greek writer is on the whole pretty rare but in later writers becomes more and more frequent, belongs to those constructions of which the language as well of the Old T. as of the New is especially fond of availing itself; and which, since the limits of its employment were materially enlarged, contributes much to the peculiar complexion of the biblical diction. Hence, it is necessary to give here a connected exposition of the entire usage.

The general use of the expression, however, does not prevent the existence of a great diversity in this respect among individual N. T. writers. John in consequence of his decided predilection for *ὅτι* (§ 139, 40 p. 236) makes no more use of this construction than of *εἰ τό* (10 above, p. 264) either in his Gospel or his Epistles. Matthew uses it often, but Luke the most frequently and with the most varied application (twenty-five times in the Gospel and perhaps about as often in the Acts). In Paul's and the other Epp. it recedes somewhat before the other and similar construction with *εἰς τό*. In Mark and the Rev. we are almost in doubt whether it occurs. Cf. in general on this subject the extended discussions in Winer, p. 324 sqq. (304 sqq.) and Fritzsche, Com. on Matt. Excurs. II. p. 843 sq.

13 The construction is founded, as its external form shows, in Genitive relation; and hence must be understood and explained from the nature of this case. To facilitate our review of the instances that occur, we will distribute them into the following classes: I. those in which the Infin. with *τοῦ* is governed immediately by some word contained in the leading clause, — which is either a) a Substantive, or b) an Adjective

or c) a Verb; II. those in which the Infin. with $\tau\omicron\upsilon$ stands more by itself, constituting a clause independent of the leading clause so far as the case is concerned.

I. The Infinitive with $\tau\omicron\upsilon$ stands in immediate dependence on a term which is contained in the leading clause, and expresses an incomplete thought, to which it stands in the same relation as the Infin. expletivus in § p. 259, above: that is to say, it contains the necessary complement, generally in a final sense, of that incomplete idea. Cf. the similar constructions with $\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ $\tau\acute{o}$ in 10, 3) p. 265, and with $\tilde{\nu}\alpha$ in § 139, 41 sqq. pp. 236 sqq.

In accordance with the general rules respecting the Genitive (B. § 132, 1 and 7) this Infinitive is dependent

a) On a Substantive.

We should much mistake the nature of most of the clauses falling under this head, were we to regard the Infin. with $\tau\omicron\upsilon$ (after the fashion of the Lat. gerund in *-di*) as a Gen. dependent on a noun in such a way that the Infin. takes pretty nearly the place of an abstract substantive in like relation, as *ars scribendi the art of writing*. For the Greeks, with their copious store of abstract substantives, and the facility with which in case of necessity they could at any time form 236 new ones, had almost no need of this mode of expression. On the contrary, the Infin. with $\tau\omicron\upsilon$ retains its entire verbal nature and force, so that it depends merely outwardly upon a substantive in the leading clause. This is evident, partly from the fact that it is often accompanied by its own Subject (in the Acc. according to the rules of § 141 pp. 272 sqq.), see the examples subjoined; and partly from the circumstance, that Latin writers in the extant cases either would not, or could not, have used their gerund in *-di*, as Rom. xi. 8 $\tilde{\epsilon}\delta\omega\kappa\epsilon\nu$ $\acute{o}\phi\theta\alpha\lambda\mu\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$ $\tau\omicron\upsilon$ $\mu\grave{\eta}$ $\beta\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\iota\nu$ $\kappa\alpha\iota$ $\tilde{\omega}\tau\alpha$ $\tau\omicron\upsilon$ $\mu\grave{\eta}$ $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\omicron\upsilon\epsilon\iota\nu$, in Latin not *oculos non videndi*, *aures non audiendi*, but *ad non videndum* etc., or, as the Vulg. renders it, *ut non videant*, . . . *audiant*. It is uniformly necessary, therefore, to take the substantive on which the Infin. appears to depend and expand it, with a verb either present in the clause or to be supplied, into a verbal predicate idea, upon which the Infinitive adjunct, whether with its subject expressed or understood, is then made to depend, quite in the way in which in c) below it depends on verbs. For example, Luke i. 57 $\tau\grave{\eta}$ $\tilde{\epsilon}\lambda\iota\sigma\acute{\alpha}\beta\epsilon\tau$ $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\lambda\acute{\eta}\sigma\theta\eta$ \acute{o} $\chi\rho\acute{o}\nu\omicron\varsigma$ $\tau\omicron\upsilon$ $\tau\epsilon\kappa\epsilon\iota\nu$ $\alpha\tilde{\iota}\tau\eta\tilde{\nu}$ not *the time of her delivery was fully come*, but *the full time came that she should be delivered*, cf. ii. 6; ii. 21 $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\lambda\acute{\eta}\sigma\theta\eta\text{-}\sigma\alpha\nu$ $\eta\mu\acute{\epsilon}\rho\alpha\iota$ $\acute{o}\kappa\tau\omega$ $\tau\omicron\upsilon$ $\pi\epsilon\pi\epsilon\tilde{\iota}\tau\epsilon\mu\epsilon\iota\nu$ $\alpha\tilde{\iota}\tau\omicron\nu$ Vulg. not literally, as it is in the habit of doing: *circumcidendi eum*, but (Passively, cf. the note below),

ut circumcideretur, xxii. 6 ἐξίτηι εὐκαιρίαν τοῦ παραδοῦναι αὐτόν (for which ἵνα is used in the parallel passage Matt. xxvi. 16); Acts xiv 9 ἔχει πίστιν τοῦ σωθῆναι (Vulg. *ut salvus fieret*), xx. 3 ἐγένετο γνώμη (i.e. *he resolved*, hence the preceding Partic. ποιήσας in the Nom. construed ad synesin according to § 144, 13 b) p. 298) τοῦ ὑποστρέφειν διὰ Μ., xxvii. 20 περιηρέιτο ἐλπίς πᾶσα τοῦ σώζεσθαι ἡμᾶς, Rom. viii. 12 ὀφείλεται ἐσμέν (equiv. to ὀφείλομεν) τοῦ ζῆν etc., xv. 23 ἐπιποθίαν ἔχων (equiv. to ἐπιποθῶν) τοῦ ἐλθεῖν (cf. Phil. i. 23), 1 Cor. x. 13 ποιήσει τὴν ἔκβασιν τοῦ δύνασθαι ὑπενεγκεῖν (Vulg. *ut possitis sustinere*), Heb. v. 12 Lchm. χρεῖαν ἔχετε τοῦ διδάσκειν ὑμᾶς (personal object) τινὰ (subject Acc.) τὰ στοιχεῖα (material object) τῆς ἀρχῆς etc.,¹ 1 Pet. iv. 17 ὁ καιρὸς (sc. ἐστίν) τοῦ ἄρξασθαι τὸ κρίμα (*ut incipiat*). The Infinitive alone often stands in the same circumstances (as may be seen from a comparison of the examples in § p. 259), and in point of fact in some instances the τοῦ has now been expunged by the editors as a later addition, e.g. Rev. ix. 10; xiv. 15, and probably also in 1 Cor. ix. 6 Lchm. [Tdf. Treg.; so cod. Sin.]. The instances which approximate most closely to the use of the Latin gerund in *-di* are perhaps Luke x. 19 δίδωμι ὑμῖν τὴν ἐξουσίαν τοῦ πατεῖν ἐπάνω ὄφεων, 1 Cor. ix. 10 ἐπ' ἐλπίδι τοῦ μετέχειν, although even these admit of being easily referred to the above category.

- 14 REMARK. On the other hand, the Infin. with τοῦ is often found also
 231 (quite in accordance with the examples from classic authors given in B. § 140 N. 11) as an exegetical addition to an abstract substantive, as though a verbal periphrasis and explanation of it (cf. 10, 4) p. 265): Rom. i. 24 παρέδωκεν αὐτοὺς . . . εἰς ἀκαθαρσίαν τοῦ ἀτιμάζεσθαι τὰ σώματα αὐτῶν, 2 Cor. viii. 11 ἡ προθυμία τοῦ θέλειν, Phil. iii. 21 κατὰ τὴν ἐνέργειαν τοῦ δύνασθαι αὐτόν etc., Luke xxi. 22 ἡμέραι ἐκδικήσεως αὐταί εἰσιν τοῦ πλησθῆναι πάντα τὰ γεγραμμένα, Acts ix. 15 σκεῖος ἐκλογῆς ἐστίν μοι οὗτος τοῦ βαστάσαι τὸ ὄνομά μου, xiii. 47 (quotn.) τέθεικά σε εἰς φῶς ἐθνῶν τοῦ εἶναι σε εἰς σωτηρίαν etc. Only in this way is to be explained the construction (in other respects also quite anomalous) in Rev. xii. 7 ἐγένετο πόλεμος ἐν τῷ οὐρανῷ, ὁ Μιχαὴλ καὶ οἱ ἄγγελοι αὐτοῦ τοῦ πολεμῆναι μετὰ τοῦ δράκοντος instead of the ἐπολέμησαν of the Text. Recept., which aims to avoid the harshness, but falls into another mistake. The Nominative is used ad synesin with the Infin., since the latter takes the place, so to speak, of a subordinate clause with a finite verb.

¹ So according to Lchm.; and compare Dem. Lept. 40, where likewise three Accs. are united. The other construction, which Tdf. [so Treg.] follows: τοῦ διδάσκειν ὑμᾶς, τίνα τὰ στοιχεῖα etc. differs but little in sense, and has the interpretation of Origen (διδάσκεσθαι), the Vulg. (*ut vos doceamini*), the version in cod. Claromontan. (*doceri vos*) et al. in its favor. Since this construction also harmonizes with the genius of the language (cf. the example from Luke ii. 21 above, and § 140, 3 p. 259 note) a decision is difficult, indeed from a grammatical point of view absolutely impossible. See Bleek.

b) On an Adjective contained in the leading clause. As 15
a rule this also constitutes together with the copula the predicate of the clause, and the Infin. with τοῦ contains the necessary complement. Yet, by virtue of the verbal nature inhering in Adjectives, they are also by themselves capable of this construction.

The connection is the simplest when the Adjective already permits of itself the construction with the Genitive, as 1 Cor. xvi. 4 ἐὰν ἄξιον ᾗ τοῦ κἄμὲ πορεύεσθαι, Rom. vii. 3 ἐλευθέρα ἐστὶν ἀπὸ τοῦ νόμου, τοῦ μὴ εἶναι αὐτὴν μοιχαλίδα; but it occurs also with other Adjectives, as Acts xxiii. 15 ἔτοιμοί ἐσμεν τοῦ ἀνελεῖν αὐτόν (cf. with this the Infin. alone in 3 p. 259), Luke xvii. 1 ἀνένδεκτόν ἐστιν τοῦ μὴ ἐλθεῖν τὰ σκάνδαλα, xxiv. 25 ὃ ἀνόητοι καὶ βραδεῖς τοῦ πιστεῦναι (cf. the construction with εἰς τό in 10 p. 265).

c) On a verbal idea contained in the leading clause. This 16
is by far the most common use of the Infin. with τοῦ. It is essentially identical with the two preceding constructions, and differs only externally in the circumstance that the governing predicate idea here is a verb, there a noun. Further: as in the construction with an Adjective, it is wholly a matter of indifference whether the verb is elsewhere construed with the Genitive or not; and that the Infin. with τοῦ stands again in most evident analogy with the similar use of ἵνα, εἰς τό with the Infin., and the Infin. alone, may be seen on comparing the respective sections.

We will classify the examples under the following heads:

α) the construction finds its (rather superficial) occasion in the circumstance that the verb according to general usage is capable of being construed with the Genitive; as, Luke i. 9 ἔλαχεν τοῦ θυμιᾶσαι (in connection with nouns, however, λαγχάνειν in the N. T. is construed only with the Accusative, see § 132, 8 p. 160 and cf. Bhdy. p. 176), Matt. xxi. 32 οὐ μετεμελήθητε τοῦ πιστεῦσαι αὐτῷ, 2 Cor. i. 8 ἔξαπορηθῆναι τοῦ ζῆν.

β) the construction takes place if the verbal idea is of a negative kind and intimates that something is to be *avoided*, *averted* etc., these predicates (according to B. § 132, 4) being likewise capable of taking 232
the Gen. [Gen. of *separation*]. In this case, moreover, the negative μὴ is as a rule also added to the Infin. (cf. § 148, 13 p. 355). Luke iv. 42 κατεῖχον αὐτόν τοῦ μὴ πορεύεσθαι ἀπ' αὐτῶν, xxiv. 16 οἱ ὀφθαλμοὶ αὐτῶν ἐκρατοῦντο τοῦ μὴ ἐπιγνῶναι αὐτόν, Acts x. 47 μῆτι τὸ ὕδωρ κωλύσαι δύναται τις τοῦ μὴ βαπτισθῆναι τούτους; xiv. 18 κατέπαυσαν τοὺς ὄχλους

τοῦ μὴ θύειν, 1 Pet. iii. 10 (quotn.) παυσάτω τὴν γλῶσσαν ἀπὸ κακοῦ καὶ χεῖλη τοῦ μὴ λαλῆσαι δόλον, Acts xx. 20, 27 οὐδὲν ὑπεστειλάμην τοῦ μὴ¹ ἀναγγεῖλαι ὑμῖν. The omission of μὴ is decidedly contrary to the main usage and very rare: Rom. xv. 22 ἐνεκοπτόμην πολλάκις τοῦ ἐλθεῖν πρὸς ὑμᾶς.

γ) after verbs of motion to indicate the purpose of the motion, alternating with the simple Infinitive (see 4 p. 261): Matt. xiii. 3; Luke viii. 5 ἐξῆλθεν ὁ σπείρων τοῦ σπείραι (but in Mark iv. 3, according to the recent editors, without τοῦ), Luke xxiv. 29 εἰσῆλθεν τοῦ μέναι σὺν αὐτοῖς, Heb. x. 7 (quotn.) ἤκω τοῦ ποιῆσαι τὸ θέλημα σου, Matt. iii. 13 παραγίνεται τοῦ βαπτισθῆναι ὑπ' αὐτοῦ, Luke v. 1 Lehm. ἐπικεῖσθαι αὐτῷ τοῦ ἀκούειν, Acts xviii. 10 ἐπιθήσεται σοι τοῦ κακῶσαι σε.

δ) also after other words signifying action, which need an additional statement to complete their thought in order to express the purpose or the result designed by the action: accordingly, for ἵνα (which may be rendered in English *that ... should*) after the predicates spoken of § 139, 41 sqq. pp. 236 sqq.; as, Jas. v. 17 προσηύξατο τοῦ μὴ βρέξαι (commonly ἵνα), Acts xxi. 12 παρεκαλοῦμεν τοῦ μὴ ἀναβαίνειν αὐτὸν εἰς Ἱ. (commonly ἵνα, ὅπως, or the simple Infin.), xxiii. 20 συνέθεντο τοῦ ἐρωτήσαί σε (ἵνα John ix. 22; Infin. alone Luke xxii. 5), xv. 20 ἐπιστεῖλαι αὐτοῖς τοῦ ἀπέχεσθαι ἀπὸ τῶν ἀλισγημάτων (Infin. alone xxi. 25), Luke iv. 10 (quotn.) ἐντελεῖται αὐτοῖς τοῦ διαφυλάξαι σε. So, moreover, after ποιεῖν (cf. ἵνα § 139, 43 p. 238) Acts iii. 12, κατανεύειν Luke v. 7, κρίνειν Acts xxvii. 1 (cf. 1 Cor. vii. 37 var.), τὸ πρόσωπον ἐστήριξεν Luke ix. 51, διήνοιξεν τὸν νοῦν τοῦ συνιέναι (caused them to understand) xxiv. 45. In an exceptional way the Infin. with τοῦ stands once after ἐγένετο even: Acts x. 25 ὡς δὲ ἐγένετο τοῦ εἰσελθεῖν τὸν Πέτρον (so also Act. Barn. 7), for which elsewhere the simple Infin. is always used (§ 141, 6, c) p. 277). Cf. the Latin *ut* after *fit*, etc.

- 17 II. The other case — that in which the Infin. with τοῦ stands after complete predicates (accordingly for ἵνα in its proper signification, *in order that, eo consilio ut*), so that it is to be regarded as an independent telic clause — is very common; and finds adequate explanation in the general use of the Gen. (to express causal departure and direction upon, B. § 132, 8, 9). Hence the assumption of an ellipsis (ἐνεκα, χάριν) is superfluous.

For examples see Matt. ii. 13; xi. 1; xxiv. 45; Luke i. 77, 79; ii. 24, 27; xii. 42 (Tdf.); Acts iii. 2; vii. 19; xx. 30;

¹ Classic usage would have demanded in this case the double negative μὴ οὐ, (because the leading verb is itself negative, cf. B. § 148 Note 6, 2) p. 427); G. p. 198.

xxvi. 18; Rom. vi. 6; xi. 10; Gal. iii. 10; Phil. iii. 10; Heb. xi. 5.

REMARK. In the Sept. the use of the Infin. with τοῦ occurs to a still greater extent almost. See a great number of examples (to be found on almost every page) in Winer, p. 325 sq. (305).

B. § 140, 7; H. § 784; C. § 670; D. § 526; J. § 671; G. § 101; W. 316 (296).

Of the Infinitive instead of the Imperative, as it is sometimes used in the classics, there is no single instance wholly unquestionable; since everywhere the leading mark of this Infin., viz. the addition of the Subject in the Nominative, is wanting. The usage, too, is predominantly poetic (see the examples in the Gramms. ll.c., and cf. Bhdy. p. 388). Hence it is more correct grammatically, to regard the Absolute Infinitives which actually occur in this sense as resulting from an elliptical mode of expression; and that is perfectly accordant with the unartificial and popular diction of the N. T.

In explaining them we may assume an ellipsis of the simplest predicate, perhaps λέγω, for which analogous cases enough are to be found also in the N. T. writings; see § 151, 24 b) p. 394. This suggests itself most naturally, in fact necessarily, not only when the subject is at hand in the Accusative, as Tit. ii. 2 *πρεσβύτας νηφαλίους εἶναι, θεμνούς, σώφρονας* etc. (see the analogous instances from classic authors, B. § 141, N. 6), but authenticates itself elsewhere also, as in the salutation *χαίρειν*, by the accompanying Dative; see § 151, 24 a) p. 394. The assumption of this ellipsis is amply sufficient in the remaining cases also, and the occasion of the ellipsis may always be discovered from the nature of the individual passage. Thus in Luke ix. 3 we are not to assume with many interpreters a *variatio structuræ* in explaining the Infin. (*μήτε . . . ἔχειν*), — as if the beginning of the discourse after *εἶπεν* were direct, and then the words *μήτε ἀνὰ δύο χιτῶνας ἔχειν* depended again in indirect discourse upon *εἶπεν*, and subsequently in the following verse the discourse continued in the direct form again; on the contrary, the language is to be construed as flowing unbroken in a direct form,¹ and with *ἔχειν* a predicate like λέγω, the idea of which is easily suggested by the context, is to be supplied. The dependent negative

¹ Discourse springs far more naturally from the (unwonted) indirect form over into the almost uniformly employed direct form (see § 151, 10. 11 p. 383 sq.); as is the case in the very passage parallel to the above viz. Mark vi. 9.

(μήτε) was retained, because the Infin. ἔχειν (not λέγω) is negated, and owing to the Imperative cast of the entire passage, which is further continued in the following verses. Further, in Róm. xii. 15 quite absolutely : χαίρειν μετὰ χαιρόντων, κλαίειν μετὰ κλαιόντων. Here, too Imperatives immediately precede, from which, since the connection necessarily requires the Infinitives to be taken in an imperative force, a predicate like λέγω (or even δεῖ) is to be supplied. In supplying some such term here we are the more justified as the entire passage is conspicuous for its great laxity of structure (notice the Participial clauses that precede and follow, standing in like manner absolutely),
 234 merely giving the thoughts and leaving the grammatical connection of them entirely to the reader. Cf. other passages of the sort under the head of Anacoluthon below, § 151, 12 p. 386. Finally, Phil. iii. 16 πλὴν εἰς ὃ ἐφθάσαμεν, τῷ αὐτῷ στοιχεῖν occurs likewise between pure Imperatives, and Subjunctives in their stead; so that the apostle deemed the addition of a governing predicate to be no longer necessary for the understanding of his words.

THE ACCUSATIVE AND INFINITIVE.

B. § 141, 2; H. § 773; C. § 666; D. § 584; J. § 672; G. cf. §§ 73. 105.

- 1 It has often been remarked already that in the rather loose style of the N. T., notwithstanding great facility in handling this construction, the substituted conjunctions (ὅτι, ἵνα) are far more frequent. And in particular, lengthy passages given *in sermone obliquo* no longer occur; because in such cases the direct form of statement (preferred even in the briefest statements) takes its place; see especially § 139 E. pp. 233 sqq., and G. pp. 245 sq. Not infrequently is a protracted oblique discourse avoided by a sudden transition into the form of direct discourse; respecting this see in its place § 151, 11 p. 385.

John x. 36 affords an example of the great predilection for the direct form of statement; here, after λέγετε, the direct discourse consisting merely of a single word (βλασφημείς) comes in, although the subordinate clause which follows (ὅτι εἰπον etc.) is construed as if ἐμὲ βλασφημεῖν preceded, and the fact too that the entire apodosis begins with a Relative (ὃν ὁ πατὴρ ἡγάσεν) would sooner lead us to expect the Infin. after λέγετε; moreover, see i. 15 and other examples in § 151, 1 d) p. 377, and § 139, 51 p. 245. Further, under this head belongs the direct discourse (current also in our colloquial speech) after verbs of asking, the words of the asker himself being at once introduced (consequently in the Imperative) instead of the contents of the request in the Infinitive, as Luke xiv. 18 ἐρωτῶ σε, ἔχε με

παρητημένον, Phil. iv. 3; Acts xxi. 39 δέομαί σου, ἐπίτρεψόν μοι etc., Luke ix. 38 Lchm. δέομαί σου, ἐπίβλεψον,¹ 1 Cor. iv. 16 παρακαλῶ ὑμᾶς, μιμηταί μου γίνεσθε. In narration, however, according to custom, another λέγων is inserted before the direct request: Matt. viii. 31; xviii. 29; John iv. 31; Acts xvi. 15, etc.

As a peculiarity in the use of this construction it is to be noticed, that the Infinitive in dependent discourse not only takes the place of the Indicative, but also of the Imperative (or Subjunctive), so far forth as it would have been employed in direct discourse; and that consequently the simple Infinitive often includes the idea of obligation, necessity, or permission. This is the case especially after such predicates as contain a wish, request, or summons (δεῖσθαι, εὔχεσθαι, παρακαλεῖν, παραινεῖν, ἐντέλλεσθαι, etc.); but not infrequently also after λέγειν, κηρύσσειν, and the like, so far forth as they are used instead of the more expressive terms *to command* etc. 235 (cf. § 139, 42 note ¹, p. 237); further, after the predicates to believe, to trust, in so far as the idea *to consider one's self as authorized* etc. is at the same time contained in them. On this usage, which belongs to classic Greek, cf. Bhdy. p. 371 and the works there referred to.

Although the Infinitive is used in this way not merely of what happens but of what ought to happen, yet we are not obliged on this account to supply δεῖν in order to explain it, but the usage results solely from the general philological principle (see Kühner on Xen. Mem. 2, 2, 1) that the Infinitive in itself is a verbal form without relation, and that it acquires in every case its more precise signification from the context. That sometimes (when the governing word is a general term, such as εἰπεῖν, πιστεύειν) ambiguity is easily occasioned by this mode of expression cannot be denied; hence in such cases the decision rests wholly with the reader who carefully examines the context. A few examples of such Infinitives after less expressive predicates, with or without a subject expressed, are the following: Rev. x. 9 ἀπῆλθα, λέγων αὐτῷ δοῦναι μοι τὸ βιβλαρίδιον, Acts xxi. 4 ἔλεγον τῷ Παύλῳ μὴ ἐπιβαίνειν εἰς Ἱεροσόλυμα, 21 λέγων μὴ περιτέμνειν αὐτοὺς τὰ τέκνα μηδὲ τοῖς ἔθουσιν περιπατεῖν (cf. xv. 24 Grsb.), Rom. xiv. 2 ὅς

¹ It is surprising that Tdf. rejects this reading, in spite of its attestation by cod. Sin., and has adopted ἐπιβλεψαί into his text. Nowhere in all Greek literature has a Middle form of ἐπιβλέπω (except the Future) been preserved; and even the Sept. has ἐπίβλεπον more times than can be counted, never ἐπίβλεψαι. The reading ἐπιβλεψαί (cod. Vat. etc.) is to be accented ἐπιβλέψαι [so Treg.], and is nothing more than a (Grecizing) emendation of the Imperat. ἐπίβλεψον.

μὲν πιστεύει φαγεῖν πάντα (deWette: *essen zu dürfen, that he may eat*), ii. 21 ὁ κηρύσσων μὴ κλέπτειν, ὁ λέγων μὴ μοιχεύειν, 2 Cor. iv. 6 ὁ εἰπὼν ἐκ σκότους φῶς λάμπει, Eph. iv. 22 ἐδιδάχθητε ἀποθέσθαι ὑμᾶς . . . τὸν παλαιὸν ἄνθρωπον. So also with the Infin. after ὥστε, 2 Cor. ii. 7 ὥστε μᾶλλον ὑμᾶς χαρίσασθαι καὶ παρακαλέσαι; the Infin. with τό, e.g. after κρίνειν 2 Cor. ii. 1; Rom. xiv. 13; and the Nom. with the Infin. 2 Cor. x. 2, etc.

B. § 141, N. 3; H. § 823; C. § 659 J. 898, 4.

- 3 An analogous instance to that quoted (B. l.c.) from the Anab. (6, 4, 18) — in which the leading clause is attracted by a parenthetical *verbum dicendi* and passes over into a subordinate clause with *ὅτι* — is found in Rom. iii. 8 καὶ (supply *τί*) μὴ, καθὼς φασίν τινες ἡμᾶς λέγειν, ὅτι ποιήσωμεν τὰ κακά etc., where according to our idiom *ὅτι* is superfluous. So likewise Ev. Nicod. 15, 1 (cf. 15, 5). Cf. § 139, 51 p. 245 and Meyer on Rom. l.c.

B. § 141, N. 4; H. § 775; C. § 667; D. § 588; J. § 673.

- 4 The omission of the subject in the Infinitive clause when it is identical with that of the leading clause is commonly observed in the N. T. Yet deviations occur: the subject — and that, too, in the Accusative — being separately expressed again,

a) after *verba dicendi*, especially in the 3d Pers. (in which case, according to § 127, 14 p. 111 sq., the full Reflexive form *ἑαυτὸν -οὺς* etc. is almost always chosen), but for the most part only when perspicuity and emphasis required the repetition;

- b) in such Infinitive clauses as subjoin to the leading clause a temporal or causal limitation (§ 140, 9 sqq.), not so much for emphasis' sake as by designating the particular subject to deprive the clauses of the universal character which they would otherwise have.

Examples of a) after *verba dicendi* — in the 3d Pers. (like the Lat. *se*). Luke xx. 20 ἀπέστειλαν ἐγκαθέτους ὑποκρινομένους ἑαυτοὺς δικαίους εἶναι, xxiii. 2 λέγοντα ἑαυτὸν Χριστὸν εἶναι, Acts v. 36 Θεοδᾶς λέγων, εἶναι τινα ἑαυτὸν viii. 9; xxv. 4; Rev. ii. 2, 9; iii. 9; but αὐτὸν only in Acts xxv. 21 τοῦ Παύλου ἐπικαλεσαμένου τηρηθῆναι αὐτόν; — in the 2d Pers. Eph. iv. 22 (see 2 above, p. 274) where the separation of the dependent clause from its governing word (*ἐδιδάχθητε*) by the parenthetical clause occasioned the repetition of the subject (*ὑμᾶς*), 2 Cor. vii. 11 συνεστήσατε ἑαυτοὺς (see § 127, 15 p. 113) ἀγνοῦς εἶναι, Heb. x. 34 Lehm. [Treg. Tdf. Sin.] γινώσκοντες ἔχειν ἑαυτοὺς κρείσσονα

ὑπαρξίν. In classic writers likewise cases of the kind are found, but on the whole far less frequently (see the Gramms. as above).

b) in temporal etc. subordinate clauses (a use which in the Apocryphal writings of the N.T. has become almost universal): Matt. xxvi. 32; Mark xiv. 28 *μετὰ τὸ ἐγερθῆναι με προάξω ὑμᾶς*, Luke x. 35 *ἐγὼ ἐν τῷ ἐπανερχεσθαι με ἀποδώσω σοι*, xxii. 15 (*ἐπεθύμησα*) *πρὸ τοῦ με παθεῖν*, John ii. 24 (*ἐπίστευεν αὐτὸν*) *διὰ τὸ αὐτὸν γινώσκειν πάντας*, Heb. vii. 24; 2 Cor. ii. 13 (*οὐκ ἔσχηκα*) *τῷ μὴ εὑρεῖν με τίτον*. The case is different in Rom. xv. 16 where the leading subject governing the Infin. clause (*εἰς τὸ εἶναί με λειτουργόν*) is not *ἐγώ* but *θεός* (virtually contained in the Passive clause *δοθεῖσαν ὑπὸ τοῦ θεοῦ*). Finally, with regard to the fact that in all these passages given under b) the Reflexive form which according to rule ought to have appeared has not been chosen, see what is said § 127, 13 p. 110.

On the Acc. and Infin. in hortatory sentences see § 140, 18 p. 271.

ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF ΚΕΛΕΥΕΙΝ, AND SIMILAR WORDS, WITH THE INFIN.

It has already been remarked, p. 237 note ¹, that *κελεύειν* in the N. T. only admits of being construed with the Acc. and Infin., never of being connected with a resolved clause and the particle *ἵνα*; and in this respect the language of the N. T. coincides with ordinary usage.¹ But the influence of the Latin use of *jubere* is unmistakable in this particular: that the Passive Infin. and Acc. is so often connected with *κελεύειν* instead of the Active usual in ordinary Greek.

As a rule, where nothing but the idea is required, the Aorist Pass. Infin. is chosen; as, Matt. xviii. 25 *ἐκέλευσεν αὐτὸν παραθῆναι ... καὶ ἀποδοθῆναι*, xiv. 9; xxvii. 58, 64 *κέλευσον ἀσφαλισθῆναι τὸν τάφον*, Luke xviii. 40 *ἐκέλευσεν αὐτὸν ἀχθῆναι*, Acts xii. 19; xxi. 33, 34; xxv. 21 (where the change from the Aor. Infin. to the Pres. Infin. is to be noticed, cf. xxv. 4) etc. It may be remarked further, that only 237 Matthew and Luke employ *κελεύειν*; but the other writers avail themselves uniformly of other verbs instead, as *ἐντέλλεσθαι*, *παραγγέλλειν*, *κηρύσσειν*, *εἰπεῖν*, and that, too, either followed by *ἵνα*, according to

¹ Only in one passage, Matt. xv. 35, is the Dative given with Infin. following by a considerable number of mss.: *ἐκέλευσεν τοῖς ὄχλοις ἀναπεσεῖν*. This reading Tdf. eds. 2, 7 (even against the authority of B and the express statement of Origen, which Lchm. [so Treg.] followed) has retained, out of regard for other ancient authorities (and especially the parallel passage Mark viii. 6), with Grsb. Rec. etc. (According to the concurrent testimony of codd. Vat. and Sin. however the passage runs *καὶ παραγγείλας τῷ ὄχλῳ ἀναπεσεῖν ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν ἔλαβεν*; and Tdf. also has rightly adopted this reading in his 8th ed.)

§ 139, 42 p. 236 sq., or the Infinitive construction. But the same unclassic construction with the Aorist Pass. Infin. is found after these predicates also, in so far as they are intended to represent the precise idea of *κελεύειν*; as, Mark v. 43 εἶπεν δοθῆναι αὐτῇ φαγεῖν, vi. 27 ἐπέταξεν ἐνεχθῆναι τὴν κεφαλὴν αὐτοῦ, Acts v. 21 ἀπέστειλαν ἀχθῆναι αὐτούς, xxv. 21 ἐπικαλεσαμένου τηρηθῆναι αὐτόν (see 4 p. 274), xxii. 24 εἶπας μαστιξὶν ἀνετάξεσθαι αὐτόν, 1 Thess. v. 27 (ἐνορκίζω) ἀναγνωσθῆναι τὴν ἐπιστολήν. To the scribes who wrote the mss. (especially D and B) the construction still seemed rather strange, and hence they often emended it into the Infin. Active; see the variants on Mark v. 43; vi. 27; Acts xxii. 24. Hence it is very probable that in Mark viii. 7 εἶπεν παρατεθῆναι (Lchm.) is the original reading, — as cod. A actually gives and the variant παραθῆναι leads us to conjecture. The reading παρατιθέναι (Tdf. [eds. 2, 7; Treg.]), which again is supported particularly by B and D, might easily have arisen by correction owing to the similarity of form, but by its Present form does not agree well with the passage. The same remark holds of Mark x. 49 Lchm. εἶπεν αὐτὸν φωνηθῆναι; so not only by far the greater number of mss. give the passage, but the Latin versions also render it, which they would not have done if the translators had had before them the other reading (φωνήσατε αὐτόν, Tdf. [Treg.] after [N] B C).

ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF ἐγένετο FOLLOWED BY AN INFINITIVE AND A
FINITE VERB.

6 A conspicuous peculiarity of the historical style in the N. T. (with the exception of John's Gospel) is the frequent occurrence of the Aoristic phrase καὶ ἐγένετο or ἐγένετο δέ, by which the narrative of new events is announced, and at the same time connected with what precedes. It arose from the familiar Hebrew expression וַיְהִי, and passed over from the translation of the Seventy into the narrative language of the N. T. In the first three Gospels, almost without exception immediately after this formula a specification of time is subjoined (likewise after the mode of Hebrew discourse): and that either by an adverbial phrase (ἐν μιᾷ τῶν ἡμερῶν, μεθ' ἡμέρας τρεῖς etc.), or by a clause with ὅτε (in Matt.) or ὡς (in Luke), or by a Genitive Absolute, but ordinarily by an Infinitive clause introduced with ἐν (§ 140, 9 p. 264). The construction which then follows is of three forms; according as

a) The occurrence itself (again after Hebrew precedent) is given in a Finite Verb connected by καί: as

238 Mark ii. 15 καὶ ἐγένετο (Tdf. [Treg.] γίνεται without ἐν τῷ) ἐν τῷ

κατακεῖσθαι αὐτὸν . . . καὶ πολλοὶ τελῶναι συνανέκειντο τῷ Ἰησοῦ, cf. Luke v. 1, 12; ix. 51; x. 38; xiv. 1; xvii. 11; xix. 15; xxiv. 4, 15; Matt. ix. 10 καὶ ἐγένετο αὐτοῦ ἀνακειμένου, καὶ ἰδοὺ πολλοὶ . . . συνανέκειντο, Luke ii. 15 καὶ ἐγένετο, ὡς ἀπῆλθον . . . καὶ οἱ ἄνθρωποι εἶπον, v. 17 καὶ ἐγένετο ἐν μιᾷ τῶν ἡμερῶν, καὶ αὐτὸς ἦν διδάσκων, καὶ ἦσαν etc., viii. 1, 22. Somewhat different, and departing from the Heb. idiom, is Acts v. 7 ἐγένετο δὲ ὡς ὥρων τριῶν διάστημα καὶ ἡ γυνὴ εἰσῆλθεν. Or

b) The occurrence is given, indeed, in a Finite Verb, but without καί. This is the most frequent construction.

Matt. vii. 28 καὶ ἐγένετο, ὅτε ἐτέλεσεν ὁ Ἰησοῦς τοὺς λόγους τούτους, ἐξεπλήσσοντο, cf. xi. 1; xiii. 53; xix. 1; xxvi. 1; Luke i. 23 καὶ ἐγένετο, ὡς ἐπλήσθησαν αἱ ἡμέραι . . . , ἀπῆλθεν, cf. vs. 41; xi. 1; xix. 29; Mark i. 9 καὶ ἐγένετο ἐν ἐκείναις ταῖς ἡμέραις, ἦλθεν Ἰησοῦς, cf. Luke i. 59; ii. 1; ii. 46; vi. 12; vii. 11; ix. 37 ἐγένετο δὲ ἐν τῇ ἐξῆς ἡμέρᾳ, κατελθόντων αὐτῶν, συνήντησεν αὐτῷ ὄχλος, cf. xi. 14; xx. 1; Mark iv. 4 καὶ ἐγένετο ἐν τῷ σπείρειν, ὃ μὲν ἔπεσεν etc. cf. Luke i. 8; ii. 6; viii. 40; ix. 18, 33; xi. 1, 27; xvii. 14; xviii. 35; xxiv. 30, 51. It is to be noticed, moreover, that in these sentences the predicate of the leading clause almost always stands in the first place, i.e. directly after the specification of time, except in Mark iv. 4; Luke xi. 27; xxiv. 30; xviii. 35; i. 8, where (but generally for perceptible reasons) this arrangement is departed from somewhat. Hence, in Luke ix. 57 Lchm. the comma must be put after ὁδῷ; according to the reading of Tdf. [Treg., who omit ἐγένετο] the passage does not belong under this head. Or

c) The occurrence stands (dependent on ἐγένετο) in the Acc. with the Infin. The subsequent facts are then either subjoined in a finite verb, Mark ii. 23 καὶ ἐγένετο παραπορεύεσθαι αὐτὸν διὰ τῶν σπορίμων, καὶ ἤρξαντο οἱ μαθηταί etc. cf. Luke vi. 1, 6, or follow likewise in the Infinitive, Luke iii. 21, cf. xvi. 22.

This mode of expression, as that which approximates most nearly to the genius of the Greek language, is employed almost always by Luke in the Acts, e.g. xix. 1 ἐγένετο δὲ ἐν τῷ τὸν Ἀπολλῶ εἶναι ἐν Κορίνθῳ, Παῦλον διελθόντα . . . ἐλθεῖν, cf. ix. 37; xvi. 16; xxviii. 17, — he, besides, divesting the idiom more and more of its strictly Hebraistic complexion by omitting the clauses specifying time (so even in the Gospel, xvi. 22; further, Acts iv. 5; ix. 32, 43; xiv. 1; xxviii. 8), or making them precede (ix. 8), and then by rendering ἐγένετο itself dependent on a conjunction (e.g. xxi. 1 ὡς δὲ ἐγένετο ἀναχθῆναι ἡμᾶς etc. cf. xxi. 5; xxvii. 44), and finally by connecting the Dative with

it (αὐτοῖς xi. 26, μοι xxii. 6). Cf. Credner, Einl. ins N. T. p. 133. On the construction with τοῦ and the Infin. see § 140, 16, δ) p. 270.

- 7 REMARK. Also the analogous formula used in the prophetic books of the O. T. (תָּיִתְּ, Sept. καὶ ἔσται followed by the Fut.) is found unaltered in the N. T., yet only in literal quotations, and always, as in the corresponding passages of the O. T., without a following καὶ; as, Acts ii. 17 ἔσται ἐν ταῖς ἐσχάταις ἡμέραις, ἐκχεῶ ἀπὸ τοῦ πνεύματος etc., 21 καὶ ἔσται, πᾶς . . . σωθήσεται (cf. Rom. x. 13), Acts iii. 23 ἔσται
239 δὲ, πᾶσα ψυχὴ . . . ἐξολεθρευθήσεται (a free quotation, after the Heb., of Deut. xviii. 19), Rom. ix. 26 (quotn.).

ATTRACTION IN CONNECTION WITH THE INFINITIVE.

B. § 142, 2; H. § 774, 1. 2. 3; C. § 667; D. § 588 sq.; J. § 672 sq.

- 1 The general rule that predicative and other declinable adjuncts (Participles, etc.) with the Infin. stand in the Nominative if the (omitted) Subject of the Infin. is identical with that of the leading clause (φάσκοντες εἶναι σοφοί Rom. i. 22, ἐμαρτυρήθη εἶναι δίκαιος Heb. xi. 4), needs no further illustration; still less, the rule that such adjuncts stand in the Accusative when they refer to a preceding word in the same case (κατέκριναν αὐτὸν εἶναι ἔνοχον θανάτου Mark xiv. 64).

Of the more refined use of Attraction (which, however, was often neglected even by the best Greek authors), by virtue of which predicative adjuncts with the Infin. referring to a Genitive or Dative in the leading clause are put in the same case (ἔξιστί μοι γενέσθαι εὐδαίμονι etc.), no example can be adduced from the N. T. It occurs only occasionally in connection with subjoined Participial adjuncts, although even here the Accusative has become more usual. See on this in its place § 144, 20 b) p. 305.

B. § 142, N. 2; H. § 774 sq.; C. § 667; D. cf. § 589; J. §§ 674. 676; G. cf. § 93 N. 2.

- 2 Of the Impersonals πρέπει, προσήκει, ἔξεστι, συμβαίνει and the like, *πρέπει* (*πρέπον ἐστίν*) occurs in four constructions: 1) as commonly with the Dative and the Infin. (Matt. iii. 15) or with the Infin. to be supplied, Tit. ii. 1 *λάλει ᾧ πρέπει* (sc. *λαλεῖν*) *τῇ* etc.; 2) with the Dative after *πρέπει* and a following Accusative adjunct with the Infin., see the example Heb. ii. 10 in § 144, 20 b) p. 306; 3) the Dative with *πρέπει* is attracted by the following Infin. and as its Subject passes over into the Accusative (Acc. and Infin.), 1 Cor. xi. 13 *πρέπον ἐστὶν γυναῖκα ἀκατάλυτον προσεύχεσθαι*; 4) in a personal construction, Heb. vii. 26 *τοιούτος ἡμῖν ἔπρεπεν ἀρχιερεὺς*. "Ἐξεστιν (*ἐξόν ἐστιν*) has as a rule the Dative and Infin.; Luke, however, also uses the Accus. and Infin. in vi. 4 *οὗς οὐκ ἔξεστιν φαγεῖν, εἰ μὴ μόνους*

τοὺς ἱερεῖς, and according to the best mss. [Sin. also] in xx. 22 Tdf. [Treg.]; the Acc. occurs, besides, several times as a variant in cod. B (Mark ii. 26 [so ~~κ~~ also, and now Tdf.]), and in Origen. Both these constructions (with the Dat. and with the Acc.) occur also with ἐγένετο in the Acts, see § 141, 6, c) p. 277. On the construction of δέει see § 131, 3 p. 147.

B. § 142, 3, 4; H. § 775; C. § 667; J. § 672, 4.

Examples of a *Nominative* adjunct with an *Infin.* used substantively with the Article, or dependent on a Preposition, are extremely rare (because in sentences of this kind according to N. T. usage the Subject of the leading clause, if identical with that of the *Infin.*, is repeated, and then stands in the Acc. according to the rule § 141, 4, b) p. 274); as, 2 Cor. x. 2 δέομαι δὲ τὸ μὴ παρὼν θαρρῆσαι etc. (see on this § 140, 8 p. 263.

In clauses with ὥστε and πρὶν we find no example of the *Nominative* and *Infin.*; but only of the *Infin.* alone, hence without the repetition of the Subject (Matt. xxvii. 1, etc.), and of the Acc. and *Infin.*, 240 but with a new Subject, Matt. i. 18, etc.

B. § 142, N. 3; C. § 667; J. § 672, Obs. 1; 673, 2sq.

To such an example as ὑπέσχετο αὐτὸς ποιῆσέν (in which αὐτός is 4 not the Subject, otherwise it would have been in the Acc., but only an attributive adjunct belonging to the omitted Subject of the *Infin.*) an analogous instance occurs in John vii. 4 οὐδεὶς γάρ τι ἐν κρυπτῷ ποιεῖ καὶ ζητεῖ αὐτὸς ἐν παρρησίᾳ εἶναι. For so all the editors (excepting Lchm.) and the commentators read. But we cannot with many interpreters regard αὐτός as merely a resumption of the Subject; in such cases the language of the N. T. requires under all circumstances the Accusative (and that, too, of the Reflexive ἑαυτόν etc.). The examples quoted by Lücke (Com. Vol. II. p. 190), viz. Matt. xii. 50; Mark xv. 43, have no force in proof of the resumptive use of αὐτός with an Infinitive; cf. on the other hand for the opposite use (of ἑαυτόν etc.) the examples cited in § 141, 4, a) p. 274. On the contrary, αὐτός here has its original signification *self*, and is nothing more than an attributive adjunct in the *Nominative* belonging to the omitted subject; subjoined by the writer not for antithesis (to τι) or emphasis, but solely for perspicuity's sake; and hence ought not to receive much stress: *and yet seeks himself to be manifest*.¹ Against the other reading αὐτό (which rests, moreover, only on weak authority) Lücke declares himself most positively, and with reason. According to it ζητεῖν, which

¹ For this interpretation see Kling in the Stud. u. Krit. for 1836, p. 153. Lücke did not assent to it, perhaps only because he objected to the too great prominence given to an *antithesis*.

everywhere else as an auxiliary verb is joined only to the simple Infin. and the Acc. of the Object, would be construed like a verbum sentiendi with the Infin. and the Acc. of the Subject; for this no precedent can be found. That reading could only be justified if instead of εἶναι such a verb as ποιεῖσθαι followed.

RELATIVE SENTENCES.

B. § 143; H. §§ 511 sqq. 807 sqq.; C. §§ 551 sqq. 562 a.; D. §§ 401 sq.; J. §§ 818 sq. 833 Obs. 2.

- 1 As a special peculiarity in these sentences mention must first of all be made of an indubitable Hebraism which has passed over from the language of the Old Testament into certain parts of the New.

The Seventy, in translating the original, very commonly imitated the Hebrew mode of expressing the Relative (וְשֵׁם with a separated Personal pronoun following) in this way: to the Relative Pron., placed at the beginning of the Relative clause, they subjoined (but never immediately, and likewise only in the oblique cases as in Hebrew) the Pron. αὐτός in the same case: e.g. the Acc. Lev. xvi. 32 ὃν ἂν χρίσωσιν αὐτόν (וְשֵׁם-וְשֵׁם), 241 the Gen. Ruth iii. 2 οὗ ἥς μετὰ τῶν κορασίων αὐτοῦ (וְשֵׁם with suffix following), the Dat. Neh. viii. 12 ἐν τοῖς λόγοις, οἷς ἐγνώρισεν αὐτοῖς (וְשֵׁם-וְשֵׁם), 1 Kings xiii. 10 ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ, ἣ ἦλθεν ἐν αὐτῇ (וְשֵׁם-וְשֵׁם); frequently also with the Preposition repeated and with Adverbs, as Ex. iv. 17; Lev. xi. 32, 34; Josh. xxiv. 13, etc. In Greek authors a similar construction only, not the same, is found; see Fritzsche ad Lucian. p. 109.

In the N. T. the Hebraizing language of the Apocalypse most frequently employs this mode of expressing relation, and that without laying in the least any sort of emphasis thereby upon the pronominal adjunct; as, iii. 8 ἣν οὐδεὶς δύναται κλείσαι αὐτήν, vii. 2 οἷς ἐδόθη αὐτοῖς, 9; xx. 8; xiii. 12; and likewise with the Relative adverb, ὅπου ... ἐκεῖ xii. 6 Tdf. [soccod. Sin.], 14, ὅπου ... ἐπ' αὐτῶν xvii. 9. In other writers it occurs only as a somewhat rare exception, e.g. Mark vii. 25, and probably rather in certain national sayings, as Matt. iii. 12; Luke iii. 16, 17; Mark i. 7, or in quotations from the O. T., as Acts xv. 17 (ἐφ' οὗς ... ἐπ' αὐτούς), Rom. iii. 14 cod. B, 1 Pet. ii. 24 Tdf. [x*] οὗ ... αὐτοῦ.

But the emphatic addition of αὐτὸ τοῦτο to ὃ (*quod ipsum*) Gal. ii. 10 (cf. Lucian. Abd. 6) does not belong here; and αὐτός in the Nominative can in Relative clauses have only the signification *self*: 1 Pet. ii. 24.

B. § 143, 2; H. § 503 a.; C. § 496; J. § 818.

The general rule, that in Relative clauses which refer back to the First or Second Person the verb must stand in the same Person, is not disregarded in the New Testament, (but commonly a Participle then takes the place of the Relative clause, see § 144, 9, b) p. 294). Hence we find in John viii. 40 *ἄνθρωπον . . . ὃς λελάληκα*, because *ἄνθρωπον* is in apposition with the *με* preceding.

Rev. ii. 24 *ὑμῖν δὲ τοῖς λοιποῖς τοῖς ἐν Θυατείροις, ὅσοι οὐκ ἔχουσιν* etc. is, indeed, a deviation; but the construction is to be referred to the underlying simple thought, *to those among you (τοῖς λοιποῖς) who have not* etc., hence to be explained as a constr. ad synesin.

B. § 143, 4; H. § 513 b.; C. § 500; D. p. 362; J. § 821, 3.

That the Relative (*ὃς, ὅστις*) conforms in Gender to the Substantive of its own clause, instead of that of the preceding clause to which it strictly refers, is a very common construction in the N. T. also, as may be seen from the examples; with which in general § 129, 6 p. 128, should be compared.

Mark xv. 16 *αὐλῆς ὃ ἐστὶν πραιτώριον*, Acts xvi. 12 *Φιλίππους, ᾧ ἐστὶν πρώτη πόλις*, Gal. iii. 16 *σπέρματι, ὃς ἐστὶν Χριστός*, Col. i. 27 Tdf. and Eph. i. 14 Tdf. [Treg.] (where both readings, *ὃς* [so *αἱ*] and *ὃ*, are almost equally attested), vi. 17; iii. 13 (but in Col. iii. 5 *ᾧ* probably refers only to *πλεονεξία*), 1 Tim. iii. 15; 1 John ii. 8; Rev. iv. 5 Lchm. [Tdf. Sin.], v. 8 (if we refer *αἱ* to *θυμαμάτων*). This construction is in most cases more natural than the regular one; especially if the predicate in the Relative clause is a Personal pronoun, as 1 Cor. iii. 17.

CONSTRUCTIO AD SYNESIN WITH THE RELATIVE.

242

B. § 143, 5; H. § 523; C. § 499; D. p. 362; J. § 819.

With the contents of this paragraph must be compared the detailed statements made previously: §§ 127, p. 105 sq.; 123, p. 80; 129, p. 129 sq. What was there said applies in general in its full extent to Relative sentences also. Referring, therefore, as respects the general subject to those sections, we give here at once the examples relating to Relative sentences:

a) The Relative in the Singular refers to an antecedent Plural; as,

Acts xxiv. 11 *οὐ πλείους εἰσὶν μοι ἡμέραι δώδεκα ἀφ' ἧς* (sc. *ἡμέρας*) *ἀνέβην*; and there is no reason for explaining otherwise the Sing. in Phil. iii. 20: *ἐν οὐρανοῖς ὑπάρχει, ἐξ οὗ* (sc. *οὐρανοῦ*) *καὶ σωτήρα ἀπεκδεχόμεθα*, — the license here is the more natural as the preceding Plural

is to be understood only as a Singular and the word (οὐρανός) is used indiscriminately in both numbers ; see p. 24.

b) The Relative in the Plural refers to a collective term in the Singular ; as,

Luke vi. 17 πλῆθος πολὺ, οἱ ἦλθον, Acts xv. 36 κατὰ πᾶσαν πόλιν, ἐν αἷς etc., xxii. 5 πᾶν τὸ πρεσβυτέριον, παρ' ὧν etc. But in Rom. vi. 21 before ἐφ' οἷς an idea like τοιαῦτα or τοιούτους sc. καρπούς is to be supplied, according to § 127, 5 p. 105.

c) The Relative accords with the natural Gender of its antecedent substantive (cf. § 123, 7 p. 80): — most frequently after τέκνον, τεκνία, stands in the Masculine.

Gal. iv. 19 ; John i. 13 ; 2 John 1 ; Philem. 10. Further, παιδάριον ἐν, ὅς John vi. 9, ἔθνη οἷ Acts xv. 17 ; xxvi. 17, cf. Rom. ii. 14 sq., θηρίον ὅς Rev. xiii. 14 (Rec. ὁ [so cod. Sin.]), ὀνόματα οἷ iii. 4 (Lehm. [T. Tr. Sin.] ᾶ). Then in reference to the Person of Christ : κεφαλὴ ὅς Col. ii. 19, and in the celebrated passage 1 Tim. iii. 16 according to the reading now (and indeed by Griesbach) received : μυστήριον, ὅς [so ᾱ] ἐφανέρωθη etc. ; see the commentaries on the passage, and cf. Col. i. 27 ; Eph. i. 14 in 3 p. 281.

REMARK. Under this head also must be brought the case, where the Relative, if referring to material or abstract objects, stands in the Neuter Plural instead of the Masc. or the Fem. (as in the case of the Demonstrative αὐτά § 127, 8 p. 106), having less regard to the grammatical gender of the word, than to the general neuter idea (of things etc.) which it expresses ; cf. § 129, 4 p. 127. Thus in Acts xxiv. 17 sq. Tdf. [eds. 2, 7], the oldest mss. [Sin. also, followed by Lehm. Treg. and now Tdf.] give, indeed, ἐλεημοσύνας ποιήσων καὶ προσφοράς, ἐν αἷς etc. ; but this reading betrays more the correcting hand of the copyists than the common reading ἐν οἷς.

d) The Relative refers to a noun which is only implied in the leading clause (cf. § 127, 8 p. 106).

2 Pet. iii. 1 ταύτην δευτέραν ὑμῖν γράφω ἐπιστολήν, ἐν αἷς etc. where from δευτέραν ἐπιστολήν the term "two letters" is to be deduced ; Phil. ii. 15 τέκνα θεοῦ μέσον γενεᾶς σκολιᾶς, ἐν οἷς (ἀνθρώποις τῆς γεν. σκολ.) etc.

B. § 143, 6 ; H. §§ 243. 525 β. ; C. § 557 ; D. § 392 ; J. § 394.

243 Relative clauses are naturally and originally subordinate or
5 secondary clauses, and hence strictly ought always to append only subordinate thoughts immediately dependent on the leading clause, or adjuncts of individual members of it. But the influence of Latin upon the later Greek language is un-

mistakable, in the fact that Relative clauses so often either stand in Latin style quite at the beginning of a sentence, or serve as a continuation of the leading clause; yet, in such a way that in both cases they contain leading thoughts, and thus assume the relation of co-ordinate leading clauses (hence ὅς is equivalent to καὶ οὗτος, *et hic* etc.).

Yet this usage is employed less by those authors who wrote in the popular language, than by those who wrote a literary and periodic style. Hence this mode of expression, though originally the less idiomatic, is found most frequently of all in the writings of Luke, particularly in the Acts; often also in the Epistles, because these compositions strive after an extended periodic structure. This is less the case in the Evangelists, even in the discourses which occur there. A portion of these clauses still evince their characteristic as subjoined leading clauses by inserting immediately after the Relative the additional connective καί (just as in the German sentence *was, er auch that*).

Examples are very numerous. a) Without καί: John xix. 17 (but not vi. 21 where εἰς ἣν ὑπῆγον is a subordinate adjunct to γῆς), Acts v. 16, 36; vii. 20; ix. 35, 39; xi. 28; xiv. 8, 9; xvii. 10; xxvi. 12 (ἐν οἷς), 19 (ὅθεν *quare*), xxviii. 15; Gal. iv. 24, etc. On Acts xxiv. 14 see § 151, 10 p. 383; on Rom. xvi. 27 § 144, 7 p. 293.

b) With καί: Luke x. 30; Acts i. 11; x. 39; xii. 4; xiii. 22; xxviii. 10; Gal. ii. 10, etc. On Acts xxiv. 6 see § 144, 7 p. 293. Cf. also § 149, 8 f) p. 363. This combination is common in later authors.

B. § 143, 7 b.; H. § 818 Rem. d.; C. § 562; J. § 833. 2.

The usage that when two successive co-ordinate Relative clauses have one and the same antecedent the Demonstrative (αὐτός) takes the place of the Relative in the second clause, harmonizes so closely with the character of the popular language (hence it is so frequent even in Homer) that in the N. T. also many examples of it are found, as Luke xvii. 31 ὃς ἔσται ἐπὶ τοῦ δώματος καὶ τὰ σκεύη αὐτοῦ ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ, μὴ καταβάτω, cf. xiii. 4; John i. 33; Acts iii. 13 Tdf. [ed. 8 omits αὐτόν, so N], 1 Cor. viii. 6; 2 Pet. ii. 3, etc.

A portion of these instances may be fitly traced also to the circumstance that the N. T. writers were familiarized by the O. T. with sudden transitions from relative, participial, and other subordinate clauses to leading clauses (in continuation of the subordinate clauses; cf. on the Hebrew, Gesen. Lehrs. 802), and hence often employed this construction of their own accord; see on this in its place § 151, 8 sq. p. 381 sq.

REMARK. Also of the more delicate construction (cf. B. § 143, 8; J. § 825), when the case of the Demonstrative occurring in a closely
 244 connected subordinate clause following the Relative is assumed by the Relative, and, the Demonstrative being dropped, both clauses are thus blended externally into one (as οἷς ἐάν τις δῶ equiv. to οἷ, ἐάν τις αὐτοῖς δῶ), an example occurs (so far as the great fluctuation of the mss. permits us to discover the text) in Matt. vii. 9 Tdf. [ed. 7; ed. 8 om. ἐάν, so Treg. cod. Sin.]: τίς ἐστιν ἐξ ὑμῶν ἄνθρωπος, ὃν ἐὰν αἰτήσῃ (i.e. ὅς, ἐὰν αὐτὸν αἰτήσῃ) ὁ υἱὸς αὐτοῦ ἄρτον, μὴ λίθον ἐπιδώσει αὐτῷ; In this case we encounter the additional irregularity that the last clause, instead of continuing the Relative construction, passes over into a direct question introduced by μή. Cf. the parallel passage from Luke in § 151, 10 p. 384. According to the other reading (which drops ἐάν) the Relative construction alluded to disappears.

B. § 143, 12; H. § 809; C. § 554 c.; D. p. 364; J. § 824, II.

- 7 Examples of Relative clauses where the governing noun (or antecedent so-called) is incorporated into the Relative clause (but without the Article and not immediately after the Relative) are, Mark vi. 16 ὃν ἐγὼ ἀπεκεφάλισα Ἰωάννην, οὗτος ἡγέρθη, Luke i. 4; xxiv. 1 φέρουσαι ἃ ἡτοίμασαν ἀρώματα, John vi. 14, etc. On Phil. iii. 18; Philem. 10, etc. see § 123, 3 p. 77 sq.

Slightly anomalous is Acts xxi. 16 συνῆλθον ... ἄγοντες παρ' ᾧ ξενισθῶμεν Μνάσωνι τινι Κυπρίῳ, ἀρχαίῳ μαθητῇ. According to the above rule this would express the following thought: ἄγοντες Μνάσωνά τινα Κύπριον, παρ' ᾧ ξενισθῶμεν; so in fact it is understood by the Vulgate (which here is guided by a correct grammatical instinct) and several expositors. But the context and probable facts in the case stand opposed to this, and require the meaning (which Luther, deWette, et al. express) *who led us to a certain Mnason* etc. Many, among them Winer 214 (201), have accordingly explained the Dative Μνάσωνι as a species of local Dative, made it depend immediately on ἄγοντες, and resolved it by πρὸς Μνάσωνα. Not only has this interpretation (as deWette has remarked) its difficulty, but, apart from the rarity of such a Dative, the Greek would not be good; since in this case the words must of necessity have been arranged thus: ἄγοντες (sc. ἡμᾶς) Μνάσωνι τινι Κυπρίῳ, παρ' ᾧ etc. The position of the words, moreover, is the very thing which forces us to the only correct interpretation (proposed by Bornemann, Schol. in Luc. p. 177), according to which the words are indeed to be construed according to the above rule, but as follows: ἄγοντες (ἡμᾶς) παρὰ Μνάσωνά τινα Κύπριον, παρ' ᾧ etc. This gives, too,

the sense demanded by the majority of interpreters, and alone suited to the passage. The contraction of the two clauses into one is easily explicable, owing to the similarity of the two adjuncts (*παρά τινα* and *παρά τινι*), and acquires still more grammatical probability if we substitute in the first place *παρά* with the Dative. For this use of a Dat. dependent on a Preposition with a verb of motion is by no means unusual, and is found both in Greek authors and in the N. T.; see § 147 under *παρά* p. 339. The omission of the object *ἡμᾶς*, at which 245 however no one would take offence, occasioned the erroneous assumption (early disseminated by the rendering of the Vulgate) that *Μνάσωνα* was the object of *ἄγοντες*. If this were what Luke had wanted to say, he would for perspicuity's sake not only have placed *Μνάσωνα* in the Accusative immediately with *ἄγοντες*, but probably also have subjoined a local specification, as *ἐκεῖθεν* etc.

ATTRACTION IN RELATIVE SENTENCES.

B. § 143, 13; H. § 808; C. § 554 a. b.; D. § 402; J. § 822.

Of the constructions pre-eminently peculiar to the Greek 8 tongue, perhaps none became more the usage of all times and dialects, than that known under the name of Attraction in Relative sentences. It is so thoroughly rooted in the craving for external symmetry inborn in all native Greeks, and in the general propensity to subordinate grammatical precision of expression to beauty of form, that it passed over also into the popular language and almost suppressed the regular form of expression.¹ Hence numerous examples of it, moulded thoroughly in the spirit of the best Greek prose, are found in all parts of the N. T.: — most frequently, again, in Luke, yet also not seldom in John and in the Epistles, less prominently in Matt., Mark, and the Revelation. In the Sept. also this construction is current (see e.g. Deut. xiv. 23; xv. 18; xvi. 2, 5, 18, etc.).

We will arrange the examples as follows (cf. B. l.c.):

Ordinary examples of the Genitive (according to the model *μεταδίδως αὐτῷ τοῦ σίτου ὅνπερ* — instead of *ὅνπερ* — *ἔχεις*): Matt. xviii. 19; Luke v. 9 [Treg. and] B, xv. 16; John iv. 5, 14; vii. 39; xv.

¹ In fact examples are not wanting where the regular construction has been altered into the other by the copyists, or at least it is very doubtful which reading was the original one; see below, and the variants on Mark xiii. 19 (Lchm. [Treg. Tdf. cod. Sin.] *ἦν*), xiv. 72; John ii. 22 (Lchm. [Treg. Tdf. cod. Sin.] *δν*), iv. 5, 50 (Lchm. [Treg. Tdf.] *δν*), vii. 39; Tit. iii. 5 (Lchm. [Treg. Tdf. Sin.] *ἔ*), Rev. i. 20 (Lchm. [T. Tr. Sin.] *ὅς*); cf. the note on 9 p. 286.

20; xxi. 10; Acts i. 1; iii. 21, 25; vii. 17, 45; ix. 36; x. 39; xxii. 10; 1 Cor. vi. 19; 2 Cor. i. 6; x. 8; Eph. i. 8; Tit. iii. 6; Heb. ix. 20 (quotn.), vi. 10; Jas. ii. 5; 1 Pet. iv. 11; 1 John iii. 24; Jude 15.

Ordinary examples of the Dative (according to the model εἰς προσφέρεται τοῖς φίλοις οἷς — instead of οὗς — ἔχει): Matt. xxiv. 50; Mark vii. 13; Luke ii. 20; v. 9; ix. 43; xii. 46; xxiv. 25; John xvii. 5, 11; Acts ii. 22; vii. 16: xvii. 31; xx. 38; 2 Cor. xii. 21; Eph. ii. 10; 2 Thess. i. 4; Rev. xviii. 6.

It is to be noticed that in the majority of the passages referred to there is not the least fluctuation in the text; only cod. D has sometimes (quite alone) the Accusative instead of the other two cases.

B. § 143, 14; H. § 809; C. § 553; D. p. 364 sq.; J. § 824 II.

- 9 The noun of the antecedent clause is incorporated into the Relative clause (but according to 7 p. 284 not placed immediately after the Relative) and assumes also the case of the Relative; as,

Luke iii. 19 *περὶ πάντων ὧν ἐποίησεν πονηρῶν ὁ Ἡρώδης*, xix. 37 *περὶ πασῶν ὧν εἶδον δυνάμειν*, Rom. iv. 17 (see 11 p. 287). Similar is 2 Cor. x. 13 *κατὰ τὸ μέτρον τοῦ κανόνος, οὗ ἐμέρισεν ἡμῖν ὁ θεὸς μέτρον, ἐφικέσθαι ἄχρι καὶ ὑμῶν* (see de Wette). Here belongs also Acts xxv. 18 if we adopt [so Treg.] the text of B E etc. viz. *περὶ οὗ οἱ κατηγοροὶ οὐδεμίαν αἰτίαν ἔφερον, ὧν ἐγὼ ὑπενόουν πονηρῶν*.¹

B. § 143, 15; H. § 810; C. § 554 N.; J. § 822.

- 10 The noun or pronoun (τούτων, τοῖς, etc.) in the antecedent clause is wholly omitted so that the Relative stands quite alone in the case which properly does not belong to it, according to the example *μεμνημένος ὧν ἔπραξε* (i.e. *τῶν πραγμάτων, ὧν* for *ἃ ἔπραξε*); also when dependent on a Preposition (cf. § 127, 5 p. 104 sq.): *μὴ θορυβεῖτε ἐφ' οἷς ἂν λέγω*.

Luke ix. 36 *ἀπήγγειλαν οὐδὲν ὧν ἑώρακαν*, xxiii. 41 *ἄξια ὧν ἐπράξαμεν*

¹ Whether the last word *πονηρᾶν* or *πονηρῶν*, pronounced superfluous by many commentators (condemned also by Tdf. [eds. 2, 7] but given by the oldest mss. [N* *πονηρά*]) is to be admitted into the text, is a question on which textual criticism has probably yet to come to a decision. Grammatically viewed there is nothing against the addition in either form. But (in opposition to Meyer [?]) the preference is probably to be yielded to the reading *πονηρᾶν* (adopted by Lchm. [Tdf.]) as the less common, because here the change of *πονηρᾶν* into *πονηρῶν* would take place even more easily than usual, owing to the position of the word; cf. the preceding note, p. 285. The meaning is: *Among all the accusations which they brought forward, there was not, as I surmised, a bad one* (they brought forward no bad one). Both the alteration of the word into *πονηρῶν* and its omission (since it is contained by implication in *ὑπενόουν*) may very easily have been the work of correcting copyists or commentators.

ἀπολαμβάνομεν, John vii. 31 πλείονα σημεῖα ποιήσει ὢν οὗτος ἐποίησεν, xvii. 9 (ἐρωτῶ) περὶ ὧν δέδωκάς μοι, Acts viii. 24; xxi. 19, 24 (arising from ἃ κατήχηνται *quae* docentur), xxii. 15; xxv. 18 (see the note on 9 p. 286); Rom. xv. 18; 1 Cor. vii. 1; 2 Cor. xii. 17; Eph. iii. 20; Heb. v. 8 ἔμαθεν ἀφ' ὧν ἔπαθεν τὴν ὑπακοήν, 2 Pet. ii. 12 ἐν οἷς ἀγνοοῦσιν βλασφημοῦντες. Here belong also Acts xxvi. 22 (where the Participle too is drawn into the attraction; see § 144, 20 p. 305), and xxvi. 16 respecting which see 11 below.

All the examples quoted hitherto follow strictly the leading **11** rule of attraction, viz. that the Relative if unattracted would have stood in the Accusative. But so great was the fondness for this construction that it was employed also where, strictly, attraction was not grammatically admissible. For, since by **247** means of it members belonging together could be so joined together as to blend into one externally rounded and recognizable whole, the N. T. writers were unwilling to be deprived of this advantage even in cases where strict usage was opposed to it.

A portion of these cases may, to be sure, be referred to constructions with the Accus., as 2 Cor. i. 4 τῆς παρακλήσεως ἧς παρακαλούμεθα, Eph. i. 6 Lchm. [Treg. Tdf. &] τῆς χάριτος αὐτοῦ ἧς ἐχαρίτωσεν ἡμᾶς, iv. 1 τῆς κλήσεως ἧς ἐκλήθητε (cf. 1 Kings viii. 29 τῆς προσευχῆς ἧς προσεύχεται), — all which are founded on the familiar construction treated of § 131, 5 p. 148. More free, yet sustaining a certain analogy to the same usage, are Acts xxiv. 21 φωνῆς ἧς ἔκραξα (cf. Isa. vi. 4 τῆς φωνῆς ἧς ἐέκραγον) and Jude 15 τῶν ἔργων ἀσεβείας αὐτῶν ὧν ἠσέβησαν. But the following stand out of all analogy: 2 Thess. i. 4 θλίψουσιν αἱς ἀνέχεσθε (see however § 132, 9 p. 161), Acts i. 22 ἕως τῆς ἡμέρας ἧς ἀνελήμφθη (Vulg. *qua* adsumptus est), Rom. iv. 17 κατέναντι οὗ ἐπίστευσεν θεοῦ ante deum, *cui* credidit (since in this sense πιστεύειν τινά is wholly contrary to usage; see § 133, 4 p. 173 sq.), 1 Tim. iv. 6 var., Acts xxvi. 16 μάρτυρα ὧν τε εἶδες ὧν τε ὀφθῆσομαί σοι (*quibus* apparebo tibi). In this last passage the first clause ὧν τε εἶδες is perfectly regular, but the second is drawn into the attraction manifestly only for symmetry's sake, which is not readily sacrificed to grammatical strictness by a Greek writer (like Luke)¹; cf. Jude 15. On Acts xiii. 39, however, see § 147, 30 p. 342.

B. § 143, N. 5; H. § 811 a.; C. § 554 d.; D. p. 364; J. § 822 Obs. 10.

Relative Adverbs also sometimes undergo attraction. Examples **12**

¹ The variation of cod. Vat. and sundry versions (ὧν εἶδές με etc.) can only be founded in a misunderstanding of the passage (perhaps cf. ὧν for ὅς).

from the N. T. are Matt. xxv. 24, 26 *συνάγω ὄθεν* (equiv. to *ἐκεῖθεν ὅπου*) οὐ διεσκόρπισα. Cf. with this § 127, 5 p. 105 and the similar kind of attraction in § 151, 2 p. 377.

B. § 143, 17; H. § 817; C. § 534 c.; D. § 404; J. § 824.

- 13 Of the so-called *attractio inversa* — (a species of anacoluthon where the antecedent is attracted by the Relative and takes its case; see the details in the general Grammars) — a few wholly unquestionable instances are found.

Thus in the oft-repeated quotation from the O. T. (Ps. cxvii. 22) *λίθον ὃν ἀπεδοκίμασαν οἱ οἰκοδομοῦντες, οὗτος ἐγενήθη* etc. Matt. xxi. 42, etc.; but in 1 Pet. ii. 7 Lchm. [Treg.] *λίθος ὃν* [*λίθον ὃν* Tdf. N*]. Further, Luke i. 73 (*διαθήκης*), *ὁ ρκον ὃν ὤμοσεν πρὸς Ἀβραάμ* etc., 1 Cor. x. 16 *τὸν ἄρτον ὃν κλάμεν, οὐχὶ κοινωνία ἐστὶν* etc. On Acts x. 36 Tdf. [N*] see § 131, 13 p. 153 sq. An antecedent general pronominal idea is likewise attracted by the Relative in Luke xii. 48 *παντὶ ᾧ ἐδόθη πολὺ, πολὺ ζητηθήσεται παρ' αὐτοῦ*. Cf. here § 151, 4 p. 379.

B. § 143, 19; H. cf. § 822; 853 b.; 757; C. § 641; J. 836, 6. 7; G. § 60.

- 14 A general Relative clause (*ὅς ἄν* etc.) sometimes takes the place of
248 a conditional clause with *εἰάν* (also a species of anacoluthon); as, Matt. x. 14 *ὅς ἂν μὴ δέξηται ὑμᾶς . . . , ἐξερχόμενοι ἐκτινάξατε τὸν κονιορτὸν* etc., xxiii. 16, 18 *ὅς ἂν ὁμολογῇ ἐν τῷ ναῷ, οὐδέν ἐστιν*. Cf. the opposite case in § 149, 6 p. 360.

THE PARTICIPLE.

B. § 144; H. § 784 D.; C. § 673; J. § 662; G. Chap. vi.

- 1 With respect to the use of Participles by the several N. T. writers a few general remarks must first be premised. As in course of time Infinitive constructions in the ancient languages were gradually resolved into conjunctive clauses (§ 141, 1 p. 272), the like takes place also with the Participle. Every one conversant with Greek literature knows with what predilection in its classic period participial constructions are employed, and how the entire system of its structure of sentences depends in great part on the employment of these clauses. Yet the artificial periodic structure produced by their aid is rather a product of the refined (rhetorical) literary language and remained pre-eminently a characteristic of it, while the plain popular language of all periods — (read the lively and circumstantial descriptions, narratives, comparisons of Homer) — preferred, instead of lengthy and involved periods, to give,

rather, the individual members as independent clauses with a finite verb, and to indicate the mode of their connection by some of the simplest particles. Since, moreover, this analytic mode of construction suited more the genius of Oriental expression (and accordingly prevails in the books of the O. T.), it was natural that, particularly in the language of the Gospels marked especially by the national peculiarities (Luke's not excepted, cf. § 141, 6 p. 276), the employment of participial constructions should noticeably recede before the construction by means of finite verbs, and that numerous combinations by means of conjunctions (especially *καί*) are preferred where the classic literary language would without doubt have availed itself of the construction with the Participle, or of other subordinate dependent clauses.

The following passages will illustrate in general what has been said: Matt. vii. 27 *καὶ κατέβη ἡ βροχὴ καὶ ἦλθον οἱ ποταμοὶ καὶ ἐπνευσαν οἱ ἄνεμοι καὶ προσέκοψαν τῇ οἰκίᾳ ἐκείνῃ, καὶ ἔπεσεν, καὶ ἦν ἡ πτώσις αὐτῆς μεγάλη*, viii. 14–16 *καὶ ἐλθὼν ὁ Ἰησοῦς etc.*, Mark i. 12, 13; Luke xviii. 32–34 *παραδοθήσεται καὶ . . . ἀναστήσεται καὶ αὐτοὶ οὐδὲν τούτων συνή-* 249 *καν, καὶ ἦν τὸ ῥῆμα τοῦτο κεκρυμμένον ἀπ' αὐτῶν, καὶ οὐκ ἐγίνωσκον τὰ λεγόμενα*, xix. 2, 3 *καὶ ἰδοὺ ἀνὴρ etc.*, John iv. 47–50; Matt. xxi. 46 compared with the parallel passages, etc.; see also § 151, 31 p. 401. A multitude of similar examples may be adduced also from the Apocalypse. On the other hand, Luke in the Acts is removed the farthest from this form of narration; the language of this book in its manner of employing participial constructions approximates quite conspicuously to the style of the classic Greek writers, and in passages reproduces completely the traits of the Greek mode of thought and expression (read in particular the speeches put into the mouth of the persons that make their appearance, e.g. of Peter in Chaps. ii. and iii., of Paul in Chaps. xvii. xxii. xxiv. xxvi., of Tertullus in Chap. xxiv., in part also of Stephen in Chap. vii., or separate historical sections such as iv. 13–24; xvi. 18–23, 27; xix. 1–9; xxvii. 30, etc.). The Epistolary writings, particularly those of Paul, and still more the Epistle to the Hebrews, likewise frequently employ participles, since for the treatment of didactic and dogmatic material no form of expression was better suited than the philosophic, finished, language of the learned Greeks of that day. Yet it is not to be denied, that in handling participial constructions classic dexterity in many respects fails the authors of these Epistles, and that their periods, on account of the very excess of participles, relative and other subordinate clauses, parentheses, and changes of structure, are often deficient in perspicuity and prepare grave difficul-

ties for the interpreter; see, for example, the first chapters of the Epp. to the Ephesians and the Colossians.

- 2 One mode of resolving a periodic combination of clauses into juxtaposed independent clauses has already been spoken of (§ 139, 28 p. 226) in connection with hypothetic constructions. Far more extensive would a collection prove to be of those instances from all parts of the N. T. in which, instead of Participles (usual in the classic literary language) standing in some kind of temporal or causal relation to the leading clause, the finite verb is introduced, to which then the leading verb is subjoined by *καί*.

Since an enumeration of all the passages of the sort belongs rather to a work on N. T. Rhetoric than to a Grammar, it may suffice to illustrate the usage in separate characteristic examples: Matt. xviii. 21 ποσάκις ἁμαρτήσῃ εἰς ἐμέ ὁ ἀδελφός μου καὶ ἀφήσω αὐτῷ; where certainly every native Greek would have written τῷ . . . ἁμαρτήσαντι, since the first clause stands temporally in a subordinate relation to the second; Luke xxiv. 18 σὺ μόνος παροικεῖς Ἱερουσαλὴμ καὶ οὐκ ἔγνωσ τὰ γενόμενα ἐν αὐτῇ; John vii. 4 οὐδεὶς ἐν κρυπτῷ τι ποιεῖ καὶ ζητεῖ αὐτὸς ἐν παρρησίᾳ εἶναι, vi. 50 οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ ἄρτος . . . , ἵνα τις ἐξ αὐτοῦ φάγῃ καὶ μὴ ἀποθάνῃ, iii. 19 αὕτη ἐστὶν ἡ κρίσις, ὅτι τὸ φῶς ἐλήλυθεν . . . καὶ ἠγάπησαν μᾶλλον τὸ σκότος ἢ τὸ φῶς, Rom. x. 20 ἀποτολμᾷ καὶ λέγει. Also with an adversative Particle: Rom. vi. 17 χάρις τῷ θεῷ, ὅτι ἦτε δοῦλοι τῆς ἁμαρτίας, ὑπηκούσατε δέ etc.

- 250 Here belongs, further, the juxtaposition of two Imperatives of such a sort that the emphasis lies only on one of the commands given. This likewise is in accordance with a mode of popular speech (cf. the Latin *divide et impera*, i.e. divide if thou wilt conquer).

Thus the frequent ἔρχου καὶ ἵδε (instead of the literary ἐλθὼν ἵδε or ἔρχου ἵνα ἴδῃς) John i. 47; Rev. vi. 1, 5, 7, ἐρεύνῃσον καὶ ἵδε John vii. 52, still more plainly Eph. iv. 26 (quotn.) ὀργίξεσθε καὶ μὴ ἁμαρτάνετε where it is impossible to understand the first command as direct (cf. Mehlh. Schema ἀπὸ κοινοῦ etc. 1833). Further, the combination of an Imperative with a following finite verb in the Future; as, ἔρχεσθε καὶ ὤψεσθε John i. 40 Tdf. [Treg.], αἰτεῖτε καὶ δοθήσεται κρούετε καὶ ἀνοίγησεται Matt. vii. 7 (Luke xi. 9), ἄρατε καὶ εὐρήσετε Matt. xi. 29, etc.

B. § 144, 1; C. cf. § 679; D. cf. §§ 420, 421 Obs. 5; J. cf. §§ 705, 2. 4; 759 Obs. 4; W. 350 sq. (328 sq.).

- 3 Participles take the place of subordinate clauses only. There are many passages, particularly in Paul's Epistles, where

Participles appear to stand independently; and hence it has been frequently asserted that in the N. T. even leading clauses are formed in Hebrew fashion (see Gesen. *Lehrg.* p. 791; Gr. § 131, 2) by means of Participles. Such an assumption, however, would militate fundamentally with the genius of Greek (prose) usage; (not even the Seventy take this liberty even where they had a Participle before them in the Original). The probability of this assertion, therefore, in Paul's case must be disputed at the outset, since even from the most Hebraistic books of the N. T. no sure instance of such a usage can be brought forward. It would be unreasonable likewise to wish to apply to the language of such a writer as Paul the isolated precedents extant in classic Greek poets and earlier prose authors (which, besides, are all capable of a proper explanation). On the contrary, all the examples adduced as of this class may be brought substantially under some one of the following heads:

a) The Participle appears to stand independently in incomplete citations from the O. T., or those quoted from memory. 4

For instance: 1 Cor. iii. 19 ὁ δρασσόμενος τοὺς σοφοὺς ἐν τῇ πανουργίᾳ αὐτῶν. Here it is plain even from the Article that the Participle can only hold the place of a Subject, and consequently cannot possibly itself be predicate (with ἐστίν understood), but a complete predicate (βουλὴν αὐτῶν ἐξέστησεν according to Job v. 13) is to be supplied, provided Paul designed to give a complete thought here where he was only concerned with the contents of the given words of the quotation; cf. Heb. i. 7 (after Ps. civ.), Matt. ii. 18 (after Jer. xxxi. 15). In this way we can explain, too, most simply the Participle διδού in Heb. viii. 10 and x. 16, viz. as a quotation according to the Alexandrian text¹ 251 from Jer. xxxi. (xxxviii.) 33. For to connect it grammatically with διαθήσομαι is so harsh as to seem hardly conceivable, and the connection with ἐπιγράψω is prevented by καί.

b) In proverbial phrases. 5

These, as is well known, appear in all languages often as grammatically incomplete sentences (see e.g. Matt. v. 38), since the supply of what is necessary to render the sentence grammatically complete is

¹ In cod. Vat. it is given completely διδούς δέσω etc. The quotations in the Ep. to the Heb., however, agree almost always with the text of the Alexandrian codex, (those in the Pauline Epistles more with the Vatican codex); see Bleek, Heb. Vol. I. p. 369 sqq.

made unconsciously and involuntarily by the hearer himself, and in all such quotations it is the sense only which is important, not the grammatical construction. E.g. 2 Pet. ii. 22 *κῶν ἐπιστρέψας ἐπὶ τὸ ἴδιον ἐξέραμα · ὅς λουσαμένη εἰς κυλισμὸν βορβόρου.*

- 6 c) The Participle is to have a finite verb supplied to it from the context, as was often the case also in Greek authors (see B. § 151, IV. 5, and compare the chapter on Ellipsis below, p. 390); and

d) The Participle stands anacoluthically, the sentence for any reason (generally in consequence of parenthetic insertions) following another construction or even breaking off and remaining incomplete (cf. the chapter below on Anacoluthon, p. 378).

To one of these last two heads are almost all Participles apparently standing absolutely to be referred, especially in Paul's writings. But as respects the individual cases, especially if both modes of explanation appear to be grammatically admissible, the opinions of the most reputable interpreters are not infrequently divided. As the number of passages is very considerable; as, further, an evident struggling with expression has often interrupted the grammatical sequence of thought and forced it into the background, and the correct understanding of the several passages for the most part requires a student to enter somewhat thoroughly into the context, not only grammatically, but also doctrinally, historically, rhetorically: the grammarian must restrict himself, at least in *this* connection, to establishing the existence of the two classes of cases described, and to illustrating their nature in a few prominent examples.¹

- Examples of c) are, Rom. v. 10 sq. *εἰ γὰρ ἔχθροὶ ὄντες* etc. Here not only has *καυχώμενοι* been taken as a finite verb by many modern interpreters, but the variant *καυχώμεθα* (as an ancient interpretation) is extant. Nevertheless the Part. must be regarded as a "tardily subjoined" adjunct to *σωθησόμεθα*; see the comm. of Fritzsche, de Wette, 252 Meyer. 2 Cor. viii. 19 sq. *οὐ μόνον δὲ, ἀλλὰ καὶ χειροτονηθεὶς* etc., a parenthetic clause (left at the same time incomplete) which, since it stands out of all construction, is to be completed with the aid of the preceding Relative clause as follows: *who not only on this account (ἐν τῷ εὐαγγ. i.e. as a publisher of the gospel), but also as one chosen by the churches, is held in respect*; the *στελλόμενοι* following is connected again most simply with the leading predicate *συνεπέμφαμεν*.

¹ On account of their obvious structural difficulties, such sentences even in ancient times were forced to undergo attempts at emendation of all sorts; see e.g. the various readings on Rom. v. 11; 2 Cor. viii. 21; Heb. vii. 1; 1 Pet. ii. 11.

In the following verse (21), however, if with Tdf. [eds. 2, 7; not 8, Treg. cod. Sin.] we read *προνοούμενοι γάρ*, we should be obliged again to take the participial clause parenthetically and supply with it such an idea as, *I do this* etc. (cf. § 151, 24 b) c) p. 394 sq.). Mark xii. 5 where for οὓς μὲν δέροντες, οὓς δὲ ἀποκτείνοντες a predicate like *they maltreated* is to be derived from ἀπέκτειναν (cf. § 151, 23 d) p. 392). See, besides, Heb. vii. 1–3 (according to the difficult reading [so too **N**], adopted by Lchm. [Treg.], ὁ *συναντήσας* etc., what is necessary to complete it grammatically being given in the second verse), 1 Pet. ii. 18 (οἱ οἰκέται, ὑποτασσόμενοι etc.), iii. 1 (αἱ γυναῖκες, ὑποτασσόμεναι etc.), 7 (οἱ ἄνδρες, συνοικοῦντες etc.) — with all which Participles the appropriate predicates are to be supplied from the context; see the commentaries. Since such Participles absolute often cannot be otherwise translated than by finite verbs, too great compliance with our usage has led to the taking as leading clauses of yet many other Participles, the grammatical coherence of which either with preceding or following clauses has been satisfactorily proved by the more sharp and discriminating criticism of recent interpreters; see, for instance, 2 Cor. v. 12; Rom. xii. 6 (where before ἔχοντες δέ none of the larger marks of punctuation is to be placed), xiii. 11 (referring to vs. 8), Heb. xii. 15; 2 Pet. ii. 1 (ἀρνούμενοι, ἐπάγοντες etc.), iii. 5 (where the participial clause begins with ἐξ ὕδατος), etc.

Examples of d) are, 2 Cor. v. 6 *θαρροῦντες καὶ εἰδότες* etc. Here ⁷ the Participles are anacoluthic; for after the parenthesis διὰ πίστεως γάρ etc. the sentence, attracted by the predicate of the parenthesis and resuming the initial *θαρροῦντες*, takes another turn: *θαρροῦμεν δέ* etc. In 2 Pet. i. 17 (λαβὼν γὰρ παρὰ θεοῦ etc.) the construction is completely broken off with vs. 17; in vs. 18 a different construction follows, the subject changing or rather reverting to the preceding one (in vs. 16), and the grammatically incomplete thought which began with vs. 17 being incorporated as object (ταύτην τὴν φωνήν) into this following clause. John xiii. 1 (ἀγαπήσας . . . ἡγάπησεν), where the sentence, begun with πρὸ δὲ τῆς ἑορτῆς etc., led astray by the intervening ἀγαπήσας, suddenly passes over to a conclusion that does not correspond to the first participial clause (εἰδώς etc.). In the following verse the interrupted sentence is not indeed grammatically completed, but continued in the interrupted narrative. In John vi. 22 Rec. the participial clause (ἰδὼν [Lchm. Tdf. Treg. εἶδον, cod. Sin. εἶδεν] ὅτι etc.) is taken up again in vs. 24 by ὅτε οὖν εἶδεν [cod. Sin. καὶ ἰδόντες ὅτι etc.]. Acts xxiv. 5 (εὐρόντες γάρ etc.) where the discourse, instead of giving the leading clause belonging to the Participle, continues in the 6th verse in a Relative construction, just as in Rom. xvi. 25–27; (cf. the doxology in Act. Polycarp. 20, and the similar case

Acts xxiv. 18 in § 151, 10 p. 383). Rom. xv. 23 sq. Lchm. [Tdf. Treg. α^*] (*ὡν δὲ μηκέτι* etc.) where the participial clause *ἐπιποθίαν ἔχων* etc., owing to the parenthesis *ἐλπίζω γὰρ* etc., is left unfinished, and the discourse returns in vs. 25 to the original *ὡν δέ* of vs. 23, see Lchm. vol. II. pref. p. ix, [and Tdf.'s note on vs. 24 in his ed. 8]; the addition *ἐλεύσομαι πρὸς ὑμᾶς* appears to be (an emendation) of later origin. To be sure, on this method of explaining them, the sentences acquire for the most part a very irregular and anomalous

253 aspect. Yet compare the great multitude of similar changes in construction (a liberty of which the N. T. writers, and foremost among them Paul, made a very extensive use) with the Participle in 13 p. 298 below, and in different connections § 151, 12 p. 386, § 123, 5 p. 78.

8 REMARK. The former practice of construing even participial clauses which stand in indubitable connection with finite verbs as leading clauses, because, strictly taken, they contain not subordinate but rather co-ordinate adjuncts of the action expressed by the leading verb, rests upon an oversight of the laws of the Greek language; e.g. Jas. ii. 9 *εἰ δὲ προσωπολημπτεῖτε, ἀμαρτίαν ἐργάζεσθε, ἐλεγχόμενοι ὑπὸ τοῦ νόμου ὡς παραβάται*; see also Luke iv. 15 (*ἐδίδασκεν . . . δοξαζόμενος*), Rom. iii. 24, etc. Modern exegesis has already shown sufficiently the error of such an interpretation.

B. § 144, 1 and N. 1; H. § 785; C. § 678; D. §§ 398 b., 492; J. §§ 451. 695; G. § 108.

9 Participles take the place in particular of Relative clauses; in which case the Participle as a rule has the Article before it, cf. § 125, 3 Remark, p. 93. This is, to be sure, a general principle of the Greek language. But since the N. T. in employing it manifestly goes farther than the ordinary usage, we will here give a view of the cases by classifying them. The Participle stands in place of a Relative clause

a) After a Substantive likewise rendered definite by the Art.; as, Jas. iii. 6 *ἡ γλῶσσα καθίσταται ἐν τοῖς μέλεσιν ἡμῶν, ἡ σπιλοῦσα ὅλον τὸ σῶμα* etc. Yet the substantive can also stand without an Art. in the cases specified § 125, 3 p. 92; proper names, too, as a rule then dispense with the article (cf. B. § 124, 3), as 1 Thess. i. 10 *Ἰησοῦν, τὸν ῥυόμενον ἡμᾶς*.

b) After Personal Pronouns, since they uniformly take the place of a definite substantive, as Rom. ix. 20 *σὺ τίς εἶ, ὁ ἀνταποκρινόμενος*, xiv. 4; Jas. iv. 12 *σὺ τίς εἶ, ὁ κρίνων* (for which in the passage from Jas. the Rec. Grsb. etc. have after several mss. *ὁ κρίνεις*), Rom. viii.

4 ἐν ἡμῖν, τοῖς περιπατοῦσιν, Eph. i. 12, 19 ἡμᾶς, τοὺς προηλπικότας, τοὺς πιστεύοντας, 1 Cor. viii. 10 σὲ τὸν ἔχοντα; rarely after the Demons. Pron. αὐτός in place of the 3d Pers., John i. 12 ἔδωκεν αὐτοῖς ἐξουσίαν . . . τοῖς πιστεύουσιν.

c) Also when the (1st and 2d) Person is not expressed separately but contained in the verbal ending (on which cf. § 129, 13 p. 132), as Heb. iv. 3 εἰσερχόμεθα εἰς τὴν κατάπαυσιν, οἱ πιστεύσαντες, vi. 18 ἵνα παράκλησιν ἔχωμεν, οἱ καταφυγόντες, 1 John v. 13 ζωὴν ἔχετε αἰώνιον, οἱ πιστεύοντες.

d) In appositional adjuncts to the Vocative, for the same reason. See the examples of this in § 129 a. 6 p. 141.

e) When the Participle takes the place of a Substantive, and accordingly stands alone without referring to an object expressly mentioned. Here the insertion of the article is required, inasmuch as in general, according to B. § 124, 1, the genus is designated (*he who, such a one as*); if, however, the Participle expresses indefinite individuals, or those for any reason not more closely designated, either τὶς, τινὲς is wont to stand with it, or it is used alone without an article. 254

Examples of this very common usage are, Rom. iii. 11 Tdf. οὐκ ἔστιν ὁ συνίων, οὐκ ἔστιν ὁ ἐκζητῶν τὸν θεόν as it were, this class of men is not to be found among them; but in vs. 12 οὐκ ἔστιν ποιῶν [Tdf. ὁ with α] (sc. τὶς) χρηστότητα, Matt. xxv. 29 τῷ ἔχοντι παντὶ δοθήσεται· τοῦ δὲ μὴ ἔχοντος, καὶ ὃ ἔχει ἀρθήσεται ἀπ' αὐτοῦ, 2 Cor. xi. 4 εἰ ὁ ἐρχόμενος ἄλλον Ἰησοῦν κηρύσσει.¹ Without the article, Mark i. 3 φωνὴ βοῶντος ἐν τῇ ἐρήμῳ, Rev. ii. 14 ἔχεις ἐκεῖ κρατοῦντας τὴν διδαχὴν Βαλαάμ, Rom. iii. 12; Matt. xxiv. 38. With τὶς, particularly in the periphrasis for a finite verb by means of the Participle with εἶναι (see 24 sqq. pp. 308 sq.), as Mark xiv. 4 ἥσαν τινες ἀγανακτοῦντες etc.

f) Thus far the insertion of the article in the above cases is perfectly regular. But the N. T. departs somewhat from ordinary usage (although a few scattered examples are found in Greek authors also, see Bhd. p. 318; Winer 110 (104)) in this respect, that even when the indefinite and general pronominal words (such as τὶς, ἄλλος, ἕτερος, πολλοί) are expressly inserted, the Participle can retain the article; as, Gal. i. 7 τινὲς εἰσιν οἱ παράσσοντες ὑμᾶς, Col. ii. 8 μὴ τις ἔσται ὁ συλαγωγῶν (cf. Ignat. ad Eph. 8 μηδεμία ξῆρις ἢ δυναμένη), Luke xviii. 9 εἶπεν πρὸς τινὰς τοὺς πεπειθότας, see besides Jude 4 in § 125, 3 Rem.

¹ Even if the object which the writer has in mind in using the Participle is subsequently mentioned, the Participle must nevertheless first of all be so construed for example, John v. 45 ἔστιν ὁ κατηγορῶν ὑμῶν, Μωϋσῆς not, *Moses is he who accuses you*, but, *there is one who accuses you, Moses*. Cf. with this the case where the Participle with the Art. takes the place of a Predicate, in § 129, 1, b) p. 124.

p. 93; Acts iv. 12 οὐδὲ γὰρ ὄνομά ἐστιν ἕτερον, τὸ δεδομένον ἐν ἀνθρώποις, John xii. 12 ὄχλος πολὺς ὁ ἐλθὼν εἰς τὴν ἑορτήν, Mark xv. 41 ἄλλαι πολλαὶ αἱ ἀναβᾶσαι, 2 John 7 πολλοὶ πλάνοι ἐξῆλθαν . . . οἱ μὴ ὁμολογοῦντες. To these add the other examples in § 125, 3 Rem. p. 93. in which the participle with the article is subjoined to an indefinite substantive or one standing in a predicative relation. In all these cases the article intimates that the Participle is an Adjectival adjunct (and consequently takes the place of a Relative clause), not a limitation pertaining to the verb (and so to be resolved by a Conjunction). Nevertheless the Greeks, however, would even then have preferred the Participle without the article, or a complete Relative clause.

REMARK. On the practice of the Apocalypse to subjoin without alteration the Participle in the Nominative (as an apposition) to other Cases, see § 123, 5 p. 78.

B. § 144, 3; H. § 789 d.; C. § 598 b.; D. p. 599; J. § 811, 3; G. §§ 108, N. 1; 109, 5.

- 10 The Future Participle (which, moreover, in the N. T. has become a rarity, e.g. with the Article, τὸ ἐσόμενον Luke xxii. 49, ὁ παραδώσω John vi. 64, τὸ γενησόμενον 1 Cor. xv. 37, τὰ λαληθησόμενα Heb. iii. 5) is found as a substitute for a final clause only in the Acts: viii. 27; xxiv. 11 (ἦλθεν etc.) προσκυνήσω, xxiv. 17 ποιήσω, xxv. 13 ἀσπασόμενοι; and with ὥς (to express the purpose as it exists in the mind of the subject, B. § 144, N. 14; H. § 795 e.; C. § 680; J. § 701; G. § 109, N. 4) in the Ep. to the Heb. xiii. 17 ἀγρυπνοῦσιν . . . ὥς λόγον ἀποδώσουτες.

- 255 Elsewhere to express the purpose the Infinitive is employed, or Conjunctions, even in passages where the use of the Participle would have been more convenient (see the examples in § 139, 47 p. 241 and cf. § 140, 4, 10, 13, 17),—or the Present Participle is used according to the following paragraph.

B. § 144, N. 4; H. § 789 Rem. g.; J. cf. § 897.

- 11 The Present Participle, besides its ordinary use to express a continuing action and simultaneousness, expresses in the N. T. the following relations also:

1) In connection with the article it is often used without any temporal reference, merely to present the idea of the verb either in the form of a substantive or an adjective, in the same way that the Pres. Infinitive (yet in this case interchangeably with the Aorist) often serves to designate the verb's idea as such. For example,

Eph. iv. 28 ὁ κλέπτων μηκέτι κλεπτέτω, Matt. xxvii. 40 ὁ καταλύων τὸν ναὸν καὶ . . . οἰκοδομῶν, σῶσον σεαυτὸν, Rev. xx. 10 ὁ διάβολος ὁ πλανῶν αὐτοὺς, 1 Thess. i. 10 Ἰησοῦν, τὸν ῥυόμενον ἡμᾶς etc. Hence in John (vi. 33, 41, 50, 51) there is a difference between ὁ ἄρτος ὁ καταβαίνων (a conception) and ὁ ἄρτος ὁ καταβάς (with a temporal reference), see Lücke.

2) Like the Indicative it often includes in itself the Future force, and hence is used, especially in connection with ὥς, even to express the end or object; see on both points § 137, 10, 11 pp. 203 sqq. and 144, 22 p. 307.

3) Like the Indicative (§ 137, 10 c) p. 205) it is used also of the intention (*de conatu*): Matt. xxiii. 13 ὑμεῖς τοὺς εἰσερχομένους οὐκ ἀφίετε εἰσελθεῖν, Acts xxviii. 23 Παῦλος ἐξετίθετο . . . πείθων αὐτοὺς περὶ τοῦ Ἰησοῦ (whereupon subsequently, οἱ μὲν ἐπείθοντο, οἱ δὲ ἤπιστουν). So in the evangelic narrative Judas before executing the betrayal is almost always called ὁ παραδιδούς, e.g. Matt. xxvi. 25 (in Lat. versions *qui traditurus erat*), 46, 48; Mark xiv. 42, 44; John xviii. 2, 5 etc.; but in reference to the betrayal as accomplished ὁ παραδούς, Matt. x. 4; xxvii. 3 Lchm. [Treg.].

B. § 144, 4; J. § 706; W. § 45, 3.

In sentences which contain two or more Participial clauses, whether in immediate succession or separated by a finite verb, we find in general (even in those writers that rather rarely employ the Participial construction) the rule observed, that only co-ordinated Participles are connected by καὶ or τέ; as, Matt. iv. 23; xxvii. 48; xxviii. 12, etc. Otherwise, particularly if the narrative advances from one fact to another by means of them, the Participles are placed side by side without any connective.

Of this genuine classic usage a great many examples are still found: particularly in the Acts, as xxii. 26 ἀκούσας ὁ ἑκατοντάρχης προσελθὼν ἀπήγγειλεν λόγων, xvi. 27 ἰδὼν τὰς θύρας ἀνεωγμένας, σπασάμενος μάχαιραν ἤμελλεν ἑαυτὸν ἀναιρεῖν, νομίζων etc., xxiv. 5, perhaps also xiii. 27 (if with Lchm., vol. II. Pref. p. viii, we expunge the καὶ before τὰς φωνάς, since the passage in its extant form can hardly be defended grammatically); but also in the Gospels, as Matt. iv. 13 καταλιπὼν τὴν Ναζαρεθ ἐλθὼν κατῴκησεν etc., 24 (προσῆνεγκαν αὐτῷ etc.), xxvi. 44 (ἀφείς . . . λέγων), Mark v. 15 θεωροῦσιν τὸν δαιμονιζόμενον καθήμενον ἱματισμένον καὶ σωφρονοῦντα, 26 sq. (πολλὰ παθοῦσα καὶ δαπανήσασα . . . ἀκούσασα . . . ἐλθοῦσα), iii. 5; Luke vii. 37, etc.; and in the Epistles, as 1 Cor. xi. 4; 2 Tim. i. 4; 2 Pet. ii. 1, etc. Sometimes the mss. vary, since there are cases enough where in point of fact both inter-

pretations are admissible; see, for example, Matt. iii. 1 sq. (Lchm. omits *καὶ*, Tdf. [ed. 7] gives it [ed. 8 omits it, 30 cod. Sin.]), xxviii. 2, and elsewhere.

B. § 144, N. 5; C. §§ 504 b.; 659; J. §§ 707 sqq.

- 13 The cases where Participles share in the so-called *constructio ad synesin* or *sensum* with respect to Gender and Number are already to be found in the exposition of this construction given § 129, 8 p. 129 sq. It remains here to make mention of the instances where this construction occurs in reference to Case. These are all either anacoluthic, i.e. have arisen in consequence of a mental change of construction (cf. 7 above, p. 293), or to be explained by the fact that the Participle refers, not to the grammatical, but to the logical Subject of the leading clause. We will arrange the examples according to the Cases; yet it is to be noticed that here only those instances are considered where the Participle stands in the Nominative instead of another Case. For the instances of the Genitive and Accusative belong under the head of absolute cases, consequently to § 145, 6 p. 317.

The Participle, then, (without the Article, cf. § 123, 5 p. 78) is found in the Nominative

a) Where the precise grammatical connection requires the Genitive; these are pure instances of the second* class, the Participle being referred to the logical, instead of the grammatical, subject of the preceding or following leading clause: Jude 16 τὸ στόμα αὐτῶν λαλεῖ ὑπέρογκα, θαυμάζοντες (equiv. to λαλοῦσιν etc.), Acts xix. 34 ἐπιγόνοντες δὲ . . . φωνὴ ἐγένετο μία ἐκ πάντων (equiv. to πάντες ἔκραζαν). Further, see Col. ii. 2 (αἱ καρδίαι αὐτῶν, συμβιβασθέντες), 2 Cor. vii. 5 (σάρξ ἡμῶν . . . θλιβόμενοι), ix. 11 and 13 (πλουτιζόμενοι . . . δοξάζοντες, making reference to vss. 10 and 12); perhaps also Rev. v. 12 since λέγοντες owing to the Gender can strictly speaking refer only to αὐτῶν (yet according to § 129, 8 b) p. 130 another mode of explanation is also admissible, which gives the same sense), 2 Cor. i. 7 (see Meyer). From the O. T. belongs under this head the frequently occurring ῥῆμα κυρίου . . . λέγων, as in Gen. xv. 1; 1 Kings xvii. 8 (Al. text); 1 Sam. xv. 10; 2 Sam. vii. 4, etc.

b) Instead of the Dative, the construction taking a different turn, as Acts xx. 3 ποιήσας μῆνας τρεῖς . . . ἐγένετο γνώμη τοῦ ὑποστρέφειν (see § 140, 13 p. 268); or the Participle refers to the logical Subject of the leading clause, as Col. iii. 16 ὁ λόγος τοῦ Χριστοῦ ἐνοικεῖτω ἐν ὑμῖν . . . διδάσκοντες etc. (where we are not with Lchm. to assume a

parenthesis), Acts xv. 22 sq. ἔδοξεν τοῖς ἀποστόλοις . . . γράψαντες. On the other hand, in Eph. iii. 18 the Participles may (with Lchm.) be suitably referred to the grammatical subject in ἐξισχύσητε (see § 151, 18 p. 389), and likewise in Phil. i. 30 ἔχοντες together with πτυρόμενοι etc. to στήκετε. The first hand reading of cod. Vat., ἔχον, can hardly be founded in a mistake of the copyist, but looks like an emendation occasioned by the extremely great hyperbaton.

c) Instead of the Accusative:—in every instance in consequence of a change of construction, as Mark ix. 20 ἰδὼν αὐτόν, τὸ πνεῦμα εὐθὺς ἐσπάραξεν αὐτόν, where the sentence, instead of continuing in the Passive, suddenly takes an Active turn, and hence the subject changes (cf. the similar examples in § 151, 10 p. 383); most naturally after an antecedent Acc. and Infn., since this construction easily and naturally changes in the mind, especially after parenthetical clauses, into a direct statement, as Eph. iv. 2 παρακαλῶ ὑμᾶς περιπατῆσαι (equiv. to περιπατήσατε), ἀνεχόμενοι etc., 2 Pet. iii. 3 (μνησθῆναι . . . γινώσκοντες) and probably also 1 Pet. ii. 11, where, however, several mss. even (see Tdf.'s crit. note) exhibit the alteration ἀπέχεσθε.

REMARK. The examples from the Revelation where the Participle stands in the Nominative (with or without the Article) and the construction requires a different Case, have not been included here, because they in part may be referred to the observation in § 123, 5 p. 78, in part are a consequence of the connection of clauses peculiar to that book, and spoken of § 151, 12 p. 386.

B. § 144, 5 and N. 6; H. cf. §§ 788. 801; C. § 677 e. f.; D. § 578; J. § 693; G. § 112, 2.

The familiar Greek idiom, according to which what with us 11 is a subordinate circumstance is expressed in Greek by the finite verb and the leading idea by a Participle dependent on that verb, has in the N. T. in the case of λανθάνειν and its associated verbs almost completely disappeared, only a few instances of it being adducible (almost exclusively from Luke and the Ep. to the Hebrews): Heb. xiii. 2 ἐλαθόντινες ξενίσαντες, Luke xxiii. 12 προϋπῆρχον ἐν ἔχθρᾳ ὄντες, Acts viii. 16 ὑπῆρχον βεβαπτισμένοι, xix. 36 κατεσταλμένοι (cf. 18 p. 304), Matt. xvii. 25 προέφθασεν αὐτὸν λέγων.

What elsewhere admits, with more or less plausibility, of being comprised under this head (which, however, owes its establishment to our modern linguistic sense) restricts itself to the following: The idea *again* (πάλιν) is sometimes given by Luke, after Hebrew precedent (see Gesen. Lex. sub עָדָן, and Lehrgeb. 824; Gr. § 139, 2 and 3 a.) or the Sept. (Gen. iv. 2; Ex. x. 28; xiv. 13 etc.), by προστί-

θεσθαι but with an *Infinitive* following (cf. Ep. Clem. 1, 12), as Luke xx. 11, 12 προσέθετο ἕτερον πέμψαι δοῦλον (on the other hand in the parallel passage Mark xii. 4 πάλιν ἀπέστειλεν; so the Seventy sometimes render עֲרַךְ by πάλιν, as Gen. viii. 10), Acts xii. 3 προσέθετο συλλαβεῖν τὸν Πέτρον; and *vice versa* (cf. the Homeric ἀλτο λαθών), as προσθεῖς εἶπεν παραβολήν Luke xix. 11. The idea *continuing, persisting*, Luke expresses by ἐπιμένω with the Participle (cf. John viii. 7), Acts xii. 16 ἐπέμενε κρούων, or οὐ διαλείπω, Luke vii. 45, after the analogy of παύεσθαι (15 below). The expression ἐτέλεσεν διατάσων (Matt. xi. 1) also may be fitly translated by the adverb *adequately, sufficiently*. On θέλειν followed by the *Infin.* see § 150, 8 p. 375; cf. also 8 above, p. 294.

B. § 144, 6; H. §§ 796 sq.; C. § 677; D. §§ 591, 592; J. §§ 681 sqq.; G. § 118.

- 15 On the other hand, the rule according to which certain verbal ideas, particularly those of internal and external perception, of learning, of ceasing, take after them their complementary clauses (which we as a rule express by the *Infin.* with *to* or a clause with *that*) in the form of a Participle, is pretty accurately observed by the N.T. writers; only that in cases where both constructions, the Participle and the *Infinitive*, are admissible (e.g. with ἀκούειν, εἰδέναι), they give the preference to the latter, but still more frequently introduce the complementary verbal idea as a subordinate clause, with a conjunction (ὅτι).

- 258 The instances that occur, arranged according to Cases, are the following:

a) The Participle in the *Nominative*.

Thus with παύεσθαι Luke v. 4, frequently in the Acts, the Ep. to the Heb., and by Paul, see Wahl; with φαίνεσθαι Matt. vi. 16, 18 (but not Rom. vii. 13); with ὑπάρχειν (only by Luke and in the Epp., cf. 14 p. 299 and 18 p. 304); with καλῶς ποιεῖν and εὖ πράττειν Acts x. 33; Phil. iv. 14; 2 Pet. i. 19; 3 John 6; Acts xv. 29. Further, οὐ τρέμουσιν βλασφημοῦντες 2 Pet. ii. 10 (after the model of αἰσχύνεσθαι), μὴ ἐγκακῶμεν τὸ καλὸν ποιοῦντες (like παύεσθαι) Gal. vi. 9; 2 Thess. iii. 13. On the other hand, with verbs of emotion, as ἀγαλλιᾶσθαι (Acts xvi. 34), χαίρειν (John xx. 20; Phil. ii. 28), Participles stand in the ordinary participial relation, containing as they do the reason of the emotion. With εὐχαριστεῖν the statement which gives the reason or the contents of the thankfulness is almost always introduced with ὅτι; hence in 1 Cor. xiv. 18 the former reading λαλῶν (which arose from the omission of the connective) has now been

changed with reason into the λαλῶ of the mss. [N also]. On 1 Tim. v. 13, see 17 p. 303.¹

b) The Participle in the Accusative, or construction of the Acc. with the Participle; this occurs most frequently with verbs of internal and external perception and of learning.

Thus with ἀκούειν (see under c)), ὁρᾶν Mark i. 10; Acts viii. 23; Heb. ii. 8 etc., βλέπειν Matt. xv. 31, Mark, Luke, Acts, etc., θεωρεῖν John vi. 19; x. 12, Acts, etc., γινώσκειν Mark v. 30, Luke, Acts, Heb., but most frequently with ὅτι,² ἐπίστασθαι Acts xxiv. 10 (xxvi. 3 var., on which see § 145, 6 p. 317), εὑρίσκειν very often, Matt. xx. 6; Rev. iii. 2, etc., hence with the Pass. the Participle is in the Nom. as Matt. i. 18; Phil. iii. 9 etc. (cf. 18 p. 304), ὁμολογεῖν 1 John iv. 2; 2 John 7. For the references in all these cases see the Lexicons. Other verbs which are frequently so construed in Greek authors, — e.g. besides εἰδέναι (see note ²), χαίρειν (see a)), the *verba narrandi* such as ἀν-, ἀπ-, καταγγέλλειν, λαλεῖν (with the exception of Acts xxvi. 22, see 20 below, p. 305), — are joined almost exclusively to ὅτι, more rarely to the Acc. with the Infin.

c) The Participle in the Genitive, only with ἀκούειν. It is necessary to bring together here into a single summary the diversified verbal constructions of this verb, just as in § 132, 17 p. 165 sq. we exhibited its construction with nouns.

Since according to p. 166 the Genitive with ἀκούειν designates the person whose speech or sound is immediately perceived (instead of which, however, an abstract substantive indicating a sound often appears by metonymy),

a) It can only be connected with the Genitive and Participle where an immediate hearing or perception occurs; and the Participle too must in every instance be the Present, owing to the simultaneousness of the two actions of speaking (or sounding) and hearing. Examples are very numerous: with persons, Mark xii. 28; xiv. 58; Acts ij. 6, 11; vi. 11, 14; viii. 30 etc., Rev. vi. 3, 5; viii. 13 etc., and with φωνῆς (instead of the person himself) Acts xi. 7; xxii. 7; Rev. xiv. 13; xvi. 1.

On the other hand, the Accusative with ἀκούειν designates simply

¹ On the pre-eminently Alexandrian use of εὑρίσκεισθαι with a Participle for εἰλᾶν with a Participle, which increased more and more as time went on, see Dind. in Stephanus's Thesaurus sub voce, p. 2418.

² Its synonym εἰδέναι is never found with the Participle (yet cf. 18 p. 304), but always either with the Infin. (Luke iv. 41; 1 Pet. v. 9), or with ὅτι, or with an indirect question. In the last two cases the subject of the dependent clause often lingers as an object with the leading verb (according to § 151, 1 p. 377): οἶδά σε ἵς εἶ, ἔγνων σε ὅτι εἶ, accordingly as if an incipient Participial or Infinitive clause.

the object of the perception. In construction with nouns alone, therefore, strictly speaking only a thing i.e. an abstract, such as λόγον, φωνήν,¹ can be joined to ἀκούειν in the Accusative, see § 132, 17 and the note, p. 166. But if the object of the perception is expanded into an entire clause, ἀκούειν acquires primarily the signification of mediate hearing, or internal perception (learning). Inasmuch as, further, the subject of this dependent clause (which moreover may be any term whatever, person or thing) is attracted to ἀκούειν as object, its predicate (if the clause is not dependent on a conjunction) passes over either

β) into the Infinitive: Acc. and Infin.; or

260 γ) into the Participle: Acc. and Particip.

The difference between these two constructions is the general one (cf. B. p. 402 Note) viz. that the Infin. presents the idea of the verb indefinitely, while the Participle exhibits an action or state in a clear and definite relation to another; — the Infin. names the action generally, the Particip. describes it. Still it hardly allows itself to be reproduced by us in the translation, since we in both cases must employ a resolved construction with the conjunction *that*. The construc-

¹ It makes no difficulty that a Present Participle can be added as an apposition to such an object-Accusative, as to any other substantive, without forming the construction of the Acc. with the Particip. which follows under γ) below, inasmuch as ἀκούειν retains its proper signification of *to hear* (not the secondary one of *to learn, be informed*). Several instances of this are actually extant: Acts ix. 4; xxvi. 14 (cf. Rev. v. 13) ἤκουσεν φωνὴν λέγουσαν etc. This is in *sense* hardly to be distinguished from ἤκουσεν φωνῆς λεγούσης (so, too, without a Part. ἀκούειν λόγους and λόγων, see p. 166), but yet taken closely is to be translated *he heard a voice which said* etc. Here comes into consideration a passage from Mark (v. 36, "locus perdifficilis," Tdf.): ὁ δὲ Ἰησοῦς ἀκούσας (Tdf. [Treg. cod. Sin.] παρακούσας) τὸν λόγον λαλούμενον λέγει etc. This sentence, too, owing to the signification (to *hear*) cannot be brought under the following construction (γ) of the Acc. with the Participle. But according to the analogy of the examples just mentioned there would result the rather incongruous sense, *as he heard the word which* or *as it was spoken*, — a pleonasm hardly conceivable. For while in the other examples the addition λέγουσαν was necessary, owing to the direct discourse which followed and was immediately connected with it, in this case every occasion of the sort quite disappears. Less surprising and more natural would it be to take the Participle as a simple attributive adjunct to λόγον (just as we say, *the spoken word*). But then N.T. usage (which here can hardly be convicted of the slightest anomaly, see § 125, 1 p. 90) would demand the adjectival position, therefore either τὸν λόγον τὸν λαλ. or τὸν λαλ. λόγον. The corruption of the passage is certainly very ancient, as the variants shew. But it is very significant that the Vatican codex actually exhibits the attributive position mentioned (τὸν λόγ. τὸν λαλ.), and not less important that cod. D and many (Old Lat.) versions wholly omit the completely superfluous addition λαλούμενον, but have instead simply τὸν λόγον or τοῦτον τὸν λόγον. The original reading, as I think, has been preserved either in these last or in the position of the words in cod. Vat.

tion of the Acc. and Infinitive occurs only in John xii. 18 ἤκουσαν τοῦτο αὐτὸν πεποιθέναι, 1 Cor. xi. 18 ἀκούω σχίσματα ἐν ὑμῖν ὑπάρχειν; that of the Acc. and Participle is somewhat more frequent: Luke iv. 23 ὅσα ἠκούσαμεν γινόμενα εἰς Καφ., Acts vii. 12 ἀκούσας ὄντα σιτία εἰς Αἴγ., 2 Thess. iii. 11; 3 John 4. The difference between these passages and those with the Acc. and Participle in the preceding note is obvious: in those ἀκούειν still has the signification *to hear*, here the mediate sense *to learn*; in those only the Present Part. was used, after the style of the examples under α); in these any Participle whatever may be subjoined to the Acc., since the clauses are no longer contemporaneous.

δ) Instead of the two preceding constructions the verbal forms are most commonly resolved into a clause with ὅτι; of this examples are found everywhere, Matt. iv. 12 etc. Finally,

ε) As after every verbum sentiendi, an indirect question takes the place of the objective clause: Matt. xxi. 16. ἀκούεις τί οὗτοι λέγουσιν;

That in the last two cases the subject of the subordinate clause can stand as the object of ἀκούειν follows from § 151, 1 p. 376.

REMARK. Only in a single passage does the Participle (after *μανθάνειν*) appear to be used in a way opposed to the genius of the language viz. 1 Tim. v. 13 ἅμα δὲ καὶ ἀργαὶ μανθάνουσιν περιερχόμεναι τὰς οἰκίας etc. According to the general rule, *μανθάνω ὦν* can only mean *I perceive, notice, that I am*; on the other hand, the signification *I learn to be* belongs exclusively to the construction with the Infinitive, and indeed occurs just before (vs. 4): *μανθανέωσαν εὐσεβεῖν καὶ . . . ἀποδιδόναι*. Now although the Infin. as a more general verbal form can take the place of the Participle (cf. B. p. 402 (465) note), yet the reverse is never the case. Nevertheless this Participle has been taken in this sense by the majority of translators (Vulg., Luther, deWette): *they learn to go about* etc. To avoid this grammatical error other methods of interpretation have been proposed by the interpreters. Sometimes *μανθάνειν* has been taken in the sense of *to be accustomed, in the habit of*; this meaning, however, *μανθάνειν* never has, at least in the Present, and even in the Preterite it would require in this sense the Infinitive, since a Greek could have had no other idea before his mind than to have learned. At other times *ἀργαί* has been represented as the word immediately dependent on *μανθάνουσιν*, so that by supplying the copula (*εἶναι*) it would mean, *they learn to be idle* etc. (Winer, Meyer [i.e. Huther]). Against this supposition, however, there are — apart from the sense — most weighty objections, viz. 1) the position, according to which *ἀργαί* must imperatively be taken as an attribute of the subject; 2) the ellipsis of the Infin. *εἶναι*, since

according to both general and N. T. usage (see 18 below) we are warranted in supplying only the Participle *οἶσαι*, and the possibility of taking the passage in the way described is afforded only by the addition of the Infin. *εἶναι*; 3) usage. For what is adduced from other writers as a warrant for it, proves on closer examination to be insufficient. The reference to Plato, *Euthyd.* p. 276 (*οἱ ἀμαθεῖς ἄρα σοφοὶ μανθάνουσι*) is not in place, since there the (perfectly senseless) addition *σοφοί* has been discarded on ms. authority, and the passage from Dio Chrys. (or. 55 p. 558 *Σωκράτης μὲν παῖς ὢν ἐμάνθανε λιθοδόος τὴν τοῦ πατρὸς τέχνην*) is of quite another sort. Considering the textual certainty of the Participle in the above passage, and the employment — elsewhere so absolutely correct — of the Participle on the part of the N. T. writers, there is hardly any other choice left us than, according to Bengel's proposal, to assume here that the mode of expression is anacoluthic, so as to give rise to the meaning "*discunt quae obeundo domos discuntur.*" What they *περιερχόμεναι τὰς οἰκίας* learn is sufficiently indicated, not grammatically indeed, but as respects the sense, by the following epithets *ἀργαί, φλυαροί, περιέργοι, λαλοῦσαι τὰ μὴ ὄντα*; and the specific thought Bengel supplies (*statum familiarum curiose explorant*), which perhaps as too gratuitous and far-fetched has damaged his interpretation somewhat, is not needed.

B. § 144, N. 7; C. § 677 d.; J. § 682, 3; G. § 113, N. 5.

- 11 The omission of the Participle *ὄν, ὄντα* etc. in these complementary clauses is usual in the N. T. also, in fact rather more common than its insertion. Cf. 22 p. 308.

Thus with *διατελεῖν*, Acts xxvii. 33 *ἄσιτοι διατελεῖτε*; with *φαίνεσθαι*, Matt. xxiii. 27, 28 *φαίνονται ὡραῖοι, δίκαιοι*, 2 Cor. xiii. 7; Rom. vii. 13; with *οἶδα*, Mark vi. 20 *εἰδὼς αὐτὸν ἄνδρα ἁγίον*; with *ἀφείναι* (*to leave*) Luke x. 30 Lchm. [Treg. Tdf.] *ἀφέντες ἡμῖν*; and very often with *εὐρίσκειν*, Luke ix. 36; xxiii. 4, 22; Acts v. 10 etc., 1 Cor. iv. 2; Gal. ii. 17 etc., 2 Pet. iii. 14; Rev. ii. 2; v. 4 etc. (quite elliptical are Mark xiv. 16; 2 Cor. xi. 12). The omission is most natural with *ἐπάρχειν*, since this word as a synonym of *εἶναι* already includes in itself *ὢν*: Luke viii. 41; ix. 48; Acts ii. 30; xxi. 20 etc. See Wahl.

B. § 144, N. 10; J. § 433 Obs.

- 19 The phrase *ὁ καλούμενος*, frequently employed in the writings of Luke (and a few times in the Rev. also), uniformly takes its proper position (Ptcp. between the Art. and Subst.): *τῇ καλουμένῃ στείρᾳ* (Lk. i. 36), *Σίμωνα τὸν καλ. ζηλωτὴν* (vi. 15), etc. (In Greek writers the appellation also intervenes between the Art. and the Participle; as, *τῶν δῆμων καλουμένων, τοὺς Πρίτους καλουμένους*, Thuc. Xen.). On the

way in which the other N. T. authors express themselves, see § 129, 6 p. 128.

B. § 144, N. 12; C. § 657 d.; J. § 682, 674 sq.

The Participle also (in Greek authors frequently, in the N. T. rarely) suffers attraction. Three classes of cases occur, which rest, however, essentially on the same principle:

a) The clause with the Participle is already, as a Relative clause, attracted; cf. pp. 285 sqq. Then the Participle, which as respects its form belongs to the Relative (and which consequently had there been no attraction would have stood, like the Relative, in the Acc.), is changed with it into the same case.

This case occurs in Acts xxvi. 22 οὐδὲν ἐκτὸς λέγων ὧν τε οἱ προφήται ἐλάλησαν μελλόντων γίνεσθαι, arising from οὐδὲν τούτων ἃ . . . ἐλάλησαν μέλλοντα γίνεσθαι — (a genuine classic example). Cf. § 123, 3 p. 77.

b) The Participle dependent on an Infin., if as a closer limitation of the same it ought, according to the general rule (B. § 141, 1), to have stood in the Accusative, is attracted by a noun which stands in the leading clause (and which at the same time is the subject of the Participle), and assumes the case of this noun.

This case is a legitimate extension of the familiar construction ἔξοστί μοι εἶναι εὐδαίμωνι (B. § 142, 2). What the predicate adjective εὐδαίμωνι undergoes here takes place also with entire participial clauses; and as in this example both constructions are admissible (εὐδαίμωνι and -μονα), so also in the N. T. And in fact the remark made above (cf. § 142, 1 p. 278) that the N. T. likes to employ the regular and more simple construction with the Acc., while classic usage prefers the other case (as a rule the Dative), holds good here also. An evident instance of attraction is given in 2 Pet. ii. 21 κρείσσον ἢν αὐτοῖς μὴ ἐπεγνωκέναι . . . ἢ ἐπιγνωῖσιν ἐπιστρέφαι etc. (for which ἐπιγνόντας also might have stood). Further, in the Acts (the style of which harmonizes most with this idiom) xv. 25 Lchm. [Treg.] ἔδοξεν ἡμῖν . . . ἐκλεξαμένοις πέμψαι etc. (where Tdf. [so cod. Sin.] has preferred the other, just as good Greek, reading ἐκλεξαμένους, which is given in vs. 22 without var.), xxvii. 3 Lchm. [Treg. Tdf. cod. Sin.] ἐπέτρεψεν (sc. αὐτῷ) . . . πορευθέντι τυχεῖν etc. (where Tdf. [eds. 2, 7] reads with the majority of more recent mss. πορευθέντα), xvi. 21 ἔθῃ ἃ οὐκ ἔξοστιν ἡμῖν παραδέχεσθαι οὐδὲ ποιεῖν Ῥωμαίοις οἴσιν; see also the example from cxii. 17 in § 145, 2 p. 315. Elsewhere the Accusative is always used: and that not only where the Dative in the leading clause is omitted (1 Pet. iv. 3), or where the Participle stands after the Infin.

(Acts xi. 12 Lchm. [Treg. Tdf.], xxvi. 20, cf. Matt. xviii. 8), but also where the Participle precedes, in which case the Greeks, owing to the proximity of the Participle to the noun in the leading clause, would certainly have preferred attraction; as, Luke i. 73 sq. τοῦ δοῦναι ἡμῖν . . . ῥυθέντας λατρεύειν, Acts xxv. 27 ἄλογον γάρ μοι δοκεῖ πέμποντα . . . σημᾶναι, and especially Heb. ii. 10 ἔπρεπεν αὐτῷ (sc. θεῷ), πολλοὺς υἱοὺς εἰς δόξαν ἀγαγόντα τὸν ἀρχηγόν . . . τελειῶσαι. The reader, therefore, here must not allow himself to be misled by the ordinary classic usage and refer ἀγαγόντα, owing to the identity of case, to the following ἀρχηγόν (instead of to God, αὐτῷ).

c) The Participle, although in signification belonging to the leading clause, is attracted by a different and nearer case (with which of course it must have the same subject) in a subordinate clause.

This case occurs in Rev. xvii. 8 (θαυμασθήσονται οἱ κατοικοῦντες ὧν . . . βλέπόντων etc.) where βλέποντες is manifestly a correction. Cf. § 145, 1 sq. p. 314 and the use in B. § 141, N. 3.

B. § 144, 8 and N. 13; J. § 696, Obs. 5; G. p. 218 sq.

- 21 Particles are employed in connection with Participles. Thus in particular, after an antecedent participial clause, οὕτως serves to resume the same in the leading clause; as, Acts xx. 11 ἀναβὰς δὲ καὶ κλάσας . . . οὕτως ἐξῆλθεν, xxvii. 17; cf. John iv. 6. Cf. § 149, 1 p. 357.

Of ἔπειτα in the same sense there is but a single example (and that rejected by the modern editors): Mark vii. 5 (ἔπειτα ἐπερωτῶσιν according to many mss., see vs. 2).

- Of the usage (see B. p. 404 note) by which a Participle, rendered a substantive by means of the Article, is taken up again by an Adjective Pronoun (οὗτος, ἐκεῖνος), there are many examples: 263 Matt. xxiv. 13; Mark vii. 15, 20; Luke ix. 48; John i. 18; v. 11; vii. 18; Acts ii. 22; xvii. 6; xv. 38; Rom. xiv. 14; (on Mark xii. 40 see § 123, 5 p. 79). All these examples are predominantly rhetorical in their nature. The same thing happens often after substantives alone, and after Relative clauses, in order to bring the idea in the leading clause out again with a certain rhetorical emphasis, as John xii. 48; Rom. vii. 15, 19; ix. 6, 8 etc., and after the Infin. used substantively, as Phil. i. 22 (see § 149, 8 d) p. 362). The case is different with the pronoun αὐτός. This, if it stands with the leading verb in the Nominative after a Participle, has its proper sense *self*, as 1 Pet. v. 10; but if it stands in an oblique case its use is founded in the pleonastic style of the N. T. writers, which has been often

alluded to already (see § 130, 2 p. 142), and of which more will be said below, § 145, 2 p. 315 (cf. § 151, 4 and 5 p. 379 sq.).

B. § 144, N. 14; H. §§ 793, 795 e.; C. §§ 598 b.; 675 e.; 680; J. §§ 701 sqq.; G. § 109 N. 4.

No example occurs of the addition of the words *ἄτε, οἷα, 22* *οἷον* to Participles where the latter specify an objective reason. On the other hand, the connection of ὥς with a Participle is very common. We will bring together the cases that occur under the three following heads:

a) The participial limitation is to be conceived of as uttered from the mind of the speaking or acting subject, no matter whether the statement it contains rests on a matter of fact or merely on a supposition, (*quippe qui, as* [Germ. *als*] one who etc.).

For example, 1 Pet. ii. 13, 14 ὑποτάγητε τῷ βασιλεῖ ὥς ὑπερέχοντι etc. (subjective motive); Luke xvi. 1 διεβλήθη ὥς διασκορπίζων etc. (statement of the people); 1 Cor. vii. 25 γνώμην δίδωμι ὥς ἡλεημένος etc. (personal conviction); 2 Cor. vi. 9, 10 (general notion, which however is straightway corrected in the following clauses; cf. on the contrary the objective statements in vss. 3, 4), Rom. vi. 13; Heb. xii. 27; xiii. 3, etc. The understanding of such clauses is commonly facilitated by expanding them into participial clauses like εἰδότες, νομίζοντες, λέγοντες ὅτι followed by a finite verb (cf. Acts xxvii. 30 προφάσει ὥς μελλόντων etc.).

b) The limitation rests on a comparison, whether with given or only supposed facts, objects, views, (*perinde ac, velut, quasi, tanquam, as* [Germ. *wie*] one who etc.).

For example, Acts iii. 12 ἡμῖν τί ἀπενίζετε, ὥς ἰδία δυνάμει πεποιηκόσιν etc., xxiii. 15 ὥς μέλλοντας διαγινώσκειν (Vulg. *tanquam cognituri*), 20; 1 Cor. iv. 7 τί καυχᾶσαι ὥς μὴ λαβών (*quasi non acceperis*), v. 3; 2 Cor. x. 14; Col. ii. 20; Heb. xi. 27.

c) It contains, when the Participle stands in the Future, a statement of purpose, uttered in the spirit of the acting or speaking subject.

This case occurs (since Future Participles are so rarely used, see 10 p. 296) but once: Heb. xiii. 17 ἀγρυπνοῦσιν ὥς λόγον ἀποδώσοντες. But since the Present, both in the Indic. and in the Participle (according to 11 above p. 296, and § 137, 10. 11 pp. 203 sqq.), so often contains telic and other statements having reference to the future, we may unhesitatingly bring under this head also Rom. xv. 264 15 ἔγραψα ὑμῖν, ὥς ἐπαναμεινῆσκειν ὑμᾶς etc., 1 Thess. ii. 4 οὕτως λαλοῦμεν, οὐχ ὥς ἀνθρώποις ἀρέσκοντες ἀλλὰ θεῷ.

REMARK. It is to be noticed besides, that examples of the participial structure with ὧς are found in all four cases, and have been given above (on ὧς before the Gen. absol. see particularly § 145, 7 p. 318); further, that the Participle is sometimes to be supplied from the context, as Eph. vi. 7 μετ' εὐνοίας δουλεύοντες, ὧς τῷ κυρίῳ καὶ οὐκ ἀνθρώποις, Col. iii. 23; 1 Pet. iv. 11, etc.; but particularly, that according to N. T. usage (see 18 p. 304) the Participle ὄν, ὄντος etc. is regularly dropped, so that the (predicative or adverbial) adjunct thereto pertaining is left standing alone with ὧς: 1 Pet. ii. 12 καταλαλοῦσιν ὑμῶν ὧς κακοποιοῶν sc. ὄντων, Rom. xiii. 13 ὧς ἐν ἡμέρᾳ (sc. ὄντες) εὐσχημόνως περιπατήσωμεν, John vii. 10 etc. See in general Wahl under ὧς.

B. § 144, N. 15; H. § 795 f.; C. § 674 f.; D. §§ 621. 622; J. § 697 d.; G. § 109, N. 5.

- 23 That Participles are to be taken in a restrictive sense (*although*) is sometimes indicated simply by the connection, as Matt. xxvi. 60 οὐχ εἶρον, πολλῶν προσελθόντων ψευδομαρτύρων; but commonly by the addition of the particles καίπερ and καίτοι, especially in the Ep. to the Heb. (iv. 3; v. 8; vii. 5, etc.). The anticipatory position of ὁμως, which as respects the sense is not expected until later, occurs in 1 Cor. xiv. 7 ὁμως τὰ ἄψυχα φωνὴν διδόντα, where a καίπερ is to be derived from the ὁμως for the Participle διδόντα, Gal. iii. 15 ὁμως ἀνθρώπου κεκυρωμένην διαθήκην οὐδεὶς ἀθετεῖ (where ὁμως is antithetic to the idea ἀνθρώπου κεκ. διαθ.).

CIRCUMLOCUTION FOR SIMPLE TENSE-FORMS BY MEANS OF THE PARTICIPLE
WITH εἶναι (γίνεσθαι).

B. § 144, 9; H. § 797; C. § 679; J. § 375; W. p. 348 (326 sq.)

- 24 It has been remarked in general, that the farther ancient languages become removed from their origin, the more their formations both in the department of nouns and of verbs are gradually resolved into their component parts; accordingly we find periphrases (not only of unusual tenses and those difficult of formation, but also of very common tense-forms) by means of εἶναι (γίνεσθαι) and Participles becoming more and more common in the later language. To be sure, a similar periphrastic mode of expression is found at all periods, and in the best writers, both of poetry and of prose; since in many instances it is entitled to preference above the common mode. Yet even a superficial comparison shows that the above-named construction appears incomparably more frequently in the N. T. writings than elsewhere, indeed that it is of such prominence as to impart to individual portions of the N. T. a

certain distinctive character which distinguishes their style from others. As it would be uncritical and erroneous amid the innumerable phrases of the sort found in the N. T. to discern in all cases solely a periphrasis for a simple tense-form, so 265 on the other hand it would be a false and fruitless endeavor to claim that in every single instance they differ syntactically from the simple tense. In our attempt now to classify the cases, regardless of the question whether a given construction is to be taken in the periphrastic or the proper sense (for a strict separation of them into these two classes is neither theoretically nor practically feasible), the number of examples is so copious that we must at the outset disclaim any attempt at completeness in details. We remark

1) That only those passages can be taken into consideration where the Participle has no Article, since when connected with the Art. the Participle must at once be construed as standing by itself i.e. as a part of the sentence separate from the copula, whether it be as subject (*ἀληθές ἐστιν τὸ γινόμενον, τίς ἐστιν ὁ παραδιδούς σε*, etc.), or as predicate noun (*σὺ εἰ ὁ ἐρχόμενος, ὑμεῖς ἐστε οἱ λαλοῦντες*, see § 129, 1 p. 123 sq.), or as an attributive (*οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ ἄνθρωπος ὁ διδάσκων* etc.); and

2) That a combination of the verb εἶναι (*γίνεσθαι*) with the anarthrous Participle in a periphrastic sense can only take place if the Participle is of the Present or the Perfect tense; since, as will appear from the exposition that follows, a circumlocution with the anarthrous Aorist Part. does not and cannot occur.¹

¹ The correctness of this statement is at once apparent on a comparison of parallel passages. Thus the sentence *τίς μου ἤψατο*; (Mark v. 30) cannot be resolved into *τίς ἦν ἀψάμενος*, but can only be rendered *τίς (ἦν or ἐστίν) ὁ ἀψάμενος* (Luke viii. 45); for *τίς σοι ἔδωκεν τὴν ἐξουσίαν ταύτην* (Matt. xxi. 23; Mark xi. 28) we find not *τίς ἐστίν δούς σοι*, but *τίς ἐστίν ὁ δούς σοι τὴν ἐξουσίαν ταύτην* (Luke xx. 2); and for the Aorist *ιδόντες οἱ μαθηταὶ ἡγανάκτησαν* (Matt. xxvi. 8) not *ἦσαν ἀγανακτήσαντες*, but only *ἦσαν ἀγανακτοῦντες* (Mark xiv. 4). Accordingly, where the Aorist Part. occurs in connection with εἶναι it always has the article: *οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ ῥηθεὶς* (Matt. iii. 3), *ὁ γενόμενος ἐν τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ* (Acts vii. 38), *ὁ πορθήσας* (Acts ix. 21), *ὁ παρὰ τὴν ὁδὸν σπαρείς* (Matt. xiii. 19), *ὁ σπείρας ἐστίν ὁ διάβολος* (xiii. 39), *τίς ἐστίν ὁ πάσας σε* (Matt. xxvi. 68; Luke xxiii. 64) etc. Hence in Luke xxiii. 19, where the mss. are divided between *ἦν βληθεὶς* (Tdf. [Treg.]) and *βεβλημένος* (Lchm.), from a grammatical point of view the second reading is certainly the preferable one; and its existence in the oldest mss. proves at least that offence was early taken at the unusual character of the other verbal

The combination, then, of the verb *εἶναι* with a Present or a Perfect Part. without the article is employed

- 266 a) If the writer wants to have the predicate of the sentence
 25 taken more in a substantial and qualitative than in a verbal sense, i.e. if not the idea of the action expressed by the verb as such — as it is contained in a finite verb — holds the place of the predicate, but the idea of the verb exhibited participially in the form of a noun (whether substantive or adjective).

Thus the sentence *ἀνακρινόμεθα, ἐν τίνι οὗτος σέσωσται* (Acts iv. 9) plainly differs from *χαρίτι ἔστε σεσωσμένοι* (Eph. ii. 5) in this: that the predicate of the first is purely verbal (*by what means he has been recovered*), that of the other nominal (*ye are recovered persons, saved ones*). Further, John v. 7 *ἄλλος πρὸ ἐμοῦ καταβαίνει* (*comes down before me*) is different from Jas. i. 17 *πάν δώρημα τέλειον ἄνωθεν ἐστὶν καταβαῖνον* (*is one coming down from above, this is its attribute; cf. iii. 15 οὐκ ἐστὶν ἄνωθεν κατερχομένη, ἐπίγειος, ψυχική* etc.). The distinction is the same when we say, *the hairs of your head have been numbered* (*ἡριθμῆνται* Luke xii. 7), and *are* (things) *numbered* (*ἡριθμῆναι εἰσὶν* Matt. x. 30), or between *I live* (*ζῶ* Rev. iii. 1) and *I am living* (i.e. the living one *ζῶν* *εἰμι* i. 18).

Among the numerous examples of this sort we select — with the Perfect Part., *κεκαλυμμένος* (*hidden, dark*), *μεμεστωμένος* (*filled, full*), *πεπωρωμένος* (*hardened*), *γεγονώς* (*old, natus, cf. p. 55 s.v.*), *τετελειωμένος, εἰρηγγελισμένος, ἡγιασμένος, ἀπῆλλοτριωμένος, ἡλικιότες*, etc.; with the Present Part. *ποιῶν καρπὸν, καρποφορούμενον* of *such a nature that it bears fruit, fruitful*), *λόγον ἔχον* (*rational*), *ἔχων κτήματα πολλά* (*rich* Matt. xix. 22; Mark x. 22, instead *πλούσιος σφόδρα* in Luke xviii. 23), *ἦν ὑποτασσόμενος* (*subject*), *ἴσθι εὐνοῶν, ἴσθι ἐξουσίαν ἔχων*, etc. In consequence of this adjectival nature of the Participles, they can occasionally with the aid of the Part. *ὦν* enter into a new participial formation, as Eph. iv. 18; Col. i. 21 *ὄντες ἀπῆλλοτριωμένοι, ἐσκοτισμένοι*.

- 26 b) Although the idea of duration resides in the simple tense-forms of the Present and Imperfect, it does not belong to them invariably,¹ but does to the periphrases with the

form. But it is still more probable that both *βληθείς* and *βεβλημένος* are later additions (hence the variation), and in point of fact cod. Sin. omits both.

On the periphrasis for the various tenses by means of *εἶναι* and a Participle (particularly also with the doubtful or poetic Aorist Part.) see Dind. in Steph. Thesaur. sub *εἰμί* pp. 258, 259; Cobet, Nov. Lect. 307, 621; var. Lect. 322; Porson, Adv. 294 (260).

¹ Hence instead of the Moods of the Pres. (which, in contrast with the Moods

Participle and the Pres. or Imperf. of εἶναι; hence the latter are pre-eminently suited to denote continuous actions or states.

Accordingly ἐστὼς, προσδεχόμενος, προσδοκῶν εἰμι, γίνου γρηγορῶν (Rev. iii. 2), ἦν πειραζόμενος (Mark i. 13), ἦσαν διὰ παντὸς αἰνοῦντες καὶ εὐλογοῦντες (Luke xxiv. 53) are more expressive than ἔστηκα, προσδοκῶ, γρηγόρει, ἐπειράζετο, etc.; ἦσαν νηστεύοντες (Mark ii. 18), καπηλεύοντες ἐσμέν (2 Cor. ii. 17) more emphatic than ἐνήστευον, καπηλεύομεν, etc. In the Future, which in its simple form does not discriminate between the two ideas of duration and instantaneousness, 267 the periphrasis is the only expedient by which to express definitely the idea of duration. Thus everybody feels the difference between ἔσεσθε μισούμενοι (Matt. x. 22 etc.), ἔσῃ σιωπῶν (Luke i. 20), ἀνθρώπου ἔσῃ ζωγρῶν (Luke v. 10), Ἱερουσαλὴμ ἔσται πατουμένη ὑπὸ ἐθνῶν (Luke xxi. 24) and μισηθήσεσθε, ζωγρήσεις, etc. Both species of Future are united in Mark xiii. 25 (ἔσονται πίπτοντες . . . σαλευθήσονται). Also the Perfect Part. with ἔσομαι by no means always forms a periphrasis for the Futurum exactum, but on the contrary serves to transfer to the future as continuous the qualitative idea expressed by the Participle; as, Matt. xvi. 19 ὃ ἂν δήσῃς (Fut. exact.), ἔσται δεδεμένον, ὃ ἂν λύσῃς, ἔσται λελυμένον (not, *will have been bound*, but *will remain bound* etc.), xviii. 18; Luke vi. 40, and in connection with the simple Future in Luke xii. 52.

REMARK. It is not to be overlooked, that with many predicates in frequent use this mode of expressing continuance has become almost the established usage and suppressed the simple forms of the verbs. Thus the already mentioned use of ἦν καθήμενος for ἐκαθήμην (see p. 56), γεγραμμένον ἐστίν for the ordinary γέγραπται, ὃ ἐστὶν λεγόμενον, μεθερμηνεύμενον, ἃ ἐστὶν ἀλληγορούμενα, etc. Hence ἦν διδάσκων, ἦν (ἐγένετο) κηρύσσων, βαπτίζων, means simply *he was teaching, preaching, baptizing*, not *he was a teacher, a baptizer* etc., as may be seen from the additional adjuncts appended (e.g. the object, Matt. vii. 29; Mark i. 22; adverbial qualifications, Mark i. 39; John i. 28; iii. 23).

c) In both the former cases (a) and b)) the emphasis always 27 rests upon the Participle as the proper predicate, and εἶναι is simply a copula. But often it was of importance for the writer to give more prominence to the idea of being, existence, residing in the verb, than is done by the simple tense-form. This is accomplished likewise most naturally by joining the Participle to εἶναι (generally preceding).

of the Aor., denote duration pre-eminently; cf. p. 201) the periphrasis is manifestly avoided, indeed hardly occurs. Hence in Jas. ii. 15 Lchm. ὦσιν is certainly a later addition.

The Participle in such cases is either itself the subject of εἶναι, as Matt. xxiv. 38 ἦσαν ἐν ταῖς ἡμέραις τρώγοντες καὶ πίνοντες, γαμοῦντες καὶ ἐγκαμίζοντες, Rom. iii. 12 οὐκ ἔστιν ποιῶν χρηστότητα; or commonly an attributive to the expressed subject, as Acts xxv. 14 ἀνὴρ τίς ἐστιν καταλειμμένος ὑπὸ Φήλικος δέσμιος, xxi. 23 εἰσὶν ἄνδρες τέσσαρες εὐχὴν ἔχοντες. In particular, under this head belongs the popular (oriental) manner of narrating, as the narrator at the beginning of his narrative, or as often as a new person or object is introduced, by means of the Imperf. ἦν or ἦσαν lingers as it were a moment on the object which is to be discoursed about, and then with a Participle following the subject continues his account, quite after the mode in which new events are introduced by ἐγένετο δέ etc. (§ 141, 6 p. 276). Examples are found especially in the Gospels: Matt. viii. 30 ἦν δὲ μακρὰν ἀπ' αὐτῶν ἀγέλη . . . βοσκομένη, xxvii. 55 ἦσαν γυναῖκες . . . θεωροῦσαι, 61; Mark ii. 6; iii. 1 Tdf. [Sin.] (cf. Matt. xii. 10 where ἰδοὺ takes the place of the ἦν), v. 11; xv. 40; Luke ii. 8; John ii. 6; xi. 1, etc.

28 d) Also, after deducting all the cases already mentioned,
268 there are still a great many examples remaining, where the union of the Pres. Part. with the 3d Person of the Imperf. ἦν, ἦσαν, stands in narration simply for the historical Imperfect (alone in use in such cases in Greek authors) as distinguished from the momentary Aorist. These instances we are the more justified in taking pre-eminently for periphrases in the strict sense, as there are two writers especially who have a decided preference for employing them, viz. Mark and Luke.

The following may pass for examples of such periphrases in the midst of a narrative. In mentioning them we will cite at the same time those parallel passages where, instead of the periphrasis, the simple Imperfect or the Aorist or another construction, e.g. a subordinate participial clause, makes its appearance. From Mark: ἦν καθεύδων (iv. 38, ἐκάθευδεν Matt. viii. 24), κράζων (v. 5), κατακόπτων (v. 5), ἦσαν συλλαλοῦντες (var. συνελάλουν, ix. 4; cf. Matt. xvii. 3; Luke ix. 30), ἀναβαίνοντες (x. 32, cf. Matt. xx. 17), ἦν προάγων (x. 32), ἦσαν ἀγανακτοῦντες (xiv. 4, for which the Aorist in Matt. xxvi. 8, see note on 24 p. 309), ἦν συγκαθήμενος (xiv. 54, ἐκάθητο Matt. xxvi. 58; Luke xxii. 55). From Luke: ἦν προσευχόμενον (i. 10), διανεύων (i. 22), ἦν θαυμάζοντες (ii. 33), ἦσαν ἀπενίζοντες (iv. 20), ἦν συνεχομένη (iv. 38, cf. Matt. viii. 14), ἦν ἐστώς (v. 1, cf. Matt. iv. 18), ὑποχωρῶν (v. 16), ἦσαν κατακείμενοι (v. 29, συνανέκειντο Matt. ix. 10), ἦν διανυκτερεύων (Luke vi. 12), ἐκβάλλων (xi. 14, ἐθεράπευσεν Matt. xii. 22), ἦσαν παρατηρούμενοι (xiv. 1), ἐγγίζοντες (xv. 1), ἦν θέλων (xxiii. 8), ἦσαν πορευόμενοι (xxiv. 13), ἦν καιομένη (xxiv. 32); and quite as frequently in the Acts: i. 10, 14; ii. 2; viii. 1, 28, etc.

e) Lastly, it can only be regarded, grammatically, as a circumlocution, that in the Perfect and Pluperfect Passive (sometimes also Active), where in the ordinary language a periphrasis was already in general use in individual forms (as the 3d Pers. Plur. of the Pass., the entire Subjunct. and Opt.), the periphrastic forms with the Perfect Part. have become very prevalent also in the remaining Persons of the Indicative, perhaps in consequence of the influence of Latin upon the later language. The majority of instances of the sort are, moreover, from Mark and Luke again.

Thus, for example, the Pluperfect appears periphrased in Mark i. 33; xv. 26 *ἡ ἐπιγραφή ἐπιγεγραμμένη*, Luke ii. 26 *ἦν αὐτῷ κεχρηματισμένον ὑπὸ τοῦ πνεύματος*, iv. 16, 17; v. 17; viii. 2; xxiii. 19 (see 24 note, p. 309), 38, 51, 53, 55; Acts i. 17; xiv. 26; xvi. 9 Lchm. [Tdf. Treg.], xxii. 20; xviii. 25; xix. 32; xx. 13; xxi. 29; xxii. 29, and so also by other writers, e.g. Paul, but on the whole more rarely.

REDUNDANT PARTICIPLES.

B. § 144, N. 19; H. § 788; C. § 674; J. cf. § 696 Obs. 1; 705, 4; G. § 109 N. 8.

Here mention must be made of an acknowledged Hebraism, particularly of the Greek O. T. The Seventy, namely, often added to a finite verb the Participle (Present or Aorist) of the same verb, always placing it close beside, indeed as a rule, before the finite verb. That in this way a special emphasis was not always aimed at, but that the combination is solely an imitation of the Hebrew construction with the Infin. absol., has already been remarked in connection with the similar case in § 133, 22 p. 183. Thus we find in the Sept. *μισῶν ἐμίσησα, ἀναβάντες ἀναβησόμεθα, πατάξας πατάξω, ἔφαγεν ἔσθων, βασιλεύων βασιλεύσεις, κυριεύων κυριεύσεις, ἀγείροντες ἡγείραν, ἐξαίρων ἐξήρην, πορευομένη πορεύομαι, μαχόμενος ἐμαχέσαστο* and many others, even when the Heb. text presents no similar construction; as, Exod. xxiii. 26 (Piel), Gen. xix. 17.

To the language of the N. T. this construction is strictly speaking foreign, since it is found only in quotations, viz. Acts vii. 34 *ιδὼν εἶδον*, Matt. xiii. 14 *βλέποντες βλέψετε*, Heb. vi. 14 *εὐλογῶν εὐλογήσω σε καὶ πληθύνων πληθυνῶ σε*.

This species of pleonasm must have appeared still more strange to a native Greek, hence as a matter of fact nothing altogether similar is found in classic literature; see the exposition of the subject by Lobeck

in his *Paralipomena* p. 532, and the examples quoted there. Of a different sort, on the other hand, (as results from the very position of the Participle), and belonging to Greek usage, are such examples in the narrative style as ἐλάλησεν αὐτοῖς λέγων *Matt. xiv. 27* etc.; *Luke xxiv. 6*; *John viii. 12*; *Acts viii. 26* etc. (cf. *xxvi. 14*), *Rev. xvii. 1* etc. (for which in *Mark vi. 50*, according to 1 and 2 above pp. 288 sq., we find ἐλάλησεν ... καὶ λέγει), εἶπεν ... λέγων *Mark xii. 26*; *Luke xx. 2*, ὥστε γινώσκοντες *Eph. v. 5*. But in *Acts xiii. 45* the disagreeable, indeed un-Greek, tautology (ἀντέλεγον ... ἀντιλέγοντες), which is especially surprising in the Acts, is not confirmed by the oldest mss.

- 31 REMARK. On the common transition from participial clauses into the finite verb as a continuation of a participial clause, see § 151, 8 p. 382.

CASES ABSOLUTE.

B. § 145, 2. 3; H. §§ 790, 791 c.; C. §§ 675, 658 b.; D. p. 485 sq.; J. § 695, 2 b.; G. §§ 110, 111.

- 1 In the N. T. also Passive Genitives Absolute are pretty rare (e.g. *Matt. i. 18*; *Rom. ix. 11*, etc.), and in no wise formed like the Passive Ablativi consequentiæ in Latin (see particularly the instance in *Heb. ix. 19*, which is neither Latin nor Greek). In general, however, the N. T. writers are thoroughly conversant with the employment of the absolute construction according to the laws of the Greek language; only they go farther in this respect, that they disregarded grammatical accuracy (more frequently than Greek
270 writers allowed themselves to do so) by employing this construction even when the subject of the participial clause was not only present in the governing clause in an oblique case, but even as its subject. Most of these instances, however, find their natural explanation in the circumstance (cf. reff. above) that the Gen. absol. precedes, and so the influence of the leading clause at the beginning of the sentence was still somewhat in the background. That in this way often an (un-Greek) accumulation of Pronouns must result, has already been remarked § 130, 2 p. 142.

In reference to the text we find here again such noticeable disagreement in the mss. (and consequently in the recent editions also) that a decision is often difficult: on the one hand, because it might just as easily happen that copyists of Greek education, taking offence at the inaccurate construction, should seek to remove it by alterations (for the most part trifling), as that others, once accustomed to a construction employed on the whole so often, or in order to produce identity

of expression in parallel passages, should write it even where originally the regular idiom had been employed; and because, on the other hand, the compass of the writings is not considerable enough to establish accurately the usage of the individual writers in this respect. Cf. the similar observation in § 127, 26 p. 118. We arrange the examples under the two heads:

a) The Genitives absolute precede their leading clause, which already contains the subject of the participial clause; and that

α) In an oblique case:—hence either in the Dative, as Matt. ix. 18 ταῦτα αὐτοῦ λαλοῦντος αὐτοῖς, ἰδοὺ ἄρχων εἰς ἐλθὼν προσεκύνη αὐτῷ, ix. 10; xviii. 24; xxiv. 3; xxvi. 6; xxvii. 17, besides also v. 1 Tdf. [Treg.], viii. 1, 5, 28 Lchm. [Treg. Tdf.], xxi. 23 Lchm. [Treg. Tdf.], Mark xiii. 1; Luke xii. 36 (see 4 p. 316), xiv. 29; xvii. 12; xxii. 10 εἰσελθόντων ὑμῶν εἰς τὴν πόλιν συναντήσῃ ὑμῖν, John iv. 51; Acts iv. 1 (xx. 18 Lchm.); or in the Accusative, as Matt. xviii. 25 μὴ ἔχοντος αὐτοῦ ἀποδοῦναι, ἐκέλευσεν αὐτὸν ὁ κύριος παραθῆναι, Mark v. 18; ix. 28 Lchm. [Treg. Tdf.], x. 17; xi. 27; xiii. 3; Luke ix. 42; xv. 20; xviii. 40; xxii. 53; John viii. 30; Acts xix. 30; xxi. 17; xxv. 7; xxviii. 17; 2 Cor. xii. 21 μὴ πάλιν ἐλθόντος μου ταπεινώσει με ὁ θεός μου. But if it is present in the leading clause as a Genitive, the employment of the Gen. absol. with the subject expressed is even more irregular than with the Dative and Accusative, because it might easily have been avoided, but especially because in this way an accumulation (to a Greek ear far more disagreeable still) of altogether identical pronouns must often arise. Since, however, precisely the same thing occurs with participial clauses in the Dative and Accusative (ἐμβάντι αὐτῷ, ἡκολούθησαν αὐτῷ etc., see the examples in § 130, 2 p. 143), the genuineness of sentences of this kind also is not to be doubted: Matt. vi. 3 σοῦ δὲ ποιούντος ... μὴ γνῶτω ἡ ἀριστερά σου, v. 1 Lchm., xxvii. 19; Mark ix. 28 Lchm. [Treg. Tdf. cod. Sin.] (where the Acc. may have arisen from emendation as easily as the Gen.), xiii. 1; Luke xv. 20; John iv. 51 αὐτοῦ καταβαίνοντος, οἱ δούλοι αὐτοῦ ὑπήντησαν αὐτῷ.¹

271

β) Likewise as subject, so that leading clause and subordinate both have the same subject; as, Matt. i. 18 μνηστευθείσης τῆς μητρὸς αὐτοῦ ... εὐρέθη ἐν γαστρὶ ἔχουσα, where the harshness of the construction is moderated by the parenthesis (πρὶν ἢ etc.). In Acts xxii. 17 all three oblique cases in direct succession are in this way

¹ Of the opposite case also, viz. that the subject of the leading clause is contained in the antecedent Gen. absol. in an oblique case (Genitive), an instance occurs in Heb. ix. 19 λαληθείσης πάσης ἐντολῆς ὑπὸ Μωυσέως, λαβὼν (sc. Μωσῆς) τὸ αἷμα . . . ἐράντισεν.

united in a single sentence: ἐγένετο δέ μοι ὑποστρέψαντι εἰς Ἱερ. καὶ προσευχομένου μου ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ γενέσθαι με ἐν ἐκστάσει.

- 3 b) The Genitives absolute follow the governing clause. Since the anomaly of this structure is too conspicuous, and grammatically is even hardly to be justified, but few such examples are found.

2 Cor. iv. 18 κατεργάζεται ἡμῖν, μὴ σκοπούντων ἡμῶν τὰ βλεπόμενα, probably in order to connect the participial clause more independently with the entire leading clause, not merely with the single word ἡμῖν. Heb. viii. 9 (quotn.) ἦν ἐποίησα ἐν ἡμέρᾳ ἐπιλαβομένου μου τῆς χειρὸς αὐτῶν etc. after a perfectly un-Greek construction in the Sept., so that the instance can hardly be reckoned as belonging to the Gen. absol. construction. For, apart from the grammatical error of employing the Gen. absol. where the subjects are identical, a native Greek could not possibly add the temporal adjunct (ἐν ἡμέρᾳ) besides, since this is already contained in the very construction, and the words if immediately dependent on ἐν ἡμέρᾳ must have run, ἥ ἐπελαβόμεν (as Justin Mart. cum Tryph. 11 p. 228 actually writes; cf. Lam. iii. 57; Ps. xvii. 1; Lev. vii. 35), or at least with the Infin. τοῦ ἐπιλαβεσθαι με. Consequently the construction employed (which occurs also Baruch ii. 28) is nothing more than a thoughtless imitation of the original Hebrew (בַּיּוֹם הַהוּא, cf. Gesen. 320), of which no other similar example is to be found in the N. T. On Rev. xvii. 8 (θαυμασθήσονται . . . βλεπόντων) see § 144, 20, c) p. 306.

B. § 145, 4; H. § 791 a.; C. § 676 a.; J. § 695 Obs. 1; G. § 110, 1 N. 2.

- 4 It is rare that an instance occurs where the Participle (if its subject is obvious from the context) stands alone in the absolute case,—owing to the propensity of the N. T. writers to insert the pronouns everywhere (§ 130, 2 p. 142).

Luke xii. 36 ἵνα ἐλθόντος καὶ κρούσαντος εὐθέως ἀνοίξωσιν αὐτῷ (cf. 2 a) a p. 315), Acts xxi. 10 ἐπιμερόντων δὲ (Grsb. Rec. add ἡμῶν [cod. Sin. αὐτῶν]) κατῆλθεν τις etc. Rom. ix. 11 (see § 129, 15 p. 133 sq.). Cf. besides Luke viii. 20 Tdf. (ἀπηγγέλη αὐτῷ λεγόντων [eds. 2, 7]) and the various readings on Matt. xvii. 14, 26 (Lchm. [Treg. Tdf. cod. Sin.]).

B. § 145, 5; J. § 699.

- 5 On the pretended Datives absolute for the Gen. abs. see § 130. 2 note² p. 143. The state of the case is different if the subject of such an apparent Dative absol. contains itself the notion of time or instrument; in this case the employment of the Dative with the Participle is not only admissible (see the examples in the Gram.), but even if

the N. T. is now restored, after mss. [Sin. also], with perfect confidence instead of the former Genitive, Matt. xiv. 6 *γενεσίους δὲ γενομένους τοῦ Ἡρώδου ὠρχήσατο* etc.

B. § 145, NN. 4, 6, 7; H. §§ 792 sq.; C. § 675 d. sq.; J. §§ 700 sq.; G. § 110, 2 sq

Nominatives and Accusatives absolute. The 6 instances in the N. T. which may be brought under the head of Nom. absol. have already, so far forth as the Participle is used as such (i.e. without an article), been quoted and treated of in full above, under § 144, 6, 7 p. 292 sq. and 13 p. 298; but in so far as it is used with the article, the examples fall under § 123, 5 p. 78 and § 151, 4 sq. p. 379 sq. Hence it remains for us here to speak of the possible occurrence of an Accusative absolute. The peculiar classic use, however, of the Accus. absol. viz. with *ὥς* preceding (*ἔσιώπα, ὥς πάντας εἰδόμενος* *he was silent as if all knew* i.e. because he thought all knew) does not occur in the N. T. Hence, whatever else of the sort is found there, must, like most Nominatives absol. according to p. 298 above (cf. B. § 145 N. 6), be explained as anacoluthic.

The construction, however, can be pointed out with confidence only in a single instance: Acts xxvi. 3 *ἡγημαι ἑμαυτὸν μακάριον ἐπὶ σοῦ μέλλων ἀπολογεῖσθαι, μάλιστα γνώστην ὄντα σε πάντων* etc. That the clause is actually an Accus. absol. is proved by the express insertion of the Subject (σε) with *ὄντα*, whereby all connection of the participial clause with some other portion of the sentence is prevented. It is to be explained as having arisen from a construction altered while in the mind, probably in view of what precedes, so that the intended thought was *I esteem myself happy that thou art appointed my judge*.¹ Moreover, several interpreters would discover an Accus. absol. also in Eph. i. 18 (*ἵνα δῶ ὑμῖν πνεῦμα σοφίας . . . , πεφωτισμένους τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς τῆς καρδίας ὑμῶν*), the Participle not being referred to *ὀφθαλμούς* but to the persons addressed. That it cannot be such, follows from the fact that the subject, hence in the form *ὑμᾶς*, is not expressed (as it is in the preceding passage). Consequently the Accusative must be connected by anacoluthon immediately with the preceding Dative *ὑμῖν*. But in opposition to that, too, it may be remarked, 1) that such a license, although perhaps it might be defensible in classic authors (especially poets), in the N. T. at least — even in Luke — can only be shown to occur with the Nominative, as

¹ Cf. with this the very similar sentence in the Act. Andr. (the style of which often reminds one of Luke) § 13: *οὐδ' ἂν σοι πιστεύσω, ἰδίῳ μου σαυτὸν λέγοντά σε.*

the case whose construction is the loosest, see the exposition in § 144, 13 p. 298; 2) that the choice of the Accusative of the Participle (without an expressed subject) would be the more surprising here, as the employment of the regular Dative (πεφωτισμένοις) referring to the preceding ὑμῖν was so natural. Hence, on grammatical grounds the other explanation (see § 125, 5 p. 94) unhesitatingly deserves the preference, as the more probable; the more so as the sense also is by no means opposed to it.

B. § 145, N. 7; H. § 798; C. § 675 d.; J. § 701 sq.; G. § 113, N. 10.

- 7 Analogous to the examples of ὡς with the Participle (§ 144, 22 p. 307) is the appearance of the same particle in a similar sense before the construction of the Gen. absol. (Of 273 the Acc. absol. with ὡς there is no example, as was said in the preceding paragraph.)

1 Cor. iv. 18 ὡς μὴ ἐρχομένου μου πρὸς ὑμᾶς, ἐφυσιώθησάν τινες, 2 Cor. v. 20 πρεσβεύομεν, ὡς τοῦ θεοῦ παρακαλοῦντος, 1 Pet. iv. 12 (ὡς ξένου συμβαίνοντος), 2 Pet. i. 3 ὡς πάντα τῆς θείας δυνάμεως δεδορημένης etc.,—all which are to be taken as subjective motives of the following main action, and therefore, as on p. 307 above, to be resolved by εἰδότες ὅτι, or even simply by νομίζοντες, λέγοντες ὅτι ...

B. § 145, N. 10; H. § 792; C. § 675 b.; J. § 700; G. § 110, 2.

- 8 Impersonals in an absolute participial construction stand, as is well-known, in the Accusative. No instance, however, occurs in the N. T., except that Paul, instead of the short parenthetic clause εἰ τύχοι (used a few times, 1 Cor. xiv. 10; xv. 37), employs in 1 Cor. xvi. 6 the neuter Acc. τυχόν. This τυχόν, however, is used nearly in an adverbial sense even in classic writers, as Xenophon, Plutarch, et al. (see Pape under τυγχάνειν), and ought not to be taken otherwise here, since the leading mark of an Impersonal used verbally, viz. the dependent clause, is wanting: πρὸς ὑμᾶς, τυχόν (*if it so chances, perhaps*), παραμενῶ καὶ etc. With ἐξόν however (Acts ii. 29; 2 Cor. xii. 4) ἐστίν is always to be supplied. Respecting ἀρξάμενον (Luke xxiv. 47) see § 150, 7 p. 374.

- 1 REMARK. A peculiar, but genuine Greek, example of the blending of two very current constructions, the absolute Participle and the Acc. and Infin., is found in Acts xxiii. 30 μηνυθείσης δέ μοι ἐπιβουλῆς εἰς τὸν ἄνδρα μέλλειν ἔσεσθαι, ἐξαυτῆς ἔπεμψα πρὸς σέ, which arose from the underlying grammatical combination μηνυθέντος (or μηνυθέν, see B § 145 N. 10) μοι, ἐπιβουλὴν εἰς τὸν ἄνδρα μέλλειν ἔσεσθαι. See on this topic (of blended constructions) in general § 151, 10 below, p. 383.

ADVERBS.

B. § 146, 4; H. § 588 sq.; C. § 703, 1; D. § 488; J. § 526 sq.

The number of Adverbs which being joined to the Genitive 1 have acquired almost the force of Prepositions, and hence are often employed as periphrases of the ordinary prepositions, may be increased from the N. T. The particulars here which are of importance grammatically, are the following :

From the old preposition *ἀντί* arose by composition and derivation (besides the common *ἐναντίον* towards, in presence of, and *ἀντικρύ* over against), *ἐναντι* before (*coram*), *ἀπέναντι* and *κατέναντι* over against, in presence of, also against in a hostile sense (Acts xvii. 7); from *ἀνά* the common *ἐπάνω* with the force of *ὑπέρ* with the Acc. in a local and immaterial sense above, over, in a numerical sense more than (see the constr. in § 132, 21 p. 168) Mark xiv. 5; 1 Cor. xv. 6. A preposition, unknown to the earlier writers (and that probably first arose in the East), with which principally the Seventy render the 271 Heb. לְפָנַי and בְּפָנַי, is *ἐνώπιον* in various constructions, to which for the most part our prep. *before* i.e. *in conspectu*, *ante oculos* corresponds, and often in circumlocutions for the Dative, see § 133, 3 sqq. p. 172 sq.; also compounded *κατενώπιον*, in the same signification. The adverbs *ἐμπροσθεν* before, ante, and *ὀπίσω* back, behind, even for *ἀπό* (Matt. xvi. 23, where immediately afterwards it is employed in altogether a different sense), are used in various peculiar constructions and significations; also in circumlocution for simple cases (see e.g. pp. 172, 176, 184). The word *ἕως*, until, rarely used elsewhere as a prep., is frequently found in the N. T. connected with the Gen. as well in a local as a temporal reference, particularly in Matt. and Luke. As a conjunction connecting clauses it stands as often in connection with the Relative *ὅ*, *ὅτου*, as without it; (so *μέχρι*, *ἄχρι*). *ἕως* can also be prefixed to other prepositions (and adverbs, see 4 p. 320, and cf. the Germ. *bis*); as, *ἕως εἰς* (πρὸς) *Βηθανίαν*, *ἕως ἐπὶ τὴν θάλασσαν*, *ἕως ἔξω τῆς πόλεως*. The neuter *μέσον* is once found used quite like a prep. in the sense of *μετά* or *μεταξύ*: Phil. ii. 15.

Still more diffuse, and more or less Hebraistic, circumlocutions for simple prepositions are formed by means of the substantives *πρόσωπον* (פָּנִים), *χέιρ* (יָד), *στόμα* (פֶּה), *ὀφθαλμός* (עֵינַי).

For example: *πρὸ προσώπου* for the simple *πρό*, commonly with persons, once even metonymically in a temporal reference, Acts xiii. 24 (*πρὸ προσώπου τῆς εἰσόδου αὐτοῦ*); *ἀπὸ προσώπου* (מִפְּנֵי) for the simple *ἀπό* (Acts, Rev.); further, *ἐν προσώπῳ*, *κατὰ πρόσωπον*, *εἰς πρόσωπον* followed by the Genitive, see the Lexx. With *χέιρ* par-

ticularly the instrumental *διὰ χειρός* and *διὰ χειρῶν*; see on these and other phrases with *χείρ* § 133, 20 p. 182. With *στόμα*, the analogous *διὰ στόματος*, see *ibid.*¹ With *ὀφθαλμοί*: Matt. xxi. 42; Mark xii. 11 (quotn.) *ἔστιν θανάσιμὴ ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖς ἡμῶν*, Luke xix. 42 *ἐκρύβη ἀπὸ ὀφθαλμῶν σου* etc.

B. § 146, N. 2; H § 626; D. pp. 526, 572; J. §§ 529, 2; 773 Obs. 4.

- 2 Instead of the ordinary *ἄνεν*, Luke uses twice the poetic *ἄτερ*: xxii. 6, 35. *Πλήν except*, when it is to serve as the connective of clauses, is commonly in the earlier writers joined with other conjunctions (*εἰ, ἀλλά, ὅτι*, etc.). In the N. T. however, as in general in later writers from Aristotle on, it often stands alone as an adversative conjunction. Cf. *ἔως*.

B. § 146, N. 3; cf. W. § 81, 3.

- 3 Substantially under this head (of the Dative with adverbs) belong such examples as Matt. viii. 34; John xii. 13 *ἐξῆλθεν εἰς ὑπάντησιν τῷ Ἰησοῦ*, where the Dative is governed by the entire verbal idea (equiv. to *ὑπήντησεν*); on the other hand, in Matt. xxv. 1 the Gen. *τοῦ νυμφίου* depends immediately on the Substantive *ὑπάντησιν*.

275

PREPOSITIONS BEFORE ADVERBS.

- 1 The facility with which prepositions connected themselves with other words, or were employed in composition, or were themselves, especially in the earlier language, used adverbially (cf. B. § 147, N. 5; H. § 615; C. §§ 703 b., 706; J. §§ 640, 644), occasioned a great multitude of constructions or compositions in part entirely new, — adverbs coming to depend on prepositions just like substantives.

Analogous to the above (1 p. 319) mentioned combinations with *ἔως* (viz. *ἔως εἰς, ἔως ἐπὶ*, etc.), we find also not only the regular expressions, with article prefixed, *ἔως τοῦ νῦν, ἔως τῆς σήμερον*, but also without an article and in direct connection, *ἔως ἄρτι, ἔως τότε, ἔως κάτω, ἔως ἔσω εἰς* (Mark xiv. 54), *ἔως ὧδε, ἔως σήμερον, ἔως ἐπτάκις* (as we too say *until now, to here*, etc.); likewise *ἄμα*, in the expression *ἄμα πρῶτῃ*, Matt. xx. 1. Further, of the old prepositions we find *ἀπὸ* thus used (it corresponding then entirely to our *since*), — in the phrases *ἀπὸ τότε from (since) then, ἀπὸ πέρυσι since a year ago, ἀπὸ πρῶτῃ ἔως ἔσπερας, ἀπ' ἄρτι*; on the other hand with the article, *ἀπὸ τοῦ νῦν*, —

¹ Hebraistic, also, is the construction *ἐπὶ στόματος δύο μαρτύρων* (on the statement of two witnesses, Matt. xviii. 16; 2 Cor. xiii. 1, cf. Deut. xix. 15), and the expression — an imitation of the *ἐν στόματι βομφαίας* used very often by the Sept. — *πεσούνται στόματι μαχαίρας*, Luke xxi. 24; cf. Heb. xi. 34 (*ἔφυγον στόματα μαχαίρης*) and Gesen. sub *מִן* no. 3.

and ἐπί before adverbs of number without affecting their meaning, ἐπὶ τρις, ἐφ' ἅπαξ. Hence combinations of the sort were regarded also as actual compositions, and accordingly written in one word, as ἀπάρτι, ἐφάπαξ, ἀντιτέρα¹; further ὑπερλίαν, ὑπερεκπερισσοῦ, ὑπεράνω (Lchm. writes even ὑπερεγώ as one word in 2 Cor. xi. 23), ὑποκάτω, ἔκπαλαι, παρὰντίκα.

In general, however, this use takes place only to a limited extent and rather in certain customary and established phrases. That it reaches back to pretty early times, may be seen from Kühner, *ausf. Gr.* § 620 [Jelf § 644]; Krüger, *Sprachl.* § 66, and the examples for the entire language in Lobeck *ad Phryn.* p. 45 sq.

Respecting the pleonastic combinations ἀπὸ μακρόθεν etc. see p. 70.

PREPOSITIONS.

B. § 147; H. §§ 614 sqq.; C. §§ 688 sqq.; D. § 470 sq.; J. §§ 472. 614 sqq.

An acquaintance with prepositions, as respects their use and 1
their signification, is of great and pervading importance for the understanding of the N. T., since they, in the first place, were so often substituted for the constructions by case usual elsewhere (cf. p. 142), and secondly, deviate in their signification, both as respects its contents and its compass, not unessentially from the ordinary usage. But to give an exhaustive exposition of the subject would far transcend the limits of this grammar (indeed the complete exhibition of the N. T. use of the two prepositions ἐν and εἰς alone would require perhaps the space of a book); and the grammarian may the more readily desist from the undertaking, as the 276
subject has already found minute consideration in the special lexicons.² Here, as everywhere, he must confine himself merely to pointing out the prominent and distinguishing peculiarities of usage.

PREPOSITIONS WITH THE GENITIVE.

'ANTI. In the signification of this preposition (*instead of, for*) no deviation occurs from ordinary usage; as, John i. 16 χάρις ἀντὶ χάριτος *grace for grace*.

'APIO is one of the prepositions most frequently used as 2

¹ This, and not ἀντιέραν, almost all the mss. [Sin. also] have in Luke viii. 26. This (otherwise poetic, see Stephanus, *Thes.*) form in -α is found as early as Polybius. Tdf. accentuates it, after mss., ἀντίπερα; yet the accentuation according to analogy deserves the preference, since "nulla est in accentibus codicum auctoritas."

² See in particular the clear and well-arranged separate articles in Wahl's *clavis minor*.

well in the O. T. as in the New, and often in a manner deviating from the ordinary usage. Its fundamental signification, viz. departure from the exterior of an object, is of course the prevalent one in the N. T. also. Yet this, as well as all those delicate shades in the signification of ἀπό which the N. T. has in common with classic Greek, remains excluded from our exposition; and even those individual instances where the preposition is used in a pregnant or especially characteristic sense, referrible nevertheless to its fundamental meaning, we must leave to the exegete,¹ turning our attention at once to

¹ This mode of proceeding — the only one which suits the scientific criticism of the present day — has, as matter of fact, come into general use now among recent commentators, and thus a multitude of absurd assertions in reference to individual senses of this preposition (and others) have been expelled from the province of N. T. exegesis. On this account, respecting such details in the use of the prepositions we refer to the commentaries. For since such passages are by no means few in number, a detailed explanation and tracing out of the sense from the fundamental signification in every individual case, however instructive such a treatment might be for an acquaintance with the grammatical handling of these prepositions on the part of the N. T. writers, would carry us much too far. To render this evident once for all, we will here treat as briefly as possible of a number of such instances in the case of the prep. ἀπό: Acts viii. 22 (cf. Heb. vi. 1) μετανόησον ἀπὸ τῆς κακίας σου ταύτης for in the idea of μετανοεῖν is included at the same time that of turning one's self away (Luther renders it very freely *repent for* etc., similarly deWette *on account of* etc.), 2 Thess. ii. 2 σαλευθῆναι ἀπὸ τοῦ νοός to be thrown into violent mental agitation so as to lose one's senses, Acts xvi. 33 παραλαβὼν αὐτοὺς . . . ἔλουσεν ἀπὸ τῶν πληγῶν, the Vulg. renders freely *lavit plagas*, but literally to wash away the blood or the dust *from* the wounds, 2 Tim. i. 3 λατρεύω τῷ θεῷ ἀπὸ προγόνων from my forefathers i.e. in the way inherited from my forefathers, as they did, Col. ii. 20 ἀπεθάνετε σὺν Χριστῷ ἀπὸ τῶν στοιχείων τοῦ κόσμου, 2 Cor. xi. 3 φοβοῦμαι μὴ φθαρῇ τὰ νοήματα ὑμῶν ἀπὸ τῆς ἀπλότητος, Rev. xviii. 14 πάντα τὰ λαμπρὰ ἀπώλετο ἀπὸ σοῦ, — in these last three passages the idea of turning away or of separation is plainly to be perceived in the verbal idea itself (in the case of ἀποθανεῖν and ἀπόλλυσθαι in their very outward composition), Rom. ix. 3 ἡχόμην ἀνάθεμα εἶναι ἀπὸ τοῦ Χριστοῦ to be accursed and thus fall from fellowship with Christ, Heb. xii. 15 ὑστερῶν ἀπὸ τῆς χάριτος τοῦ θεοῦ keeping aback i.e. at a distance from grace, Rom. vii. 2, 6 etc. καταργεῖσθαι ἀπὸ τοῦ νόμου, τοῦ Χριστοῦ, i.e. the law, Christ, has no influence on a man, and consequently he is released from the law, from Christ, Matt. xviii. 7 οὐαὶ τῷ κόσμῳ ἀπὸ τῶν σκανδάλων on account of temptation, i.e. the woe comes upon it from etc. Heb. v. 7 εἰσακουσθεὶς ἀπὸ τῆς εὐλαβείας on account of, in consequence of, his piety (see the recent comm.), Acts xx. 9 κατενεχθεὶς ἀπὸ τοῦ ὕπνου in consequence of, as a result of, the sleep (cf. d) above), Matt. xi. 19; Luke vii. 35 ἐδικαιώθη ἡ σοφία ἀπὸ τῶν τέκνων αὐτῆς is justified *on* or *in* her children, i.e. taking her children as our point of departure (considering their works) we perceive wisdom to be justified, exalted above the calumination of mockers; but otherwise in Acts xiii. 39 ἀπὸ πάντων ὧν (i.e. ἀφ' ὧν) οὐκ ἠδυνήθητε δικαιωθῆναι ἐν νόμῳ Μωυσέως justified and thereby freed from all etc., likewise in Luke v. 15; viii. 2 τεθεραπευμένους ἀπὸ πνευμάτων healed and freed from spirits; similarly Rom. vi. 7; Heb. x. 22. In

those respects in which the usage of the N. T. (and essentially also that of the Old) differs from common usage, viz. in that the prep. *ἀπό* is employed where native Greeks would have preferred,¹ a) a case alone, b) the prep. *ἐκ*, c) the prep. *παρά*, d) the prep. *ὑπό*.

a) That the language of the N. T. often employed the prep-²⁷⁸osition *ἀπό* (extended *ἀπό προσώπου*, see p. 319) where the earlier Greek was satisfied with the Genitive alone may be seen from § 130, 1 p. 141; § 132, 2. 5. 7. 12. 17 etc. pp. 156 sqq.; and that with verbs which otherwise ordinarily were joined with two objects-Accusative, one of the nouns by virtue of a different conception of the thought is construed with *ἀπό*, see § 131, 6 p. 149 and § 134, 5 p. 189. Here we must attend to still another and altogether analogous use of *ἀπό*, which likewise has already been incidentally mentioned: viz. the ideas *to be on one's guard, to protect, to be ashamed, to fear*, and the like, as *φυλάσσειν, φυλάσσεσθαι, φοβεῖσθαι, αἰσχύνεσθαι, βλέπειν, προσέχειν, προσέχειν ἑαυτῷ* (in the O. T. also *ἐκστῆναι, πτοηθῆναι, στέλλεσθαι*, etc.), frequently take after them the object of the fear etc. in the Genitive with *ἀπό*.

See the examples above in § 135, 3 p. 192, and in the lexicons, under the several words. Compare also *ἐκ* below, and on Acts v. 35 (*προσέχειν ἑαυτῷ ἐπὶ τοῖς* etc.) under *ἐπί* p. 337. This construction might be regarded as an expansion of the classic use of *φυλάσσειν* (Xen. Hell. 7, 2, 10; Cyr. 1, 4, 7); but more probably it grew to such an extent under the influence of foreign idioms, viz. of the Latin (cf.

specifications of time often merely the name of the person is used, brachylogically, as *ἀπὸ Ἀβραάμ* since the time of Abraham; metonymically *ἀπὸ αἵματος Ἀβελ*, etc.

¹ We expressly say *preferred*, and thereby admit that even in Greek authors occasionally the mode in which the N. T. writers are wont to express themselves can be met with as an isolated phenomenon. Yet it would be very rash to insist on inferring a general usage on account of isolated passages in classic authors (how often an author in the moment of writing creates new constructions!); and indeed the bringing together of parallel passages, often from out of the way and sometimes from extremely heterogeneous writings by profane authors, has in many cases done more harm than benefit to the interpretation of the N. T. To be sure, the beginnings of a corruption may be sometimes pointed out in native authors; then to establish the peculiarity of the N. T. usage it is absolutely necessary to show how what in Greek authors remained an isolated phenomenon, without influence on the general (or more correctly, the literary) usage, became in the N. T. customary and not infrequently the rule. Far more frequently, however, the N. T. usage has quite another origin than phenomena, externally similar, in classic writers; and then the explanation of it, and of the particular passages in which it occurs, must be derived from other sources than the classics.

the constructions *cavere, timere, tueri, ab aliquo*) on the later Greek, and of the Hebrew use of מִן and מֵ upon the language of the Old and N. T. particularly; (cf. Gesen. under מִן , מֵ , מִן , מֵ , מִן , מֵ). Examples of the same construction in the Sept. are of ἀπὸ , Jer. x. 2; xii. 13; xxxi. 13; ii. 36; Ps. cxx. 7; Josh. vi. 18; Deut. i. 29; Eccclus. xvii. 14, etc. of ἀπὸ προσώπου (מִפְנֵי), Jer. i. 17; Ezek. ii. 6; iii. 9; Mal. ii. 5; Josh. xi. 6; Eccl. viii. 12, etc.

- 4 b) ἀπὸ stands where a more exact designation of the relation would have required ἐκ . Of this the following passages may serve as examples:

Matt. vii. 16 $\text{ἀπὸ τῶν καρπῶν ἐπιγνώσεσθε}$, where ἐκ would have been the more precise expression (cf. the variants on vii. 20 Lchm.), Heb. xi. 34 $\text{ἐδυναμώθησαν ἀπὸ ἀσθενείας}$, Rev. xiv. 3, 4 $\text{ἀγορασθῆναι ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς, ἀπὸ τῶν ἀνθρώπων}$. Also in the periphrases for the partitive Gen. 279 with $\text{πίνειν, ἐσθίειν, χορτάζεσθαι, γεμίζειν}$ ordinary usage would certainly have preferred ἐκ (see § 132, 12 p. 163), likewise in such phrases as $\text{οἱ ἀπὸ τῆς ἐκκλησίας}$ Acts (xii. 1), $\text{οἱ ἀπὸ τῆς αἰρέσεως}$ (xv. 5), $\text{ἔχειν τὸ ἔνδυμα ἀπὸ τριχῶν καμήλου}$ Matt. (iii. 4, cf. $\text{λάρναξ ἀπὸ σιδήρου}$ App. B. C. 4, 44), $\text{ἄνδρες εὐλαβεῖς ἀπὸ παντὸς ἔθνους}$ Acts (ii. 5), etc. In specifications of descent, ἀπὸ in Greek writers designates rather the more remote and general, ἐκ the more immediate and special, origin. Nevertheless in the N. T. the combinations $\text{ὁ ἀπὸ Ναζαράθ, ὁ ἀπὸ Ἀριμαθαίας, οὐδεὶς ἀπὸ τῆς φυλῆς, ἦν Φίλιππος ἀπὸ Βηθσαϊδᾶ}$ (John i. 45, although ἐκ τῆς πόλεως immediately follows in apposition) are quite as frequent as the regular οἱ ἀπὸ Κιλικίας , etc. Both prepositions occur in their proper relation in Luke ii. 4 $\text{ἀνέβη Ἰωσήφ ἀπὸ τῆς Γαλιλαίας ἐκ πόλεως Ναζαράθ}$.

- 5 c) where usage would have preferred παρά .

Thus mention has already (§ 132, 17 p. 166) been made of the thoroughly unclassical construction of ἀπὸ with ἀκούειν . It occurs far more commonly still with μανθάνειν , — and that not only when it has the signification to learn *on* (i.e. *from* the case of) a person or thing, as Mark xiii. 28 etc. $\text{ἀπὸ τῆς συκῆς μάθετε τὴν παραβολήν}$, Matt. xi. 29 μάθετε ἀπ' ἐμοῦ , but also in the signification to be informed, cognoscere, hence for παρά , as Gal. iii. 2 $\text{τοῦτο θέλω μαθεῖν ἀφ' ὑμῶν}$, Col. i. 7 $\text{καθὼς ἐμάθετε ἀπ' Ἐπαφρᾶ}$ (on the other hand, παρά in 2 Tim. iii. 14), — and with other verbal ideas, as λαμβάνειν and its compounds,¹ Matt. xvii. 25, 26; 1 Cor. xi. 23; Col. iii. 24; Heb. vi. 7; 3 John 7, δανείσασθαι Matt. v. 42; further, in constructions like

¹ Yet the construction with παρά is likewise frequent with these verbs, and in particular is always used when the recipient takes a thing from the giver immediately; see the exposition in Winer p. 370 (347) note.

ὁ ἔπαινος γενήσεται ἐκάστῳ ἀπὸ τοῦ θεοῦ, ἔχειν τι ἀπό τινος (1 Cor. iv. 5 ; vi. 19 ; 1 Tim. iii. 7), and after substantives, as δόξα ἀφ' ἡμῶν 1 Thess. ii. 6, διαθήκη ἀπὸ ὅρους Σινᾶ Gal. iv. 24, σημεῖον ἀπὸ σοῦ θέλομεν ἰδεῖν Matt. xii. 38, and the like.

d) Where the Greeks preferred ὑπό. Primarily with Active 6 verbs to designate the motive (Lat. *proæ*, our *for*, *out of*, *from*), as Matt. xiii. 44 ἀπὸ τῆς χαρᾶς αὐτοῦ ὑπάγει καὶ πωλεῖ πάντα (on the addition, likewise unclassic, of the Pron. αὐτοῦ see § 127, 26 p. 118 ; on the other hand, without a Pron. Acts xii. 14), Matt. xiv. 26 ἀπὸ τοῦ φόβου ἔκραξαν, Luke xxii. 45 κοιμωμένους ἀπὸ τῆς λύπης ; similar to this use are such examples as ἀπὸ τοῦ ὄχλου οὐκ ἠδύνατο Luke (xix. 3), οὐκ ἴσχυον . . . ἀπὸ τοῦ πλήθους τῶν ἰχθύων John (xxi. 6), οὐκ ἐνέβλεπον ἀπὸ τῆς δόξης τοῦ φωτός Acts (xxii. 11). In the second place, with Neuter Verbs containing a Passive idea, and even with actual Passives, to designate the personal author, hence precisely for ὑπό and the Gen., or the Latin *a* with the Abl. ; sometimes also to denote the cause, and so for the Dative with the Passive otherwise usual.

This last-mentioned use has, indeed, been often disputed ; but incor- 280 rectly, if we compare the examples given below, in all of which the Greeks would hardly have expressed themselves otherwise than by ὑπό, or by means of very different constructions. That the possibility of this use has been doubted, is solely owing to the fact that earlier expositors, ungrammatically enough to be sure, asserted that ἀπό was used in the N. T. indiscriminately for ὑπό, and quite in the same sense. The correct explanation, on the contrary, is this : that in cases where the Greeks used ὑπό to designate an internal causal relation, the N. T. writers contented themselves (more frequently than is the case in the classics¹) with a more external statement of relationship by means of ἀπό, just as they (according to b) p. 324) so often used the same preposition where the more exact view of the relation required ἐκ. The intrinsic force of ἀπό, accordingly, is on our supposition in no wise altered, but only the construction with this prep. set as a loose and inexact usage over against that which grammatically is preferable and more correct. Yet it is to be carefully noticed, that even in the N. T. the lax usage is only exceptional and the construction with ὑπό or the Dative to be assumed as a rule throughout, as well as that many passages were referred to this usage by the (earlier)

¹ For that at least analogous modes of expression are to be found also in earlier writers, and consequently that the above supposition is philologically well founded, may be seen in Poppe on Thuc. i. 17.

expositors where the interpretation of ἀπό in its original sense appears to be thoroughly admissible; (cf. the note on p. 322 and Winer 371 (348) note). Perhaps, too, it is not accidental that in several of the following examples the governing verb itself is already compounded with ἀπό; cf. the example from Acts xv. 38 in § 151, 2 p. 377.

Examples: 1) With Neuter verbs, Matt. xvi. 21 πολλὰ παθεῖν ἀπὸ τῶν πρεσβυτέρων (var. ὑπό), cf. Mark viii. 31 etc.; 1 Thess. ii. 14 var., 2 Thess. i. 9 δίκην τίσουσιν ἀπὸ προσώπου τοῦ κυρίου καὶ ἀπὸ τῆς δόξης τῆς ἰσχύος αὐτοῦ. Similarly Rev. xviii. 15 οἱ πλουτήσαντες ἀπ' αὐτῆς (deWette, *die von ihr d. h. durch sie reich geworden, that became rich from her*, cf. ἐκ below).

2) With actual Passives, Mark viii. 31 [ὑπό]; Luke ix. 22; xvii. 25 πολλὰ παθεῖν καὶ ἀποδοκιμασθῆναι ἀπὸ τῶν πρ.σβυτέρων etc. cf. 1 Pet. ii. 4 var., Acts ii. 22 ἄνδρα ἀποδεδειγμένον ἀπὸ τοῦ θεοῦ,¹ 2 Cor. vii. 13 ἀναπέπνυται τὸ πνεῦμα αὐτοῦ ἀπὸ πάντων ὑμῶν, Jas. i. 13 ἀπὸ θεοῦ πειράζομαι, v. 4 (μισθὸς) ὁ ἀπεστερημένος ἀφ' ὑμῶν (*kept back by you*), Rev. xii. 6 τόπον ἡτοιμασμένον ἀπὸ τοῦ θεοῦ, Acts iv. 36 ἐπικληθεὶς Βαρνάβας ἀπὸ τῶν ἀποστόλων where ἀπὸ has only by the recent editors been restored instead of the ὑπό of the Rec.; likewise x. 33 πάντα τὰ προστεταγμένα σοι ἀπὸ [Lchm.] τοῦ κυρίου (var. παρά and ὑπό [the latter given by cod. Sin. and adopted by Tdf. and Treg.]).²

To the above examples the following also may be added, 1 Cor. i. 30 ἐγενήθη σοφία ἡμῖν ἀπὸ θεοῦ (for θεός appears here as the efficient cause, see the Comm.), Matt. xxviii. 4 ἀπὸ τοῦ φόβου αὐτοῦ ἐσείσθησαν, Jude 23 χιτῶνα ἀπὸ τῆς σαρκὸς ἐσπιλωμένον, Rev. ix. 18 ἀπεκάνθησαν
281 ἀπὸ τῶν τριῶν πληγῶν τούτων, a peculiarly turned expression for they died *of* (from) the wounds (cf. 2 note p. 322).

REMARK. On the local specification ἀπὸ σταδίων etc. see § 131, 11 p. 153.

- 7 **'EK.** Although this preposition often appears in peculiar phrases, yet it departs in no point essentially from the ordinary usage; hence for its use in the main the reader may be referred to the exposition given in the dictionaries and the general grammars. Further, since the idea of the prep. is so forceful and transparent that it could hardly be obscured by the modifications of usage, a brief reference here to a few particular cases will suffice.

Owing to the affinity in signification between ἐκ and ἀπό, it is

¹ In Luke i. 26 also the better attested reading (codd. Vat. Sin. [also Tdf. Treg.]) is ἀπεστάλη ἀπὸ τοῦ θεοῦ; and this is not to be translated, *away from God*.

² The existence of these variants in the best and oldest mss. is a proof that that loose use of ἀπό was known, and that an endeavor was made to get rid of it by various corrections of a classic tone.

natural that both should often serve to denote one and the same relation; hence both are united in John i. 45 (see 4 p. 324), 2 Cor. iii. 5; Rev. ix. 18, and with a certain distinction in Luke ii. 4 (see 4 p. 324). Hence, further, (as follows from what is said in § 132) with so many verbal ideas the Genitive was more closely defined now by *ἐκ*, now by *ἀπό*. Thus *μετανοεῖν* in the Rev. is uniformly joined to *ἐκ* (see Wahl) instead of to *ἀπό* (see 2 note p. 322), and *τηρεῖν* (*διατηρεῖν*) is construed not like the other verbs signifying *to be on one's guard* etc. (see 3 p. 323) with *ἀπό*, but with *ἐκ*, John xvii. 15; Acts xv. 29; Rev. iii. 10. It serves (far more frequently than *ἀπό*, and rather in a classic acceptation) to designate the author or the cause with Neuter and Passive verbs: so, for example, very commonly (like *ex* in Latin) after *γεννηθῆναι*, as well as the corresponding predicates *ἐν γαστρὶ ἔχειν* Matt. i. 18, *κοίτην ἔχειν* Rom. ix. 10; further, after the Neuter verbs *ἀποθανεῖν*, *ἐπαινον ἔχειν*, *πλουτεῖν* (cf. *ἀπό*), *ζῆν*, *ζωὴ ἐστίν ἐκ τίνος*, *κεκοπιακῶς ἐξ ὁδοιπορίας* and the like, after Passives like *ὠφελεῖσθαι*, *δεδομένον ἐστίν*, *λυπεῖσθαι*, *ζημιοῦσθαι*, *συνέχεσθαι*, *ἀδικεῖσθαι*, and in such phrases from the Rev. as *πυροῦσθαι ἐκ πυρός*, *σκοτοῦσθαι ἐκ καπνοῦ*, *φωτίζεσθαι ἐκ δόξης*. Cf. also 2 Cor. i. 11; Eph. iv. 16 and the Commentaries on these passages.

On the divers constructions of *εἶναι* and *γίνεσθαι* with *ἐκ*, both in a proper and in a tropical sense, see § 132, 11 p. 162 sq. On the periphrasis with *ἐκ* for the Partitive Gen., and the construction (to be referred to this Gen.) with *διδόναι*, *λαμβάνειν*, *φαγεῖν*, *ἐσθίειν* and the like see *ibid.* 6, 7 p. 159, and with the idea of fulness *ibid.* 12 p. 163. On the (substantival) phrases with *ἐκ* and the article see § 125, 9 p. 95. Lastly, by means of *ἐκ* are formed many adverbial expressions, as *ἐκ ῥιζῶν radicatus*, *ἐξ αὐτῆς illico*, *ἐκ δεξιᾶς*, *ἐξ ἀριστερᾶς*, *ἐκ δευτέρου*, *ἐξ ἱκανοῦ*, *ἐκ περισσοῦ*, *ἐκ συμφώνου*, *ἐξ ἀνάγκης*, *ἐξ ἰσχύος*, the Hebraistic *ἐκ κοιλίας μητρός* (cf. Isa. xlix. 1; Judges xvi. 17, etc.), and many others.

Owing to the obviousness of the relations they express, the two opposite prepositions *ἐκ* and *εἰς* were employed in all sorts of brachylogical and pregnant phrases, the meaning of which is easily suggested by the phrase itself or by the context.

For example: *παρεγένετο ἐξ ὁδοῦ, πότε ἀναλύσῃ ἐκ τῶν γάμων, πλέκειν στέφανον ἐξ ἀκανθῶν, ποιεῖν φραγέλλιον ἐκ σχοινίων, ὃ ὢν ἐκ τῆς γῆς ἐκ τῆς γῆς ἐστίν καὶ ἐκ τῆς γῆς λαλεῖ* John iii. 31, *λαλεῖν ἐκ τοῦ κόσμου* 1 John iv. 5, *ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων* John viii. 44, *ἐξ εἰλικρινείας*, *ἐκ θεοῦ* 2 Cor. ii. 17, *ἀναμένειν τὸ νῆδον ἐκ τῶν οὐρανῶν* sc. *ἐρχόμενον* 1 Thess. i. 10. Similar constructions with *εἰς* are the following: Matt. x. 27 *ὃ εἰς τὸ οὐς ἀκούετε* sc. *λαληθέν*, Acts xi. 22 *ἠκούσθη ὁ λόγος εἰς τὰ ὅτα τῆς*

ἐκκλησίας, Luke vii. 1 ἐπλήρωσεν πάντα τὰ ῥήματα αὐτοῦ εἰς τὰς ἀκοὰς τοῦ λαοῦ (i.e. which he spoke to or in their ears), Matt. x. 9 μὴ κτῆσθαι χρυσὸν εἰς τὰς ζώνας (in order to put it into etc.), Acts xvi. 24 τοὺς πόδας ἡσφαλίσατο εἰς τὸ ξύλον sc. δῆσας. See besides, Mark x. 10; John xvi. 21; 2 Cor. v. 5; viii. 24; 1 Pet. iii. 20; — on εἶναι εἰς οἶκον, εἰς τὴν κόλπην, 15 below, p. 332; — on ἔνοχος εἰς τὴν γένναν and the like, § 132, 23 note² p. 170.

That general predicates, like *to be*, *to go*, *to come*, are often omitted with both prepositions may be seen in its place, § 151, 24, b) p. 394.

ΠΡΟ. On the Hebraistic circumlocution *πρὸ προσώπου* see § 146, 1 p. 319; on *πρὸ* with the Infin. for *πρίν*, § 140, 11 p. 265; and respecting *πρὸ ἐξ ἡμερῶν* etc. § 131, 11 p. 153.

PREPOSITIONS WITH THE DATIVE.

- 9 **'ΕΝ** is by far the most common of these prepositions, and used in the most diversified references, both proper and tropical, external and internal. See the classification in Wahl's smaller clavis; and on the numerous constructions of *ἐν* with verbs instead of the simple cases §§ 131–133. For our purpose (cf. 1 above, p. 321) we select the following:

a) There are a number of passages in which *ἐν* is joined to verbs which contain the idea of motion, so that *ἐν* stands to a certain extent for *εἰς*; and, on the other hand, *εἰς* is often found connected with the idea of rest (see *εἰς* p. 332).

- Although in presence of the countless examples of the correct grammatical use of these two prepositions in the N. T. there cannot be any talk of a complete obliteration of the distinction between them, it would nevertheless be idle, — in fact, contrary to the simple and natural interpretation of many passages, and prejudicial, — if we should attempt to deny that, as compared with the literary usage of classic prose, there is a certain carelessness and license in the employment of both; and this is in perfect harmony with the popular style of expression, (cf. the numerous passages in Homer where *ἐν* is used in the same way). In reference to *ἐν* there is the less reason for the denial, as according to p. 71 the local adverbs *ἐκεῖ*, *ἐνθάδε*, *ποῦ*, *ὅπου*, etc., are so often construed with verbs of motion; and similar observations may be connected with other prepositions, see under *ἐπί*, *παρά*, *πρός*. The idea of the preposition itself, however, remains in all such cases unaltered. When, therefore, *ἐν* stands with a verb of motion, it does not thereby receive the signification of *εἰς*; on the contrary, grammatically this is always to be explained by the circumstance that the writer has in view the result of the motion, or the sphere in

which the motion occurs, rather than the motion itself. Compare with this the Latin construction of *in* and the Ablat. with *verba ponendi*, etc. So we find, in analogy with that Latin usage, the following verbs joined to *ἐν*: *τιθέναι* (also *τίθεσθαι* in a tropical sense) and *ιστάναι* (*στῆσαι*) together with their compounds; as, Matt. xviii. 2; xiv. 3; xxvii. 29, 60; Mark vi. 29; ix. 36; xv. 46; Luke i. 66; xxi. 14; xxiii. 53; John xix. 41; Acts iv. 7; v. 4 (*ἐθου ἐν τῇ καρδίᾳ σου*), 18, 25, 27; vii. 16; ix. 37; xix. 21 (*θέσθαι ἐν τῷ πνεύματι*), 2 Cor. v. 19. But the construction with *εἰς* continues at the same time in use; cf. Acts v. 18 with iv. 3; v. 25 with xii. 4; Mark vi. 29 with Acts xiii. 29. In other passages, with these verbs all reference to the whither is excluded, as Acts v. 27 (differently xxii. 30), Rom. ix. 33; 1 Cor. xii. 18, 28, etc. While with these verbs the construction with *ἐν* became, perhaps in consequence of Roman influence, a species of usage, isolated instances of something wholly analogous are found with other verbs of motion: thus in particular with the closely related verb *διδόναι*, as John iii. 35 (cf. xiii. 3), 2 Cor. i. 22; viii. 16; further, with *ἐλθεῖν* and its compounds, Luke ix. 46; xxiii. 42; 1 Thess. i. 8; Rev. xi. 11, *ὑποχωρεῖν* Luke v. 16 (*καταβαίνειν* John v. 4), *ἀποστέλλειν* Matt. x. 16; Luke x. 3, *πέμπειν* Phil. iv. 16, *πίπτειν* (cf. Pape sub voce) Heb. iv. 11. And then belong here, *ἐμβάπτειν τὴν χεῖρα ἐν τῷ τρυβλίῳ* Matt. xxvi. 23, *ἔστρωσαν τὰ ἱμάτια ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ* Matt. xxi. 8; Luke xix. 36, *ἐπιστρέψαι ἀπειθεῖς ἐν φρονήσει δικαίων* Luke i. 17, cf. Mark v. 30, *τὸ ἐσπαρμένον ἐν τῇ καρδίᾳ* Matt. xiii. 19, *ἡ ἀγάπη ἐκκέχυται ἐν ταῖς καρδίαις* Rom. v. 5. On the other hand, the following admit of a different explanation: 1 Cor. vii. 15 *ἐν εἰρήνῃ κέκληκεν ἡμᾶς ὁ θεός*, and Eph. iv. 4 *ἐκλήθητε ἐν κυρῷ ἐλπίδι*, see the Comm.; and if *ἀγάπη* is joined as well to *εἰς τινα* (2 Cor. ii. 4, 8 etc.) as to *ἐν τινι* (2 Cor. viii. 7; cf. 1 John iv. 9, 16), the reason is contained in the nature of *ἀγάπη*, — an idea which now may be conceived of as active, and now at rest.

b) Although the numerous shades of signification of *ἐν* are 10 all to be traced back more or less closely to the original idea of the preposition, yet in one respect in consequence of Oriental influence (cf. § 133, 17 p. 181) an element originally alien to the idea of the prep., and at variance with the ordinary Greek usage, has become blended with it. That is to say, *ἐν* in the Old and New Testaments is very commonly used, like the prep. *ב* in Hebrew, to designate the means: and that not only with things (equiv. to the instrumental Dative), but also with persons (equiv. to *διὰ* with the Gen., Latin *adjutus, opera*).

We will select only a few of the examples, since they are to be found

on almost every page: Luke xi. 19, 20 ἐν Βεελζεβοῦλ, ἐν δακτύλῳ θεοῦ ἐκβάλλειν τὰ δαιμόνια, Matt. xxii. 43 ἐν πνεύματι καλεῖ αὐτὸν κύριον ἡ
 284 *the Spirit* i.e. impelled by the Spirit; and so frequently ἐν θεῷ, ἐν Χριστῷ Ἰησοῦ, ἐν τῷ ὀνόματι κυρίου, Χριστοῦ, ἐν πνεύματι ἁγίῳ, ἐν τῷ Ἀδὰμ, ἐν σαρκί, etc., Acts iv. 7 ἐν ποίᾳ δυνάμει ἢ ἐν ποίῳ ὀνόματι ἐποιήσατε τοῦτο; 9 ἐν τίνι οὗτος σέσωσται; 10 ἐν τῷ ὀνόματι Ἰ. Χρ., ἐν τούτῳ οὗτος παρέστηκεν ὑγιής, 1 Cor. v. 8 ἐορτάζωμεν μὴ ἐν ζύμῃ παλαιᾷ . . . ἀλλ' ἐν ἀζύμοις etc. See also on the addition and the omission of ἐν with the instrumental Dative, § 133, 19 p. 182; and on the diversified constructions (arising from this) of ἐν with verbal and adjectival ideas, particularly with verbs expressing emotion, §§ 131–133 pp. 146 sqq. On the Infin. with ἐν see § 140, 9 p. 263 sq. When, on the contrary, ἐν seems to stand for σύν (i.e. *with* the accompaniment of) it is always to be referred to the idea *among, in the midst of*, — as Matt. xvi. 28 ἐρχόμενος ἐν τῇ βασιλείᾳ αὐτοῦ (not *to* his royalty, but *in the midst of*, or in the splendor of, his royalty; see Fritzsche in loc. and cf. § 133, 22, b) p. 184), Luke xiv. 31 ἐν δέκα χιλιάσιν ὑπαντῆσαι τῷ μετὰ εἰκοσι χιλιάδων ἐρχομένῳ, — or is to be explained as an instrumental ἐν by supplying a verbal idea, as ἄνθρωπος ἐν πνεύματι ἀκαθάρτῳ (Mark i. 23, § 125, 11 p. 96), εἰσέρχεται ἐν αἵματι Heb. ix. 25, ἐν ῥάβδῳ ἔλθω ἢ ἐν ἀγάπῃ πνεύματί τε πραύτητος; 1 Cor. iv. 21.

- 11 c) Among the various combinations of εἶναι (γίνεσθαι, ἔχειν) with ἐν, we give prominence (as a peculiarity) to the mode of periphrasing the predicate belonging to εἶναι etc. by means of ἐν and an abstract term in the Dative.

Thus often in Luke, as ἐν ἐξουσίᾳ ἦν ὁ λόγος αὐτοῦ *his discourse was powerful* (iv. 32), οἱ ἐν τρυφῇ ὑπάρχοντες *the luxurious* (vii. 25), γυνὴ οὖσα ἐν ῥύσει αἵματος *a flowing woman* (viii. 43), ὑπάρχων ἐν βασάνοις *suffering pain* (xvi. 23), ἐν ἔχθρᾳ εἶναι, ἐν κρίματι εἶναι, etc. John vii. 4 ἐν παρρησίᾳ εἶναι *to be manifest*, 1 Thess. ii. 6 ἐν βάρει εἶναι *to be esteemed* (or *severe*); further ἐν δόξῃ, ἐν ὑπεροχῇ, ἐν ἀκροβυστίᾳ, ἐν περιτομῇ εἶναι, ἔχειν ἐν τῇ ἀσθενείᾳ, ἐν ἐπιγνώσει, ἐν ἐτοίμῳ, ἐν παραβάσει γίνεσθαι, etc.

- 12 d) Not less peculiar are many adverbial expressions formed with ἐν and the Dative, particularly if they stand in a measure where the classic language would sooner have employed a participial clause or an adjective with ὢν.

Such (eagerly and often used) adverbial phrases in the N. T. are the following: ἐν ἀληθείᾳ, ἐν ἐκτενείᾳ, ἐν δικαιοσύνῃ, ἐν σοφίᾳ, ἐν πραύτητι (equiv. to ἀληθῶς, ἐκτενῶς, δίκαιοι, σοφοὶ ὄντες, etc.), Acts ii. 46 μετελάμβανον τροφῆς ἐν ἀγαλλιάσει καὶ ἀφελότητι καρδίας (equiv. to ἀγαλλιώμενοι καὶ ἀφελεῖς ὄντες), 1 Cor. xv. 42, 43 σπείρεται ἐν φθορᾷ, ἐν ἀτιμίᾳ, ἐν ἀσθενείᾳ · γέγρεται ἐν ἀφθαρσίᾳ, ἐν δόξῃ, ἐν δυνάμει, cf. vs. 41.

Thus such a phrase joined to a substantive, without the addition of ὧν or any other participle, often takes the place of an Adjective belonging to the same (cf. § 125, 2 p. 91, 11 p. 95 sq., and the examples quoted there); as, Tit. iii. 5 ἔργα τὰ ἐν δικαιοσύνῃ, 2 Pet. ii. 7 ἡ ἐν ἀσελείᾳ ἀναστροφή, 13 ἡ ἐν ἡμέρᾳ τρυφῆς. The combination of ἐν with the Neuter of the Relative, ἐν ᾧ, is used as a Conjunction (in classic authors also, see Pape's Lex. I. 720, and cf. ἐξ οὗ, ἀνθ' ὧν, etc.), sometimes in a temporal sense (Mark ii. 19; John v. 7, etc.), sometimes in a tropical, *quatenus, quapropter, on the ground of this, that*, 235 see Fritzsche on Rom. viii. 3; Lünem. on Heb. ii. 18; vi. 17. As a brachylogical peculiarity we may notice, further, Rom. xi. 2 ἐν Ἱστορίᾳ i.e. *in the history of Elijah*; cf. ἐπὶ τοῦ βάρου in 23 p. 336 and other parallel modes of expression in deWette's Introd. to the O. T. § 78.

REMARK. The extremely surprising combination ([given by codd. NAB and] adopted by Lchm. [Tdf. Treg.]) in Acts xxvi. 20 τοῖς ἐν Δαμασκῷ καὶ ἐν Ἱεροσολύμοις πᾶσάν τε τὴν χώραν τῆς Ἰουδαίας could only be explained by the ellipsis of some such Participle as ἐνοικοῦσιν; but for this quite unusual ellipsis no analogous example is found, since no such Part. can be supplied here, as in Rev. xii. 12 Lchm. (see § 131, 14 p. 154), from what precedes. Hence Tdf. [eds. 2, 7] has retained the reading εἰς πᾶσάν τε, (which, indeed, is also not congruous, and looks like an emendation made in the interests of grammar).

ΣΥΝ, like *cum* in Latin (or *sammt* in Germ. [Eng. *together with*]), is often used instead of καί; as, Mark iv. 10 ἡρώτων αὐτὸν οἱ περὶ αὐτὸν σὺν τοῖς δώδεκα τὰς παραβολάς, ix. 4; viii. 34; Luke xxiii. 11; Acts iii. 4; x. 2; xxiii. 15; 1 Cor. xvi. 19; Eph. iii. 18, etc.

Yet this phrase is no Latinism, at least the constructio ad synesin customary in Latin authors (i.e. the use of the Plural with a preceding or following Singular) is not found in connection with it.

Peculiar is the meaning *besides, ad* (i.e. *super*), in Luke xxiv. 21 σὺν πᾶσιν τούτοις τρίτην ταύτην ἡμέραν ἀγει; Vulg. *super hæc omnia*, deWette *bei alle dem*.

PREPOSITIONS WITH THE ACCUSATIVE.

ΑΝΑ, a preposition used but rarely in the N.T., is employed 14 most commonly

1) In distributive adjuncts; in which connection we may notice, that according to p. 30 it is treated as an adverbial addition, for example before the subject, ἀνὰ εἰς ἕκαστος Rev. xxi. 21, or before

the object, Matt. xx. 9 ἔλαβον ἀνὰ δηνάριον, John ii. 6 ὑδρίαι χωροῦσαι ἀνὰ μετρητὰς δύο ἢ τρεῖς, Rev. iv. 8 ἔχον ἀνὰ πτέρυγας ἑξ, cf. Protev. Jac. 7. 2; 8. 3; and 2) in the phrase ἀνὰ μέσον throughout, as Matt. xiii. 25; Mark vii. 31, *in the midst of* Rev. vii. 17, and simply *inter, between*, 1 Cor. vi. 5 διακρίναι ἀνὰ μέσον τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ αὐτοῦ where the abridged form of expression (the use of the Singular with the omission of the second party to the controversy) is noticeable.

- 15 **EIS.** The custom of connecting εἰς immediately with verbs of rest has already been spoken of under ἐν (9 p. 328). The rudiments of this brachylogical form of expression are to be found in the popular language of all ages, and this idiom has its analogies in all languages; cf. the examples in B. 286 under εἰς p. 414 (480). Yet since the N. T. writers have made a far more extended use of this liberty than is made in the ordinary literary language, it is necessary to specify here in detail the various species of construction, so far as the examples given in the N. T. extend.

a) The expression with εἰς arose from its being attracted by a verb of motion, present in the sentence, to which it in part also belongs.

We are the more justified in explaining the extant instances in this way (by the σχῆμα ἀπὸ κοινοῦ), agreeing as it does perfectly with the classic literary usage, as they are almost all from the writings of Luke: xxi. 37 ἐξέρχόμενος ἠυλόizeto εἰς τὸ ὄρος, Acts ii. 39 ὑμῖν γάρ ἐστιν ἡ ἐπαγγελία... καὶ πᾶσιν τοῖς εἰς μακράν, ὅσους ἂν etc., vii. 12 ἀκούσας ὄντα σιτία εἰς Αἴγυπτον ἐξαπέστειλεν τοὺς πατέρας ἡμῶν, Matt. iv. 13; ii. 23 ἐλθὼν κατώκησεν εἰς πόλιν Ναζ., similarly Acts vii. 4. Hence the same mode of explanation is with reason to be applied also to Luke ix. 61 ἐπίτρεψόν μοι ἀποτάξασθαι τοῖς εἰς τὸν οἶκόν μου (see Meyer), and in Acts xii. 19 εἰς τὴν Καισάρειαν is to be referred not merely to κατελθὼν but also to διέτριβεν.

- 16 b) Or it follows a verb of rest in which the (previous) idea of motion is still contained, as the idea to place one's self is in στήναι, and in καθίζειν καθῆσθαι that of seating one's self, etc. (This case likewise is not uncommon in Greek authors).

For example, Mark xiv. 60 ἀναστὰς ὁ ἀρχιερεὺς εἰς μέσον ἐπηρώτησεν, Luke vi. 8 στήθι εἰς τὸ μέσον, John xx. 9, 26; xxi. 4 ἔστη εἰς τὸ αἰγιαλόν, 1 Pet. v. 12; Mark xiii. 3 καθημένου εἰς τὸ ὄρος τῶν ἐλαιῶν, 2 Thess. ii. 4. Analogous are Acts xx. 14 συνέβαλεν ἡμῖν εἰς τὴν Ἀσσον, Heb. xi. 9 Ἀβραὰμ παρώκησεν εἰς γῆν τῆς ἐπαγγελίας; cf. Acts vii. 4.

c) Or it is used with the verbs *εἶναι* and *γίνεσθαι*. 11
The ideas of these verbs, being wholly general, and therefore easily definable, acquire by being connected with *εἰς* the force of equally general verbs of motion (*to come, go*); (cf. from earlier authors Herod. 1. 21; 5. 38; Thuc. 6. 62, etc.).

Examples of *γίνεσθαι* are Luke i. 44 *ὡς ἐγένετο ἡ φωνὴ εἰς τὰ ὠτά μου*, Acts xx. 16; xxv. 15; Gal. iii. 14, — which require no further explanation. More characteristic, on the other hand, are the examples with *εἶναι*, Luke xi. 7 *εἰς τὴν κοίτην εἰσίν* (popularly, *are to* — Germ. *zu* — *bed* i.e. gone), Mark ii. 1 Tdf. [eds. 2, 7] *ἠκούσθη ὅτι εἰς οἶκόν ἐστιν* (Lchm. [Treg. Tdf. cod. Sin.] *ἐν οἴκῳ*), John i. 18 *ὁ ὢν εἰς τὸν κόλπον τοῦ πατρὸς*, 1 John v. 8 *οἱ τρεῖς εἰς τὸ ἓν εἰσι*, cf. John xvii. 23; Acts viii. 23 *εἰς γὰρ χολὴν πικρίας . . . ὤρω σε ὄντα*, Col. i. 6 *τοῦ εὐαγγελίου τοῦ παρόντος εἰς ὑμᾶς*. Whether Luke iv. 23 *ὅσα ἠκούσαμεν γενόμενα εἰς τὴν Καφαρναούμ, ποιήσον καὶ ὧδε ἐν τῇ πατρίδι* also belongs here may be doubtful, since if we translate it *in Capernaum*, the idea of motion (even antecedent) is excluded. Hence Meyer thinks that *εἰς* here has the tropical sense of *on (unto)*. Yet the other interpretation is more natural, and corresponds better with the second clause. Cf. the examples in the following paragraph.

d) But there still remains a number of instances which can 18
not without violence be adjusted to any of the above rules. 287
Hence we are compelled here either to supply a missing idea of motion, or (as in the majority of cases is doubtless more probable) to recognize (as above in the case of *ἐν*) a more negligent use of *εἰς*, and consequently the beginnings of the subsequent obliteration of the distinction between the two prepositions. (Hence we find countless passages with *εἰς* where complete rest is expressed in the Apocrypha of the N. T.)

For examples of this from later writers, see Jacobs ad Anth. Pal. p. 49 (10), 712; Stephanus sub *εἰς* (p. 292 sq.); Protev. Jac. 4. 4; 5. 1; Thom. 11. 1; Nicod. 15. 1, 4; Herm. Vis. 4. 3; and the literature on the whole subject as referred to in Winer p. 418 (389). Further, notice from the N. T., Acts viii. 40 *εὐρέθη εἰς Ἀζωτον* sc. *ἐλθὼν* or *γενόμενος*, Mark i. 39 *ἦν κηρύσσων εἰς τὰς συναγωγὰς αὐτῶν εἰς ὅλην τὴν Γαλ.* where an unforced interpretation, particularly of the second *εἰς*, hardly permits us to take it otherwise than as equivalent to *ἐν ὅλη τῇ Γαλ.*, xiii. 9 *παραδώσουσιν ὑμᾶς εἰς συνέδρια καὶ εἰς συναγωγὰς δαρήσεσθε* where in view of the parallel passage and to avoid asyndeton we should not with Lchm. [Treg.] and Meyer put a comma after *συναγωγὰς*, Acts ii. 27, 31 *ἐγκατελείφθη εἰς ᾄδον* (*ᾄδην* Tdf. [*bis*, so N; but Lchm.

Treg. only in 27] see § 132, 27 p. 171), xix. 22 ἐπέσχευ χρόνον εἰς Ἀσίαν, xxi. 13 δεθῆναι καὶ ἀποθανεῖν εἰς Ἱερουσαλὴμ ἐτοίμως ἔχω, xxiii. 11 διαμαρτύρασθαι εἰς Ἱερουσαλὴμ, εἰς Ῥώμην, xxv. 4 τηρεῖσθαι τὸν Παῦλον εἰς Καισάρειαν, Mark i. 9 ἐβαπτίσθη εἰς τὸν Ἰορδάνην (in the Jordan): and its use in connection with the simple article, Mark xiii. 16 ὁ εἰς τὸν ἀγρόν hardly different from Matt. xxiv. 18 ὁ ἐν τῷ ἀγρῷ; also in Mark x. 10 the reading εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν is now restored as the only correct one in place of ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ. Cf. also the examples given above in 8 p. 327 sq.

In the passages where εἰς has a tropical, metaphysical, sense, since in them the idea of rest or of motion is at the most only secondary, it must be left to the interpreter to decide which meaning is best suited to the context in every particular case. But in general the notion of aim (corresponding to that of motion) is in such instances by far the prevalent one; cf. Winer 416 (388).

REMARK. On the circumlocution for the predicate Accusative with verbs signifying *to make to be, to elect*, by means of εἰς and the Acc., and on the corresponding (Old Testament) use of εἰς with εἶναι and γίνεσθαι, see § 131, 7 p. 150; on the circumlocution for the Dative by means of εἰς, see § 133, (3 p. 172). Adverbial expressions, as εἰς τὰ ἄμετρα, εἰς τὸ κενόν, εἰς περισσείαν, ὑπερβολήν, etc., are formed like those given in B. p. 414 (480) and to be explained in the same way.

PREPOSITIONS WITH THE GENITIVE AND ACCUSATIVE.

- 19 **ΔΙΑ.** The N. T. use of this preposition, both when it is connected with the Gen. and with the Acc., presents no anomalies. Even when according to our ideas it seems to express other relations, the interpreter will invariably bring to light a sense suited to the context if he endeavors to trace back its signification to the two fundamental ideas (*through* and *on account of*).
- 288 To the adverbial phrases given in the Gramm. (B. p. 414; H. § 629 fin.; D. § 478 fin.; J. § 627, 3 f.) may be added from the N. T. δι' ὑπομονῆς, διὰ λόγου, διὰ προσκόμματος, διὰ βραχείων, δι' ὀλίγων, διὰ πολλῶν, δι' ὅλου, etc.
- 20 **ΚΑΤΑ.** In respect to this preposition also, only a few trivial peculiarities deserve to be noticed.

Peculiar to Luke is the local signification of κατὰ with the Gen. *throughout*; but always in connection with the Adject. ὅλος, so that in this way the relation is designated which the Greeks render by ἀνά and the Acc., 'as καθ' ὅλης τῆς περιχώρου Luke iv. 14, καθ' ὅλης τῆς

Ἰουδαίας xxiii. 5; Acts ix. 31, καθ' ὅλης τῆς Ἰοππῆς 42; x. 37. In a tropical sense hostile direction is by far its most common force; hence in Gal. v. 17 ἐπιθυμῶν κατὰ τινος is not a mere periphrasis for the Gen. On ὀμνύειν, ἐξορκίζειν, κατὰ τινος see § 131, 1 p. 147. An isolated use of κατὰ and the Gen. is its use as a periphrasis for an adjectival notion, as 2 Cor. viii. 2 ἡ κατὰ βάθους πτωχεία *deep poverty*, with which has been compared Strabo 9. 5 ἐστὶ τὸ μαντεῖον ἀντρον κοῖλον κατὰ βάθους. On the periphrases for the Genitive, the Possess. Pron., and also an attributive Adject. with a substantive, by means of κατὰ and the Accusative (ἡ κατὰ θεὸν λύπη, οἱ κατὰ φύσιν κλάδοι), see § 132, 2 p. 156 and 10 Rem. p. 162. On κατὰ with distributive adjuncts see p. 30; and here again, as above with ἀνά, it is to be noticed that the expression formed in this way with κατὰ is joined to the verb as object, Acts xxi. 19 ἐξηγέτο καθ' ἐν ἑκάστον.

ΤΗΕΡ and the Genitive is often used by Paul (after the 21 fashion of later writers, see B. p. 415; H. § 633 b.; D. § 480; J. § 630, 2) for περί and the Genitive.

Thus with verba *sentiendi* etc., as 2 Thess. i. 4; Rom. ix. 27, etc., also in the sense of *as respects*, 2 Cor. viii. 23 εἴτε ὑπὲρ Τίτου, κοινωνὸς ἐμός, etc. In the mss. it is often interchanged with περί, as in 2 Cor. i. 8, etc.

ὑπὲρ with the Acc. is used in later writers, (as παρά is in the earlier classics), after Comparatives and similar verbal ideas to designate the object surpassed.

Just so in the N. T.; as, Luke xvi. 8 φρονιμώτεροι ὑπὲρ τοὺς υἱοὺς τοῦ φωτός, Heb. iv. 12 τομώτερος ὑπὲρ πᾶσαν μάχαιραν, Gal. i. 14 προέκοπτον ὑπὲρ πολλοὺς, 2 Cor. xii. 13 ἡσώθητε ὑπὲρ τὰς λοιπὰς ἐκκλησίας. Hence it imparts, just as παρά does, to the preceding predicate a comparative force by simple juxtaposition: Matt. x. 24 οὐκ ἔστιν μαθητὴς ὑπὲρ τὸν διδάσκαλον *more than his master*, x. 37; Acts xxvi. 13; Phil. ii. 9 ὄνομα τὸ ὑπὲρ πάντων ὄνομα. On the adverbial ὑπὲρ in ὑπὲρ ἐγώ and other combinations see § 146, 4 p. 321.

PREPOSITIONS WITH ALL THREE CASES.

ἈΜΦΙ and ΠΕΡΙ. Of these two prepositions the first is 22 not found in the N. T. There is no example also of περί with the Dative, the local reference of this combination being transferred completely to the construction with περί and the Accusative.

On the periphrasis οἱ περί τινα see § 125, 8 p. 95. Περί and the 289 Gen. is employed, as in ordinary Greek usage, only in a tropical

reference (*de*), and hence in Acts xxv. 18 *περὶ οὗ* does not belong to *σταθέντες* but to *ἔφερον*. Sometimes it stands in the sense of *ὑπέρ* *for* (as, on the other hand, *ὑπέρ* is used for *περί*, see *ὑπέρ* p. 335): Matt. xxvi. 28; Gal. i. 4; Heb. v. 3.

- 23 *Ἐπί* is in use in the N. T. in almost all the manifold shades of signification which it has in Greek authors. We select the following as peculiarities:

ἐπί with the Genitive. The signification *in presence of, coram* (B. p. 416), springs from the original notion of approximation, of being in immediate proximity (*on, upon, near by*); and in a temporal reference the signification *immediately in, at or during*, corresponds precisely to this local signification.

Both meanings may often be pointed out in the N. T.: a) of place, Mark xiii. 9 *ἐπὶ ἡγεμόνων καὶ βασιλέων σταθήσεσθε*, Matt. xxviii. 14 Tdf. [cod. Sin.] *ἐὰν ἀκουσθῇ τοῦτο ἐπὶ τοῦ ἡγεμόνος coram procuratore*, like Acts xxiii. 30 *λέγειν ἐπὶ σοῦ*, cf. 1 Cor. vi. 1, 6; 1 Tim. v. 19; vi. 13, etc., hence *ἡ καύχησις ὑμῶν ἡ ἐπὶ Τίτου* (2 Cor. vii. 14) *my encomiums of you uttered before Titus*; b) of time, Matt. i. 11 *ἐπὶ τῆς μετοικεσίας Βαβυλῶνος*, Rom. i. 10 *ἐπὶ τῶν προσευχῶν μου δέόμενος*, Eph. i. 16; Philem. 4, and in this way is explained most simply the brachylogical expression *οὐκ ἀνέγνωτε . . . ἐπὶ τοῦ βάλτου* (Mark xii. 26) or *Μωυσῆς ἐμήνυσεν ἐπὶ τῆς βάλτου* (Luke xx. 37), very much as we say *at* i.e. in the occurrence at the bush; cf. *ἐν Ἠλίᾳ* in 12 above, p. 331.

Moreover, under the tropical meanings it is to be noticed also that *λέγειν* etc. *ἐπὶ τινος* is not synonymous with *περὶ τινος*, but in accordance with the primary sense of *ἐπί* can only mean, what is said concerns, is aimed at, has reference to, etc., as Gal. iii. 16 *οὐ λέγει· Καὶ τοῖς σπέρμασιν, ὡς ἐπὶ πολλῶν, ἀλλ' ὡς ἐφ' ἑνός· Καὶ τῷ σπέρματι* etc. In Acts xxi. 23 *εὐχὴν ἔχοντες ἐφ' ἑαυτῶν* means literally *having a vow upon themselves*. Among the adverbial expressions we may notice the pretty common *ἐπ' ἀληθείας* *in truth, actually, truly*, as Mark xii. 14, 32; Luke iv. 25; Acts iv. 27, etc., for which in Matt. xxii. 16 *ἐν ἀληθείᾳ* is used (differently in John iv. 23 sq., xvii. 19; 3 John 3, etc.).

- 24 *ἐπί* with the Dative. The signification *on, upon*, unusual in good prose (for which *ἐπὶ* with the Gen. is used), is found in the N. T. pretty frequently; and that

a) With ideas of rest, as Matt. xiv. 8 *δός μοι ἐπὶ πίνακι τὴν κεφαλὴν Ἰωάννου*, Mark ii. 4 Tdf. [ed. 7], vi. 39, 55; John xi. 38; with both cases at the same time, Acts xxvii. 44 *οὓς μὲν ἐπὶ σανίσιν, οὓς δὲ ἐπὶ*

τινων etc.¹ To this is to be referred in a tropical sense the meaning 290
on the ground of; for similar to the sentences ἐπὶ ταύτῃ τῇ πέτρᾳ οἰκο-
 δομήσω τὴν ἐκκλησίαν (Matt. xvi. 18), ἐποικοδομηθέντες ἐπὶ τῷ θεμελίῳ
 (Eph. ii. 20), are Heb. viii. 6 ἐπὶ κρείττοσιν ἐπαγγελίαις νενομοθέτηται
 (cf. vii. 11), Eph. ii. 10 κτισθέντες ἐπὶ ἔργοις ἀγαθοῖς, Phil. ii. 17 εἰ καὶ
 σπένδομαι ἐπὶ τῇ θυσίᾳ καὶ λειτουργίᾳ etc., further, the common phrases
 ἐπ' ἐλπίδι, λαλεῖν, διδάσκειν, δέχεσθαι τινα ἐπὶ τῷ ὀνόματι τινος (Acts iv.
 17; v. 28; Matt. xviii. 5, etc.) *on the ground of* hope, the name, etc.,
 ζῆν ἐπ' ἄρτῳ and many other verbal combinations, see § 133 pp. 174 sqq.

b) With ideas of motion, as Acts viii. 16 (τὸ πνεῦμα) ἦν ἐπ' οὐδενὶ
 αὐτῶν ἐπιπεπωκός, particularly again in the tropical sense, so that then
 it is often to be rendered by *towards* (*adversus* and *erga*), *for*, or
 generally *with regard to*, as Luke xii. 52 διαμεμερισμένοι τρεῖς ἐπὶ δυσὶν
 καὶ δύο ἐπὶ τριῶν; so in the following verse, and in fact alternating
 with ἐπὶ and the Acc., John xii. 16 ταῦτα ἦν ἐπ' αὐτῷ γεγραμμένα, Acts
 xxi. 24 δαπάνησον ἐπ' αὐτοῖς, Rom. x. 19 (quotn.), 2 Cor. ix. 14 χάριν
 τοῦ θεοῦ ἐφ' ὑμῖν, Gal. v. 13 ἐπ' ἐλευθερίᾳ ἐκλήθητε, Rev. x. 11.

With ἐπὶ and the Dat. also many brachylogical phrases are
 found, as Acts v. 35 προσέχετε ἑαυτοῖς ἐπὶ τοῖς ἀνθρώποις τούτοις τί
 μέλλετε πράσσειν not *beware of these men* (see ἀπό and ἐκ), but *take
 heed to yourselves in your treatment of these men*, so that thus it belongs
 just as well to the main predicate προσέχετε as to the predicate of the
 subordinate clause πράσσειν, see § 151, 16 p. 388; Mark vi. 52 οὐ
 συνῆκαν ἐπὶ τοῖς ἄρτοις as if, *they remained hardened at the loaves* i.e.
 they did not understand the occurrence with the loaves.

ἐπὶ with the Acc. designates as usual a movement *upon* or 25
 tendency *towards* something, in a local and a figurative refer-
 ence. But as ἐπὶ with the Dat. is used with verbs of motion,
 so, on the other hand, ἐπὶ with the Acc. often stands in a
 relation of rest, and that too as well in a local as in a tropical
 view. Hence the frequent fluctuation in the text of the mss.
 between the two cases — more frequent than with almost any
 other preposition; hence the double construction of many
 verbs, e.g. those expressing an emotion, further of πιστεύειν,
 πεποιθέναι, ἐλπίζειν, etc., with ἐπὶ τινι and ἐπὶ τινα §§ 131–133;
 hence, finally, one and the same writer often employs in the
 same circumstances both constructions without a perceptible

¹ Here too the style of Luke approximates to classic usage, in that he is decid-
 edly averse to the construction with the Dative in this (outward) signification.
 Hence in Acts ix. 33 ἐπὶ κραβάττου is now read again [so cod. Sin.], in Luke v.
 25 Tdf. [Treg. cod. Sin.] ἐφ' ᾧ κατέκειτο (see No. 25), and also in Acts vii. 33
 authorities differ [Lchm. Tdf. Treg. cod. Sin. ἐφ' ᾧ]. On the other hand, Luke
 xix. 44; xxi. 6; xxiii. 38; Acts iii. 10, 11 fall under a different head.

difference, even close together (see Luke xii. 53 in 24 p. 337). Compare with this the similar observations in reference to the loose employment of both cases under *παρά* and *πρός* p. 339 sq., as well as the free use of the two prep. *ἐν* and *εἰς* p. 328 sqq.

Examples of *ἐπί* with the Acc. in a relation of rest are found everywhere Under the signification (moving) *over* may be brought also, Matt. xiv. 29 περιπατῆσαι ἐπὶ τὰ ὕδατα, Mark xv. 33 σκότος ἐγένετο ἐφ' ὅλην τὴν γῆν, Rev. xiv. 6 εὐαγγελίσαι ἐπὶ πάντων ἔθνος etc.; in other instances, as in the case of *εἰς*, the idea of antecedent motion is included 291 in the verb, as ἔστησαν ἐπὶ τοὺς πόδας αὐτῶν, ἐπὶ τὴν θύραν Rev. iii. 20; xi. 11; Acts x. 17, καθίζειν and καθῆσθαι ἐπὶ τὸ τελώνιον, τὸν πυλῶνα, etc. Matt. ix. 9; Mark ii. 14; xi. 2; Luke v. 27; John xii. 15; Rev. iv. 4, etc. (hence ἀνέπεσεν ἐπὶ τὸ στῆθος John xxi. 20 *lay on the breast*); but there still remain many passages where the idea of motion must be supplied outright, or that of rest predominates (cf. *εἰς* p. 333), as Matt. xviii. 12 ἀφήσει (τὰ πρόβατα) ἐπὶ τὰ ὄρη (not, *up on the mountains* — implying motion, but *leaveth them upon or at the mountains*), Mark iv. 38 ἦν καθεύδων ἐπὶ τὸ προσκεφάλαιον, John i. 32, 33; iii. 36 μένει ἐπ' αὐτόν, Acts iv. 22; 1 Pet. iv. 14 τὸ πνεῦμα ἐφ' ὧμᾶς ἀναπαύεται, Rev. iv. 4 στεφάνους ἐπὶ τὰς κεφαλὰς, v. 1; vii. 15; xx. 1, etc. To these may be added also the Accus. in the additive relation, as λίθος ἐπὶ λίθον Matt. xxiv. 2, λύπην ἐπὶ λύπην Phil. ii. 27, also Luke xi. 17 οἶκος ἐπὶ οἶκον πίπτει i.e. *house after house falls*, in this case elsewhere the Dative is used, as Mark xiii. 2 (many mss. [so Sin., followed by Treg. Tdf.] read here also ἐπὶ λίθον); and the formula ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτὸ *together*, as well with words implying motion as with those of rest, Luke xvii. 35; Acts ii. 1, etc. This last term, however, has become completely an indeclinable adverb, like many other adverbial expressions with ἐπί, as ἐπὶ τρίς, ἐφ' ἱκανόν, ἐπὶ χρόνον, ἐφ' ὅσον, ἐπὶ πλείον and the like.

Further, we may notice as a peculiarity the construction of the Gen. and the Acc. after ἐπί connected together in a single sentence, Rev. xiii. 16; xiv. 9 ἐπὶ τοῦ μετώπου αὐτοῦ ἢ ἐπὶ τὴν χεῖρα αὐτοῦ.

REMARK. The quotation in Acts xv. 17 ἐφ' οὗς ἐπικέκληται τὸ ὄνομα μου ἐπ' αὐτοὺς arose from a verbatim translation of the Hebrew (בְּשֵׁם יְהוָה אֱמָרָם), literally *my name is called upon them*, i.e. they are called after my name.

26 META. The signification and use of this preposition agree in all points with ordinary Greek usage; except that the N. T. writers like to periphrase, in a brachylogical way by means of μετά and the Gen., attributive limitations which otherwise were commonly expressed by means of adjectives or participles.

For example: ἦλθεν μετὰ δυνάμεως *clothed with might*, περιβλέπω μετ' ὀργῆς *angry*, μετὰ αἰσχύνης ἄρξῃ etc. (equiv. to αἰσχυρόμενος). In a similar way μετὰ with the Acc. is used brachylogically: John xiii. 27 μετὰ τὸ ψωμίον, τότε εἰσῆλθεν etc. *after the morsel*. On the periphrasis with μετὰ for the Dative with verbs of *association* etc., see p. 177.

ΠΑΡΑ. Since the Dative designates in general approx-
imation, when παρά and the Dat. are construed with verbs
of motion the construction is not so much perfectly grammatical
in itself considered, as in harmony particularly with what was
said above under ἐν and ἐπί. It is wrong, therefore, to remove
by emendation (whether with or without ms. authority) such
instances even from classic writers (especially the later), see
e.g. Xen. An. 2, 5, 27; Plut. Them. 5; Dio C. p. 15, 97 R.
The general usus loquendi, that is to say of the literary
language, was established, to be sure, upon the idea that rest
is associated with παρά and the Dative; but relics of the less
exact mode of expression continue to come to light here and
there.

In the N. T., the Dative with παρά in Luke xix. 7 παρὰ ἁμαρτωλῶ
ἀνδρὶ εἰσῆλθεν καταλῦσαι may perhaps be connected (by the σχῆμα ἀπὸ
κοινῶν) as well with εἰσῆλθεν as with καταλῦσαι (its position draws it
to εἰσῆλθεν), and in ix. 47 ἔστησεν αὐτὸ παρ' ἑαυτῷ may be explained
after the analogy of στήσαι ἐν (see 9 p. 329). But we should compare
and connect with these instances the example under πρὸς below, and
what was said above, p. 284, on Acts xxi. 16. That παρά with the
Acc., however, is used to denote rest, is quite common in all writers,
see B. p. 418. The three tropical senses of παρά with the Acc.
there given are all to be found in the N. T. — the second (*on account
of*) but once it is true, viz. 1 Cor. xii. 15, 16, but so much the more
frequent are the other two: *beyond* (*praeter*) and *more than*. In this
last sense the construction with παρά takes the place of the Gen. of
comparison or ἢ with the requisite case, not only after comparatives
themselves (particularly in the Ep. to the Heb. for example i. 4; iii.
3; ix. 23; xi. 4; xii. 24 cf. Luke iii. 13), or comparative ideas, as
ἄλλος (1 Cor. iii. 11), ἑλαττοῦν (Heb. ii. 7, 9), ὑπερφρονεῖν (Rom. xii.
3), but even when associated with the Positive it imparts to it the
force of a comparative, as Luke xiii. 2, 4 ἁμαρτωλοὶ παρὰ πάντας,
ὀφειλέται ἐγένοντο παρὰ πάντας τοὺς ἀθρώπους. Cf. also the reading
of cod. Vat. [and Sin. also] in Luke xviii. 14 Lchm. [Treg.], and the
similar phenomena above in connection with ὑπέρ p. 335, and with ἢ
§ 149, 7 p. 360.

- 28 **ΠΡΟΣ** with the Genitive is only once extant, and then used quite in classic style: Acts xxvii. 34 *τοῦτο πρὸς τῆς ὑμετέρας σωτηρίας ὑπάρχει*.

Also *πρὸς* with the Dative is rare. But in Luke xix. 37 *ἐγγίζοντος ἧδη πρὸς τῇ καταβάσει τοῦ ὄρους*, *ἐγγίζοντος* does not mean *when he was near*, but *as he came near (to) the mountain*. Cf. *παρά*.

πρός with the Acc. corresponds to all the manifold shades of signification given in the grammars; only, after the analogy of *παρά* with the Acc. (which see, p. 339), it is more frequently used than by classic writers to denote rest also, and without the accessory notion of aim.

For example: Matt. xiii. 56 *αἱ ἀδελφαὶ αὐτοῦ πρὸς ἡμᾶς εἰσίν*, xxvi. 18 *πρὸς σὲ ποιῶ τὸ πάσχα*, Mark vi. 3; xiv. 49; John i. 1 *ἦν πρὸς τὸν θεόν*, 1 John i. 2; Acts v. 10; xii. 20 *ὁμοθυμαδὸν παρήσαν πρὸς αὐτόν*, 1 Cor. ii. 3; xvi. 7 *ἐλπίζω ἐπιμεῖναι πρὸς ὑμᾶς* (cf. *ἐπί* with the Acc. p. 338), 2 Cor. v. 8 (*εὐδοκούμεν*) *ἐνδημῆσαι πρὸς τὸν κύριον* etc. (see Wahl p. 279). In view of such unquestionable passages, it is unnecessary to search in others after an idea of motion or of aim (whether expressed, or first to be supplied) if the simple notion of rest suffices, and the immediate connection of the preposition with that appears to be the most natural; see e.g. Rom. iv. 2; 2 Cor. 1. 12.

- An example of *πρός* in a Comparative clause (see *παρά* above, p. 339) is Rom. viii. 18 *τὰ παθήματα οὐκ ἄξια πρὸς τὴν μέλλουσαν δόξαν*, cf. Ignat. ad Magn. 12 *πρὸς ἓνα ὑμῶν οὐκ εἰμι*. Brachylogical and elliptical phrases, such as *τί πρὸς σέ, ἀμαρτάνειν, πρὸς θάνατον* and the like, are easily explained by the vigorous force of the prep. Adverbial expressions, as in the Greek writers, are *πρὸς φθόνον*,
293 *πρὸς καιρόν, πρὸς ὥραν* (*for the moment, for a short time*) and others. On the periphrasis with *πρός τι* for the Dative, see pp. 172, 177.

- 29 **ΥΠΟ** is no longer construed with the Dative. In connection with the Genitive and Accusative, the following particulars may be selected as peculiar in its use:

ὑπό with the Gen. is used with Passives not infrequently when a thing or an abstract notion is the efficient cause. In such cases, because the cause appears thus personified as it were, the expression is more forceful than the simple Dative, as Luke vii. 24 *κάλαμον ὑπὸ ἀνέμου σαλευόμενον*, viii. 14 *ὑπὸ μεριμνῶν . . . συμπνίγονται*, Rom. xii. 21 *μὴ νικῶ ὑπὸ τοῦ κακοῦ*, Matt. viii. 24 etc. (see Wahl). On Heb. vii. 7 see § 128, 1 p. 122. Neuter verbs which contain a Passive sense prefer the connection with *ἐκ* and *ἀπό*, see these prep. pp. 325 sq. Instances of *ὑπό* are found only with *γίνεσθαι* (which thus becomes a

complete Passive) — as Luke xiii. 17 ἔχαιρεν ἐπὶ πᾶσιν τοῖς ὑπ' αὐτοῦ γυνομένοις, Acts xx. 3, etc. — and, agreeably to their significations, with πᾶσχειν (Matt. xvii. 12, etc.) and ὑπομένειν (Heb. xii. 3), once also with πληγὰς λαμβάνειν i.e. *vapulare* 2 Cor. xi. 24. As peculiar, we may notice the elliptical and brachylogical mode of expression in 2 Cor. ii. 6 ἡ ἐπιτιμία ἡ ὑπὸ τῶν πλειόνων where the missing Passive notion is to be derived from ἐπιτιμία, and in Rev. vi. 8 ἀποκτεῖναι ὑπὸ τῶν θηρίων τῆς γῆς i.e. *jubere (aliquem) interfici a bestiis* (with which has been compared προαγορεύειν ὑπὸ κήρυκος in Herod. 9. 98, see Wesseling). The second class of cases, also, described in the Gram., viz. where ὑπό is used with Actives, an abstract idea being subjoined as the moving cause of the action (e.g. *from* fear, *for* shame), are rendered in the N. T. not by ὑπό, but by ἀπό again and ἐκ; see pp. 325 sq. Whether in Rom. xiii. 1 οὐκ ἔστιν ἐξουσία εἰ μὴ ὑπὸ θεοῦ sc. δεδομένη (Lchm. [Treg. Tdf.]) or ἀπὸ θεοῦ (Tdf. [eds. 2, 7]) is the original reading is hard to decide, as they are equally attested by mss. [Sin. ὑπό], and both may be defended philologically. With the Accusative, ὑπό responds to the question *where* (taking the place of the missing construction with the Dative) more frequently almost than to the question *whither* (cf. the classic usage), particularly with εἶναι and γίνεσθαι, in a local and a tropical reference: *under*; as, John i. 49 ὄντα ὑπὸ τῇν συκῇν, Matt. viii. 9 ἔχων ὑπ' ἑμαυτὸν στρατιώτας, 1 Cor. x. 1; Gal. iii. 25; Rom. iii. 9; vi. 14, etc.

B. § 147, N. 2; J. § 650; W. p. 419sq. (391sq.); S. p. lxxxiv sq.

When two or more substantives connected together 30
by conjunctions depend on the same preposition, the
preposition is sometimes repeated, sometimes written but once.
As a ruling principle in such cases, the following may be laid
down: by omitting to repeat the preposition, the writer gives
an intimation that he regards the members rather as homo-
geneous, belonging together, or united into one whole; by
repeating it, that he wants to have them taken as independent, 294
of a dissimilar or even contrary nature.

From this principle it follows, 1) that the prep. must always
be repeated in the adversative relation (ἀλλά, δέ, οὐ), and likewise
in the disjunctive (ἢ, οὐ μόνον . . . ἀλλὰ καί, οὔτε . . . οὔτε, etc.) if
the members are antithetic and after comparatives; as, John vii. 22
οὐκ ἐκ τοῦ Μωσέως ἐστίν, ἀλλ' ἐκ τῶν πατέρων, Acts viii. 34 (λέγει) περὶ
ἐαυτοῦ ἢ περὶ ἑτέρου τινός; Col. iii. 17 ἐν λόγῳ ἢ ἐν ἔργῳ, Eph. i. 21 οὐ

μόνον ἐν τῷ αἰῶνι τούτῳ ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐν τῷ μέλλοντι, cf. Luke xx. 4; 1 Thess. i. 8; ii. 6; Rom. iv. 10; v. 15; 1 Cor. iv. 3, 21; Gal. iii. 2, 5; Acts xxv. 8, etc. On the other hand, 2) if the members in the disjunctive relation are similar, or if they stand in the copulative relation and so are united by καί (τε, τε καί, καί . . . καί), the preposition is either repeated or not, according as the members either are to be regarded rather as independent and separate, or are united into one whole, into a single composite expression. For example: with ἢ, the preposition repeated, Acts iv. 7 ἐν ποίᾳ δυνάμει ἢ ἐν ποίῳ ὀνόματι ἐποιήσατε τοῦτο, 1 Cor. xiv. 6 λαλήσω ἢ ἐν ἀποκαλύψει ἢ ἐν γνώσει ἢ ἐν προφητείᾳ ἢ ἐν διδαχῇ, John vii. 48; 2 Cor. ix. 7, etc.; with ἢ, the preposition not repeated, Heb. x. 28 ἐπὶ δυσὶν ἢ τρισὶν μάρτυσιν, Mark xiii. 32 περὶ τῆς ἡμέρας ἐκείνης ἢ τῆς ὥρας οὐδεὶς οἶδεν, 1 Tim. v. 19; ii. 9; 1 Pet. i. 11, etc.; with καί etc. the preposition repeated, Mark vi. 4 (ἄτιμος) ἐν τῇ πατρίδι αὐτοῦ καὶ ἐν τοῖς συγγενέσιν αὐτοῦ καὶ ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ αὐτοῦ, Luke xxii. 33 καὶ εἰς φυλακὴν καὶ εἰς θάνατον πορεύεσθαι, Mark ix. 22 καὶ εἰς πῦρ ἔβαλεν καὶ εἰς ὕδατα, 1 Cor. ii. 3 ἐν ἀσθενείᾳ καὶ ἐν φόβῳ καὶ ἐν τρόμῳ, Acts xxvi. 4 ἐν τῷ ἔθναι μου ἔν τε Ἱερουσολύμοις, 1 Thess. i. 5, etc.; with καί etc. the preposition not repeated, very common, Mark xiv. 43 παραγίνεται ὄχλος μετὰ μαχαίρων καὶ ξίλων παρὰ τῶν ἀρχιερέων καὶ τῶν γραμματέων καὶ τῶν πρεσβυτέρων, Acts i. 8 ἐν τε Ἱερουσαλὴμ καὶ πάσῃ τῇ Ἰουδαίᾳ, x. 39; vi. 9; xiv. 21, etc.; Phil. iv. 3 μετὰ καὶ Κλήμεντος καὶ τῶν λοιπῶν συνεργῶν μου. Both constructions are united in Phil. i. 7 ἐν τοῖς δεσμοῖς μου καὶ ἐν τῇ ἀπολογίᾳ καὶ βεβαιώσει τοῦ εὐαγγελίου, where, therefore, the last two members constitute one whole, etc. In general, in this second class of cases (i.e. where the members are homogeneous and the relation copulative) no absolutely fixed rule can be laid down, since the repetition or non-repetition of the prep. rested solely in the writer's choice and way of looking at the subject,—is often more a matter of feeling and rhetorical accent than of logical discrimination; and hence often in precisely the same cases the preposition is found repeated and not repeated; cf. e.g. Luke xxiv. 27 with Acts xxviii. 23; Matt. iv. 25 with Mark iii. 8, etc. This holds true particularly, also, when the Relative depends on the same prep. as the corresponding Demonstrative, since even in Greek authors both constructions (with and without the repetition of the prep.) occur equally. For example: without repetition, Matt. xxiv. 50 ἐν ἡμέρᾳ ἢ οὐ προσδοκᾷ, Luke i. 25; Acts xiii. 39 (see above 2 note p. 322), Acts xiii. 2 εἰς τὸ ἔργον ὃ προσκ' κλημαὶ αὐτούς (where the construction spoken of § 131, 10 p. 152 may also have had influence); with repetition, John iv. 53 ἐν ἐκείνῃ τῇ ὥρᾳ ἐν ᾗ εἶπεν [Tdf. om. first ἐν], Acts vii. 4; xx. 18 ἀπὸ πρώτης ἡμέρας ἀφ' ἧς ἐπέβην etc.

B. § 147, N. 3 (Germ. ed.); H. § 616; J. § 651; S. p. lxxxiii.

When upon a substantive governed by a preposition a limiting Genitive also depends, there are two general classes of cases as respects the preposition's position :

a) In case the nouns have no article, it is a fixed rule 295 that the preposition can never be separated by the limiting Genitive from its substantive, when this substantive (governed by the prep.) itself stands in the Genitive, even though the meaning excludes all possible ambiguity.

Hence we always find, ἐξ ἔργων νόμου, ἀπ' ἄκρου γῆς, πρὸ καταβολῆς κόσμου, ἐξ ἀρχῆς κτίσεως, ἀπ' ἀνατολῆς ἡλίου, διὰ τρυπήματος ῥαφίδος, διὰ λουτροῦ παλιγγενεσίας etc., and the pronouns σου, μου, αὐτοῦ, etc., which so often stand before their substantives, then follow them without exception; thus, ἀπ' ὀφθαλμῶν σου, ἐκ νεότητός μου, ἐκ δεξιῶν αὐτοῦ, διὰ and ἐκ μέσου αὐτῶν, etc. From this unquestionable observation it follows, that, wherever the sense might be ambiguous, the grammatical rule alone must decide. Accordingly, 2 Cor. iii. 18 ἀπὸ κυρίου πνεύματος can only mean *from the Lord of the Spirit*, and Matt. xxiv. 31 μετὰ σάλπιγγος φωνῆς μεγάλης only, *with a trumpet of loud sound* (see § 132, 10 p. 161). In phrases where the prep. governs a different case from the Genitive, the limiting Gen. can indeed be inserted immediately after the prep., as Matt. xiii. 33 εἰς ἀλεύρου σάτα τρία, Rev. vii. 17 ἐπὶ ζωῆς πηγὰς ὑδάτων where, however, it was necessary on other grounds also that ζωῆς should precede (see § 132, 1, b) p. 155). Yet this arrangement is extremely rare (compare the — critically uncertain, too — elliptical combinations ἐν Αἰγύπτου, εἰς ἄδου, in § 132, 27 p. 171), and writers had become already so wonted to the natural arrangement that even here they uniformly said, εἰς ἄφεσιν ἁμαρτιῶν, εἰς ἀνάστασιν νεκρῶν, εἰς κῆπον ἑαυτοῦ, ἐπ' ἐλπίδι ζωῆς αἰωνίου, etc. On the hyperbaton πρὸ ἐξ ἡμερῶν τοῦ πάσχα and the like, see § 131, 11 p. 153.

b) But if the noun governed by the preposition has the article, when there are two Genitives, at least the article of this governed noun must stand directly after the prep., and the second Gen., dependent on this substantive, may be inserted according to the general rule; as, ἐκ τῆς Καίσαρος οἰκίας, ἐκ τῆς τοῦ διαβόλου παγίδος, διὰ τῆς ὑμῶν δεήσεως, διὰ τῆς ἐτέρων σπουδῆς, etc.

Commonly, however, even this does not take place, but the nouns follow in succession, as ἀπὸ τοῦ νόμου τῆς ἁμαρτίας, ἐκ τῶν ἡδονῶν ὑμῶν, μετὰ τῶν λαμπάδων ἑαυτῶν, ἐκ τῶν χειρῶν ἡμῶν, σὺν τῇ δυνάμει τοῦ κυρίου,

etc. The pronouns *μου* and *σου*, which, as is well known, cannot be inserted between the article and substantive, stand accordingly, as a rule, likewise afterwards (*ὑπὸ τοῦ πατρὸς μου*, etc.); but they can sometimes, owing to their propensity to precede their substantive (§ 127, 19 p. 115), be placed quite at the beginning, i.e. even before the preposition, as *Ματθ. viii. 8 ἵνα μου ὑπὸ τὴν στέγην εἰσέλθῃς*, *John ix. 15 πηλὸν ἐπέθηκέν μου ἐπὶ τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς* (cf. vss. 6, 11, and § 151, 14 p. 387); and so with *αὐτοῦ*, *John xv. 10 αὐτοῦ ἐν τῇ ἀγάπῃ*.

B. § 147, N. 5; H. § 615; C. §§ 703 b. 706; J. §§ 640. 644.

- 32 Strictly speaking, no examples are found in the N. T. in which prepositions continue to be used adverbially; and all the instances which might be reckoned under this head reduce themselves to (in part newly formed) compounds; see § 146, 4 p. 320.

296 B. § 147, N. 9; H. §§ 583, 605; C. § 699; J. § 641; W. p. 425 sq. (369 sq.).

- 33 That prepositions which by themselves govern the Genitive or the Dative, govern (especially *ἐν*, *σύν*, *πρό*) the same cases also when compounded with verbs, is a well-known fact; see the lexicons under *συνζῆν*, *συνελθεῖν*, *συνέπεσθαι*, *συνανακείσθαι*, *συνσταυροῦν*, *ἐντυγχάνειν*, *ἐμβλέπειν*, *ἐμβριμάσθαι*, *ἐμμένειν*, *ἐνέχειν*, *ἐμπαίζειν*, *ἐμπλέκειν*, *ἐκπίπτειν*, *ἐκτινάσσειν*, *προστῆναι*, *προπορεύεσθαι*, etc. With other verbs the repetition of the preposition (or of a synonymous one) prevails, especially with verbs compounded with *ἀπό* and *ἐκ*, see under *ἐμβάλλειν*, *ἐκβάλλειν*, *ἀπέχειν*, *ἀποστῆναι*, *ἀπαίρειν*, *ἐκπορεύεσθαι*, *ἀπαλλάσσειν*, *ἀπελαύνειν*, *ἀποκρύπτειν*, *ἀποπλανᾶν*, *προκηρύσσειν*, *ἐνευλογεῖσθαι*, etc.

' NEGATIVES.

B. § 148; H. § 832; C. § 686; D. § 528; J. § 739.

- 1 In no respect, perhaps, has the language of the N. T. adhered more closely to the usage established by the literary language, than in the employment of the two negatives *οὐ* and *μή* with their compounds; so that it proves to be easy to point out analogies in classic usage for the deviations even that occur. Hence, for the general principles in all their extent, we refer the reader to the specifications given in the Grammars, and here need make mention only of particular instances of somewhat rare and peculiar use.

B. § 148, 2 b) and note; H. § 835; C. § 686 i. sq.; D. § 531; J. § 744, 1; W. p. 477 sq. (445 sq.).

- 2 The use of *οὐ* in the protasis of a conditional sentence occurs in the N. T. relatively very often; so that we are justified in inferring a difference in usage, since in classic

writers this use is only exceptional.* It is true, the attempt has been made to explain the individual instances all according to the analogy of those which occur in classic authors, and consequently to consent to recognize merely an extension in the N. T. of a usage elsewhere rare. This method of treatment may be applied, indeed, to a portion of the extant passages, but is decidedly inapplicable to many, and is especially opposed by the circumstance that whereas after *εἰ* the predicate is so often negated by *οὐ*, this never occurs under the same conditions in clauses with *ἐάν*; (cf. e.g. Matt. vi. 15 with Mark xi. 26). The usage of the N. T., on the contrary, may be referred to the following simple and almost invariable principles:

1) The first form of hypothesis (§ 139 A. pp. 220 sq.), i.e. *εἰ* with the Indicative as expressive of objective certainty, 297 takes the direct negative *οὐ*. Exceptions are extremely rare: 1 Tim. vi. 3 *εἴ τις ἑτεροδιδασκαλεῖ καὶ μὴ προσέρχεται λόγοις* etc.

2) The second form of hypothesis (*ἐάν* with the Subjunctive), and the fourth (*εἰ* with a Preterite Indicative), require invariably the dependent negative *μή*. (The third species of hypothesis, *εἰ* with the Optative, occurs in the N. T. only in a positive form.) On Matt. xxvi. 24 and Mark xiv. 21 see 3) d. p. 347.

3) The combination *ἐκτός εἰ μή* (see 13 p. 355) even when followed by the Indicative, the compound *εἰ μή* (used for the most part elliptically, i.e. without a predicate) in the signification *except, nisi* (see § 149, 4 p. 359), after a preceding negative or interrogative clause, as well as the elliptical formulæ *εἰ δὲ μή*, *εἰ δὲ μή γε* (§ 151, 23, e) p. 393) are, like established conjunctions or adverbs, no longer capable of changing their outward form.

Now since 2) and 3) admit of no exceptions and are perfectly grammatical, it is only necessary here to establish the first class. We will so arrange the examples as first of all to exhibit those which stand in obvious analogy with those from classic authors treated of in B. l.c., and then proceed to those which depart more or less from the ordinary usage.

a) The predicate of the conditional clause negated by *οὐ* 3 is found in evident antithesis to a positive notion (com-

monly the same, but sometimes synonymous), either in what precedes or in what follows (see B. § 148, 2. g).

For example: in what precedes, Mark xi. 26 *Lehm. ἀφίετε ἵνα* etc. . . . *εἰ δὲ ὑμεῖς οὐκ ἀφίετε, οὐδὲ ὁ πατήρ ἀφήσει,*¹ John v. 47 *εἰ γὰρ ἐπιστεύετε* etc. . . . *εἰ δὲ τοῖς ἐκείνου γράμμασιν οὐ πιστεύετε, πῶς* etc., Acts xxv. 11 *εἰ μὲν οὖν ἀδικῶ . . . εἰ δὲ οὐδέν ἐστιν ὃν οὗτοι κατηγοροῦσίν μου.* So in Rom. viii. 9; 1 Cor. vii. 9; Jas. iii. 2; in what follows, 1 Cor. ix. 2 *εἰ ἄλλοις οὐκ εἰμὶ ἀπόστολος, ἀλλὰ γε ὑμῖν εἰμι,* John x. 37 *εἰ οὐ ποιῶ τὰ ἔργα . . . , εἰ δὲ ποιῶ* etc., Luke xi. 8 *εἰ καὶ οὐ δώσει αὐτῷ . . . , διὰ γε τὴν ἀναίδειαν αὐτοῦ δώσει αὐτῷ* (cf. the similarly formed sentence in xviii. 4), 1 Cor. xi. 6 *εἰ γὰρ οὐ κατακαλύπτεται γυνή* with reference to the following *κατακαλύπτέσθω.*

In all the above passages the dependent negative would be in no-wise erroneous, and by the Greeks would perhaps have been preferred. 298 More necessary, on the other hand, is the use of the negative οὐ even according to classic usage, when to the negated predicate another, still in the protasis, is immediately so appended or contrasted with an adversative particle that the entire emphasis falls upon this second part (cf. 8 p. 352); as, Jas. ii. 11 *εἰ δὲ οὐ μοιχεύεις, φονεύεις* δέ, 2 Pet. ii. 4, 5 *εἰ γὰρ ὁ θεὸς ἀγγέλων ἀμαρτησάντων οὐκ ἐφείσατο, ἀλλὰ . . . παρέδωκεν εἰς κρίσιν* etc. (cf. with this the example Il. xv. 162, B. p. 493 Germ. ed.).

b) For the same reason as in a) the negative οὐ may be grammatically defended also in the following pretty common class of sentences (though the Greeks, however, here also would have perhaps preferred for the most part the dependent negative): where a negative protasis is associated with emphasis, or rather contrasted, with an apodosis likewise negated (or negatively conceived).

The plainest example of this is 1 Cor. xv. 13–17 *εἰ ἀνάστασις νεκρῶν οὐκ ἔστιν, οὐδὲ Χριστὸς ἐγήγερται · εἰ δὲ Χριστὸς οὐκ ἐγήγερται, κενὸν ἄρα τὸ κήρυγμα ἡμῶν · . . . Χριστὸν οὐκ ἤγειρεν, εἴπερ ἄρα νεκροὶ οὐκ ἐγείρονται · εἰ γὰρ νεκροὶ οὐκ ἐγείρονται, οὐδὲ* etc., Rom. xi. 21 *εἰ . . . οὐκ ἐφείσατο, οὐδὲ σοὺ φείσεται,* Luke xvi. 31 *εἰ Μωσέως . . . οὐκ ἀκούουσιν, οὐδ' ἂν τις ἐκ νεκρῶν ἀναστῇ πεισθήσονται,* 2 Thess. iii. 10 *εἴ τις οὐ θέλει ἐργάζεσθαι, μηδὲ ἐσθιέτω.* See besides Heb. xii. 25, and, with the substitution of a question instead of a negation in the apodosis, Luke xvi. 11 sq. *εἰ . . . οὐκ ἐγένεσθε, τὸ ἀληθινὸν τίς ὑμῖν πιστεύσει; καὶ εἰ* etc., John iii. 12 *εἰ οὐ πιστεύετε, πῶς . . . πιστεύετε;* 1 Tim. iii. 5 *εἴ τις . . .*

¹ If vs. 26, which is wanting in several ancient mss. [Sin. also], was really first transferred (as is said) from Matt. vi. 15, then at least the alteration made in the words of Matthew turns out to correspond perfectly with N. T. usage.

οὐκ οἶδεν, πῶς ἐκκλησίας ἐπιμελήσεται; cf. 1 Cor. xv. 29; xv. 32 (substantially); and several of the passages quoted under a) may be brought under this head also, as Mark xi. 26; John v. 47; Acts xxv. 11; Rom. viii. 9.

c) Further, an endeavor has been made to bring a number of passages under the rule proposed by Hermann (ad Vig. p. 831), according to which οὐ is said to stand in conditional clauses when it blends as it were with the negatived word into a single (positive) notion. Since, however, this view affords no satisfactory objective test, but, on the contrary, all conditional clauses in which the predicate is negatived may be brought with more or less ease under this category (e.g. οὐ φείδομαι equiv. to φθείρω, οὐκ ἀκούω equiv. to ἀν'ήκοός εἰμι, οὐκ οἶδεν equiv. to ἀγνοεῖ, οὐ δύναται equiv. to ἀδύνατόν ἐστιν, etc.), we can with tolerable confidence bring under this head only those passages in which a different part of the clause from the predicate is negatived, and consequently the predicate is evidently positive.

For example, 2 Cor. xii. 11 οὐδὲν ὑστέρησα . . . , εἰ καὶ οὐδὲν εἰμι, Jas. i. 23 εἴ τις ἀκροατὴς λόγου ἐστὶν καὶ οὐ ποιητὴς where only the notion ποιητὴς in antithesis to ἀκροατὴς is negatived (yet without constituting a single idea), and the predicate remains positive. But Luke xii. 26 εἰ οὖν οὐδὲ ἐλάχιστον δύνασθε, τί περὶ τῶν λοιπῶν μεριμνᾶτε does not belong under this head, since by οὐδέ the predicate is also negatived, so that the sentence belongs with the passages under b). The other passages, also, with a negatived predicate adduced under 299 this head, we have already distributed under the first two more obvious rules; as, 1 Tim. iii. 5; Luke xvi. 31; Heb. xii. 25; 2 Pet. ii. 4; Jas. ii. 11.

d) In justification of the direct negative, reference has also been made to the special emphasis with which the predicate alone is rendered prominent as negatived. This may be affirmed with reason of the two parallel passages Matt. xxvi. 24 and Mark xiv. 21 καλὸν ἦν αὐτῷ, εἰ οὐκ ἐγεννήθη ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἐκεῖνος (where, moreover, the direct negation appears to find an adequate occasion in the evident approximation of the sentence to the first form of hypothesis, cf. § 139, 27 c) p. 225), and also of John i. 25 τί βαπτίζεις, εἰ σὺ οὐκ εἶ ὁ Χριστός (if i.e. since thou certainly art not etc.).

Yet since the majority of such passages coincide with one of the objective characteristics propounded under a) and b), and accordingly

have already been quoted there; further, since without such objective indications the interpreter is left to decide solely according to his feelings whether he will recognize a special emphasis or not; and especially, since in the N. T. the direct negative makes its appearance in clauses with the Indicative almost without an exception (cf. 4 below), the circumstance above mentioned is not of itself suited to constitute a separate class or rule, at least for the New Testament.

e) Finally, the following additional examples are to be noticed as those which do not admit of being classed under any one of the above rules, and consequently belong to the characteristically free usage of the N. T., according to which conditional clauses of the first kind are uniformly negated by οὐ:

Luke xiv. 26 εἴ τις ἔρχεται πρὸς με καὶ οὐ μισεῖ τὸν πατέρα ... οὐ δύναται etc., 2 John 10 (cf. 1 Tim. vi. 3), 1 Cor. xvi. 22 εἴ τις οὐ φιλεῖ τὸν κύριον, ἦτω ἀνάθεμα, 2 Thess. iii. 14 εἴ τις οὐχ ὑπακούει τῷ λόγῳ ... τοῦτον σημειώσθε, 1 Tim. v. 8 εἴ τις τῶν ἰδίων οὐ προνοεῖ, τὴν πίστιν ἥρνηται, Rev. xx. 15 εἴ τις οὐχ εὐρέθη ἐν τῇ βίβλῳ ... ἐβλήθη etc. Hardly would any classic writer have employed the direct negation in any of these passages, even on the assumption of a special emphasis in the negative. On the other hand, in Matt. xxvi. 42 οὐ is used more with reference to εἰ μὴ immediately following (with which the clauses with εἰ μὴ nisi after an antecedent οὐ are to be compared, see § 149, 4 p. 359); and in John x. 35 the clause καὶ οὐ δύναται λυθῆναι ἡ γραφή is to be taken as independent and parenthetical.

- 4 The use of the negative in Relative Sentences is quite like that in conditional sentences, as in general the former share in all essential particulars the nature and construction of the latter, (see B. § 139 B.). Accordingly, relative sentences in the Indicative, whether of a general nature or not, are almost exclusively negated by οὐ, so that sentences with μὴ are extremely rare; on the other hand, relative sentences in the Subjunctive with ἄν (εἰάν) are without any exception negated by μὴ.

- 300 Examples with οὐ: Matt. xii. 2; Mark ii. 24; Luke vi. 2 ποιοῦσιν · ὃ οὐκ ἔξεστιν ποιεῖν ἐν σαββάτῳ, Matt. x. 38 ὃς οὐ λαμβάνει τὸν σταυρὸν ... οὐκ ἔστιν μου ἄξιος, Gal. iii. 10 (quotn.) πᾶς ὃς οὐκ ἐμμένει etc., and after ὅστις with the Indic. Luke xiv. 27; xv. 7, etc.; further, in antithesis (similar to the instances unfolded above in 3 a) and b)), as Matt. xiii. 12; Mark iv. 25 ὃς ἔχει ... καὶ ὃς οὐχ ἔχει, Rom. vii. 15,

19 ὃ θέλω . . . δ οὐ θέλω, xv. 21 (quotn.) οἷς οὐκ ἀνηγγέλη, ὄψονται, οἱ οὐκ ἀκηκόασιν, συνήσουσιν, iv. 15 οὐ γὰρ οὐκ ἔστιν νόμος, οὐδὲ παράβασις. Cf. besides, in 12 below, p. 354, the sentences with two (mutually annulling) negatives in two clauses dependent on one another. Examples with *μή* and the Indicative (never in the historical writings), 2 Pet. i. 9 *ᾧ γὰρ μή πάρεστιν ταῦτα, τυφλὸς ἔστιν*, Tit. i. 11 *διδάσκοντες ἃ μή δεῖ*. On the *μή* in Col. ii. 18, critically very doubtful [wanting in *N** and omitted by Treg. Tdf.] (and in no wise necessary to the sense), see Meyer. Examples with *μή* and the Subjunctive are very common in all parts of the N. T. e.g. Matt. x. 14, etc.; also in antithesis, Luke viii. 18 cf. Matt. xiii. 12, etc.

On the other hand, in all illative, causal, and declarative sentences, the language of the N. T. follows closely the ordinary Greek usage. †

Accordingly, after *ὥστε* with the Indicative *οὐ* is regularly used, Matt. xix. 6; Gal. iv. 7, etc., after *ὥστε* with the Infin. invariably *μή* (see 6); further, after *ὅτι* (*because* and *that*), *καθότι*, *ἐπεὶ*, *ἐπειδή*, etc., uniformly *οὐ*, Luke i. 34; 1 Cor. i. 21, etc. John iii. 18 *ὅτι* (*because*) *μὴ πεπίστευκεν* is to be regarded solely as a deviation from ordinary usage (hence instances of the sort are often to be found also in later writers, especially Lucian, see Herm. ad Vig. p. 806; Cobet, var. Lect. 315 sq., and on the usage of Arrian and Lucian, Ellendt præf. ad Arr. p. 24; Du Mesnil, Stolp. Progr. 1867 p. 43); and on Heb. ix. 17 (*ἐπεὶ μή ποτε ἰσχύει*) see 10 p. 353. Also after *ὅτι* in the signification *that*, *μή* is sometimes used in later writers, e.g. App. B.C. 3, 96.

B. § 148, 2 d.; H. § 887; C. § 686 c.; D. § 594 Obs.; J. § 745; W. p. 481 sq. (449).

With the Infinitive, the N. T. writers are so in the habit of using the dependent negation, that they negative a statement by *μή* where the direct negation was not only admissible, but in Greek authors even more usual; so that, in point of fact, examples of *οὐ* with the Infinitive are hardly to be met with longer. 6

Hence, in particular, *μή* stands (as in Greek authors) without exception with an Infinitive introduced by the Article, Matt. xiii. 5; Rom. xiv. 13, 21, etc.; further, after *ὥστε*, Mark ii. 2; 1 Cor. i. 7, etc., no exception to which is established by Rom. vii. 6, since here only *παλαιότητι* in contrast with *καινότητι* is denied, and not the Infin. *Μή* stands also after *verba dicendi*, etc., so far forth as a preference, counsel, wish, command is contained in them, and after predicates like *δεῖ*, *δοκεῖ μοι*, *καλόν ἔστιν*, *ἄλογόν ἔστιν*, etc., as Matt. v. 34, 39; xxiii. 23; Luke xxi. 14; xxii. 40; Acts i. 4; xv. 28; 2 Pet. ii. 21;

301 Eph. iv. 17; Rom. ii. 21; xv. 1, etc.¹ But also where the Infin. clause (after the verba dicendi, etc.) contains only a declaration, and the Greeks use, at least in part, the negative οὐ, we always find μή; as, Luke xx. 7 ἀπεκρίθησαν μὴ εἶδέναι etc., Matt. xxii. 23; Mark xii. 18; Luke ii. 26; Acts xxiii. 8; 2 Cor. xi. 5.

REMARK. In cases of accumulated (intensified) negation, the main rule (B. § 148, 6, cf. 11 below p. 354) requires the same kind of negative to be used with the Infin. as with the predicate, — consequently οὐ; as, Luke xx. 40 οὐκ ἐτι ἐτόλμων ἐπερωτᾶν οὐδέν, John iii. 27 οὐ δύναται ἄνθρωπος λαμβάνειν οὐδέν, v. 19, 30; Rev. v. 4, etc.

B. § 148 e (f); H. § 839 · C. § 686 (d); D. p. 554; J. § 746; W. p. 482 sqq. (450 sqq.).

With Participles (as in Greek authors and under the same conditions as there) both kinds of negation occur; only in circumstances where either is admissible (see b below), the disposition to employ μή etc. is incomparably stronger.

a) If the Participle has the Article (cf. the Infin.), it is regularly negated by μή; thus, ὁ μὴ ὦν μετ' ἐμοῦ, τοῖς μὴ πεπλανημένοις, οἱ μὴ ἰδόντες καὶ πιστεύσαντες, etc.

Only those cases are exceptions where antithesis occurs, as Rom. ix. 25 (quotn.) τὴν οὐκ ἡγαπημένην ἡγαπημένην, 1 Pet. ii. 10 οἱ οὐκ ἡλεημένοι, νῦν δὲ ἐλεηθέντες, Gal. iv. 27 (quotn.) στείρα ἣ οὐ τίκτουσα (Heb. נָכָה), Rom. iv. 12. In Eph. v. 4 Tdf. [eds. 2, 7] the reading τὰ οὐκ ἀνήκοντα would be an exception also,² but the reading is by no means established [Tdf. now with Treg. Lchm. cod. Sin. ἀ οὐκ ἀνήκεν]; cf. Rom. i. 28.

b) Should the Participle have no Article, μή is used unqualifiedly when the participial clause is equivalent to a hypothetical sentence, and so is to be resolved by *if*; as, εἰδότε καὶ μὴ ποιοῦντι, ἀμαρτία αὐτῷ ἐστίν (Jas. iv. 17; Matt. xiii. 19, etc.). On the other hand, if the participial clause contains an actual matter of fact, and so is to be resolved by means of a Relative, or by *since*, *whilst*, *during*, *without*, etc., it is negated (often when the circumstances are altogether the same) sometimes by οὐ, sometimes, and indeed more commonly, by μή.

¹ In Acts xix. 27 [Treg.] Tdf. (κινδυνεύει . . . εἰς οὐδέν [οὐθὲν ed. 8] λογισθῆναι) rather the single fragment of the sentence (οὐδέν) is negated, although usage elsewhere would nevertheless have led us to expect μηδέν, and hence the other strongly [yet not by cod. Sin.] supported reading (λογισθήσεται Lchm) perhaps is to be preferred. On 2 Tim. ii. 14 see 8 p. 352.

² In Greek authors also such cases, when no antithesis occurs (as in Ar. Eccl. 187), are extremely rare, e.g. Luc. adv. Ind. 5 ὁ κυβερνᾶν οὐκ εἰδὼς καὶ ἰππεύειν μὴ μεμελετηκώς.

The original difference between the two negatives (although in point of fact no longer adhered to in employing them) is still evident in such sentences as Matt. xxii. 11, 12 εἶδεν ἄνθρωπον οὐκ ἐνδεδυμένον (*who had not on*), but subsequently εἰσῆλθες μὴ ἔχων ἔνδυμα (*although thou hadst not etc.*), 1 Pet. i. 8 ὃν οὐκ ἰδόντες (*having in point of fact not seen him*) ἀγαπᾶτε, εἰς ὃν ἄρτι μὴ ὁρῶντες (*although ye do not see*) πιστεύοντες δέ etc. Examples of the less common negative οὐ (οὐδέν) in a Participial clause which is temporal or causal, or to be resolved by means of a Relative, are Luke vi. 42 (οὐ βλέπων), John x. 12 οὐκ ὦν ποιμὴν explained by οὐ οὐκ ἔστιν τὰ πρόβατα ἴδια, Acts xxvi. 22 οὐδέν 302 ἐκτὸς λέγων, xxviii. 17 οὐδέν ποιήσας (*although in point of fact*), vii. 5 (Gen. absol.), 1 Cor. ix. 26 πυκτεύω ὡς οὐκ ἀέρα δέρων, Gal. iv. 8 οὐκ εἰδότες, Col. ii. 19; Heb. xi. 1, 35. Examples of οὐ in consequence of the emphasis of antithesis, are 2 Cor. iv. 8, 9 ἐν παντὶ θλιβόμενοι ἀλλ' οὐ στενοχωρούμενοι, ἀπορούμενοι ἀλλ' οὐκ ἐξαπορούμενοι etc., Phil. iii. 3 οἱ πνεύματι θεοῦ λατρεύοντες . . . καὶ οὐκ ἐν σαρκὶ πεποιθότες, 1 Cor. iv. 14 οὐκ ἐντρέπων ὑμᾶς γράφω ταῦτα, ἀλλ' ὡς etc.; and because a particular part of the sentence (rather than the whole) is denied, are Luke vii. 6 ἥδη αὐτοῦ οὐ μακρὰν ἀπέχοντος, Acts xvii. 27; xxvii. 20 χερσῶνος οὐκ ὀλίγου ἐπικειμένου.

Everywhere else the dependent negative μὴ is used, even with the most definite matters of fact, and in cases thoroughly concrete. Examples are so abundant in all parts of the N. T., that it is enough to give a few corresponding to those above with οὐ, or passages quite parallel: Matt. xviii. 25 μὴ ἔχοντος αὐτοῦ ἀποδοῦναι, ἐκέλευσεν etc., xxi. 25 μὴ ἔχων σπέρμα ἀφῆκεν τὴν γυναῖκα, 29 πλανᾶσθε, μὴ εἰδότες (*because*) τὰς γραφὰς μὴδὲ etc., Acts v. 7; ix. 26; xii. 19 Ἡρώδης ἐπιζητήσας καὶ μὴ εὐρὼν ἐκέλευσεν etc., xvii. 6; Luke xviii. 2, etc.; even in antithesis, Mark v. 26 μὴδὲν ὠφεληθεῖσα, ἀλλὰ μᾶλλον εἰς τὸ χεῖρον ἐλθοῦσα, Acts ix. 7 εἰστήκεισαν ἐνεοί, ἀκούοντες μὲν τῆς φωνῆς, μὴδὲν δὲ θεωροῦντες, 2 Cor. vi. 9.

c) When the Participle with εἶναι is used as a periphrasis for a finite verb (§ 144, 24 sq. p. 308 sq.), the dependent negative μὴ must be used, even in the most concrete cases, if it is not the copula (and thus the entire sentence), but the Participle alone, that is to be negated.

Accordingly we must distinguish Luke vi. 43 οὐκ ἔστιν δένδρον καλὸν ποιοῦν καρπὸν σαπρὸν, xxiii. 53 ἐν μνήματι, οὐ οὐκ ἦν οὐδείς οὕτω κείμενος, xii. 6; John iii. 24; Rom. iii. 12; 2 Cor. ii. 17; Jas. iii. 15, etc., from Luke xiii. 11 ἦν συγκύπτουσα καὶ μὴ δυναμένη ἀνακύψαι, i. 20 ἔση σιωπῶν καὶ μὴ ζυνάμενος λαλῆσαι, Acts ix. 9 ἦν ἡμέρας τρεῖς μὴ βλέπων.

d) Lastly, the Participle is negated by *μή* (sometimes even in case of antithesis, cf. 8 below), whenever the entire sentence to which the Participle belongs requires the dependent negation.

Of this case also there are many examples: 1 Cor. vii. 29 (τοῦτο δέ φημι) *ἵνα οἱ ἔχοντες γυναῖκας ὡς μή ἔχοντες ὦσιν, καὶ οἱ κλαίοντες ὡς μή* etc., Eph. v. 27 *ἵνα παραστήσῃ ἐνδοξον τὴν ἐκκλησίαν μή ἔχουσαν* etc., Phil. iii. 9 *εἰρεθῶ μή ἔχων* etc., Rom. xii. 16, 17, 19, etc.

B. § 148, 2 g. (Germ. ed.); J. § 744, 1 Obs.; W. p. 479 (446 sq.).

8 Several examples of the use of the direct negative, in sentences which otherwise prefer *μή*, as soon as the negated word stands in sharp antithesis (marked by *ἀλλά*, *δέ*, *εἰ μή*) to some other and following part of the sentence, have already been given above, see 3 a) p. 345, 7 a) and b) p. 350. According to this principle the direct negative makes its appearance in such cases (although by no means necessarily) even in sentences which positively require *μή*, as final and imperative sentences; see 7 d) above. The difference between these two modes of expression is this: when the direct negative is used, the negated part of the sentence is, as it were, brought out
303 conspicuously from the rest (by supplying some such word as *λέγω*), and the emphasis falls on what follows introduced by *ἀλλά*, etc. (cf. 3 a) p. 345); on the other hand, where *μή* is used, both parts of the sentence remain equally related to the whole.

Examples: 1 Pet. iii. 3 *ὣν ἔστω οὐχ ὃ ἔξωθεν ... κόσμος, ἀλλ' ὃ κρυπτός* etc. *whose adorning ought to be not* (or, *I do not say*) *the outward ... but* etc., Rev. ix. 4 *ἵνα μή ἀδικήσουσιν τὸν χόρτον τῆς γῆς, οὐδὲ πᾶν χλωρὸν οὐδὲ πᾶν δένδρον, εἰ μή τοὺς ἀνθρώπους* etc. Cf. 1 Cor. v. 10 *ἔγραψα μή συναναμίγνυσθαι τοῖς πόρνοις, οὐ πάντως* etc., on this see § 151, 19 p. 389. On the other hand, 1 Pet. v. 2, 3 *ποιμάνετε ... μή ἀναγκαστῶς ἀλλ' ἐκούσιως, μή αἰσχροκερδῶς ἀλλὰ προθύμως μηδὲ* etc., Phil. ii. 2-4 *πληρώσατέ μου τὴν χαρὰν ἵνα τὸ αὐτὸ φρονήτε, ... μή τὰ ἑαυτῶν σκοποῦντες, ἀλλά* etc., John xviii. 40, etc. 2 Tim. ii. 14 *μή λογομάχει* (Tdf. [Treg. cod. Sin.] *λογομαχεῖν*) *ἐπ' οὐδὲν χρήσιμον*, without an adversative clause following, is more surprising, and only to be explained by the emphatic prominence given to an individual word.

On *οὐ*, as a second and independent negation of a particular part of a sentence, in sentences with *μή*, see 11 p. 354.

B. § 148, N. 8; H. § 840; C. §§ 685 a.; 686 è.; D. § 534; J. § 745, Obs. 5.

Examples of negated substantives, i.e. of substantives transformed by the negative into their opposites and blending with it, as it were, into a single word, occur only in O. T. quotations. The negative then is always οὐ, because compounds of the sort are formed in Hebrew with נֹכַח, Rom. ix. 25; 1 Pet. ii. 10 οὐ ποτε οὐ λαός, νῦν δὲ λαός, Rom. x. 19 ἐπ' οὐκ ἔθνη. In Greek elsewhere both species of negative are met with, see particularly B. and J. as above.

On the negative with the Imperative, and the Subjunctive as its substitute, see § 139, 6 p. 211.

B. § 148, 4 and N. 5; H. §§ 720 d.; 846; C. § 626; D. § 538 sq.; J. § 814; G. § 46 N. 4.

On μή as the conjunction after verbs and notions of fear and anxiety, see § 139, 48 p. 241 sq. Of the usage according to which sentences with μή (μήπως, μήποτε), when no verbum timendi is expressed, contain the idea of fear or anxiety, the N. T. also affords a few evident examples. Thus, with a Subjunctive following, Matt. xxv. 9 λέγουσαι· μήποτε οὐ μὴ ἀρκέσῃ ἡμῖν καὶ ὑμῖν; and with a Future following, Rom. xi. 21 Tdf. [eds. 2, 7; ed. 8 omits μήπως with Lchm. Treg. cod. Sin.] μήπως οὐδὲ σοῦ φείσεται. See on the second negative in both sentences No. 11 following.

As, according to B. § 139, m. 50; G. § 46, N. 5, etc. (cf. Gal. iv. 11 above in § 139, 48 p. 242), in sentences where a verb of fearing is expressed, a preterite Indicative may be used after μή in order to represent the object of fear as in a degree an actually existing fact, so here too; as, Gal. ii. 2 ἀνέβην δὲ καὶ ἀνέθέμην αὐτοῖς τὸ εὐαγγέλιον . . . κατ' ἰδίαν δὲ τοῖς δοκοῦσιν, μή πως εἰς κενὸν τρέχω ἢ ἔδραμον i.e. *in the anxiety lest* (or, *in order to see whether*, cf. Luke xi. 35 in § 139, 49 p. 243) *perchance my efforts are, or have already been, in vain*. So recent interpreters, — with this difference only, that they unnecessarily still want to retain τρέχω as a Subjunctive. On the contrary, it is in the Indicative as really as the following ἔδραμον, and glancing at the latter presents in advance the notion of the present as a like object of anxiety. 1 Thess. iii. 5 ἐπεμψα εἰς τὸ γινῶναι τὴν πίστιν ὑμῶν, μήπως ἐπείρασεν ὑμᾶς ὁ πειράζων καὶ εἰς κενὸν γένηται ὁ κόπος ἡμῶν, *fearing* (or, *in order to see whether*) *perchance the tempter has tempted you, and my labor thus might become in vain*. Heb. ix. 17 διαθήκη βεβαία, ἐπεὶ μή ποτε ἰσχύει ὅτε ζῇ ὁ διαθέμενος affords an example of the use (which increased more and more in later Greek) of μήποτε with the Indicative, the notion of anxiety or of doubting inter-

rogation residing in the negative having gradually receded, and so *μήποτε* being used almost like *οὔποτε* in the sense of *probably never*.¹

On *μή* as an interrogative particle, see § 139, 55 p. 248; and on *οὐ μή* as a strengthened negation with the Fut. and the Subjunct., *ibid.* 7 p. 211 sq. Of *μή οὐ* as a mere intensification there is no instance.

B. § 148, N. 7 a.; H. § 846; C. § 713 sub fin.; D. § 537; J. § 750.

- 11 Similar negatives as a rule strengthen each other, or the second is only the continuation of the first. Hence in sentences already, for any reason, negated by (the conjunction) *μή*, as soon as a particular part of the sentence is to be negated again, and independently of the first negation, this must be done in every instance by the other form of negation, that is to say by *οὐ*.

Examples from classic authors after the *μή* implying anxiety (Lat. *ne non*) may be seen in the Grammars. From the N. T. we have 2 Cor. xii. 20 *φοβοῦμαι μήπως ἐλθὼν οὐχ οἶους θέλω εὐρω ὑμᾶς*; see further Matt. xxv. 9 and Rom. xi. 21 in the preceding paragraph. For the same reason, in an interrogative sentence with the *μή* of doubt, as soon as an affirmative answer is expected (*nonne*), not *μή* again but *οὐ* must be introduced as the second negative; for examples of this, see § 139, 55 p. 248.

B. § 148, N. 7 b. and N. 8; J. § 747; W. p. 498 (464).

- 12 Cases may occur, however, in which two similar negatives destroy each other, inasmuch as both the sense and the natural position of the words exclude all ambiguity. In the N. T. there is only one passage where similar negatives destroy each other in one and the same sentence: 1 Cor. xii. 15 *ἐὰν εἶπῃ ὁ πούς, ... οὐ παρὰ τοῦτο οὐκ ἔστιν ἐκ τοῦ σώματος*. Here it was necessary to use the same negative twice, because the nature of the sentence did not
305 permit any other than the objective form of negation either at the beginning or in the middle; and that they mutually destroy each other follows from the sense inevitably.

¹ Still more frequently, in the writings e.g. of Aristotle, and especially in the literary language of the Alexandrians (the Grammarians, and the Scholiasts), it may be rendered simply by *perhaps* (i.e. *ἴσως*), which sprung by abbreviation from the complete sentence *ὅρα μήποτε* followed by the Subjunctive: *see to it lest perchance* etc.; as, Arist. Eth. Nic. 10 init. (*μή ποτε οὐ καλῶς τοῦτι λέγεται*), iii. 2 (*μή ποτ' οὐ λέγουσι τὸ αἴτιον*). *Μή* with the Indic. also is so used; as, Apoll. Adverb. 567. On this subject see further, Steph. Thes. sub voce; Bhdy. p. 397; Devar. ed. Klotz I. p. 137.

On the other hand, a double self-destroying negation for the purpose of an emphatic affirmation is more common in two sentences immediately dependent one on the other, viz. a leading clause and a Relative clause dependent upon it, after the analogy of the classic usage discussed in B. § 148, N. 8; C. § 559 c.; J. § 824, 2 (yet without such attraction as in οὐδεὶς ὅστις οὐ, οὐδενὶ ὅτῳ οὐ etc.); as, Matt. x. 26 οὐδέν ἐστιν κεκαλυμμένον ὃ οὐκ ἀποκαλυφθήσεται, καὶ κρυπτὸν ὃ οὐ γνωσθήσεται, xxiv. 2 οὐ μὴ ἀφεθῇ ὧδε λίθος ἐπὶ λίθου, ὃς οὐ καταλυθήσεται, Mark xiii. 2; Luke viii. 17; xii. 2; xxi. 6. Here belong those sentences, also, in which, instead of the negatived leading clause, the form of a question is chosen; as, Acts xix. 35 τίς ἐστιν ἀνθρώπων ὃς οὐ γινώσκει etc., Heb. xii. 7 τίς γὰρ υἱὸς ἦν οὐ παιδεύει πατήρ.

B. § 148, N. 9; H. § 838; C. § 713 d.; D. § 595; J. 749; G. pp. 198 sq.

The pleonastic use, too, of μὴ in dependent Infinitive clauses after predicates which include within themselves a negative force, has been preserved, at least in certain parts of the N. T. (e.g. Luke's writings), especially with the Infinitive introduced by τοῦ.

See examples of this last kind in § 140, 16 p. 269. We have, besides, without τοῦ, Luke xx. 27 οἱ ἀντιλέγοντες ἀνάστασιν μὴ εἶναι, xxii. 34 Tdf. ἕως τριῶν ἀπαρνήσῃ μὴ εἶδέναι με, Heb. xii. 19 παρητήσαντο μὴ προστεθῆναι αὐτοῖς λόγον, Gal. v. 7 τίς ὑμᾶς ἐνέκοψεν τῇ ἀληθείᾳ μὴ πείθεσθαι. Analogous is the pleonastic οὐ when an Infin. is resolved into a clause with ὅτι, 1 John ii. 22 ὁ ἀρνούμενος ὅτι Ἰησοῦς οὐκ ἔστιν ὁ Χριστός, cf. Mark ix. 38 Lchm. [Tdf. cod. Sin.], and from classic authors, Demosth. Phil. p. 124 extr.; Xen. Anab. 2, 3, 25; Ath. 2. 17, etc. Pleonastic also is the negative in the common phrase ἐκτός ἐι μὴ i.e. *except if, except it be*, as 1 Cor. xiv. 5 μείζων ὁ προφητεύων, ... ἐκτός ἐι μὴ διερμηνεύῃ, xv. 2; 1 Tim. v. 19; see Lob. ad Phryn. p. 459, and on the Subjunct. § 139, 22 p. 221.

REMARK. In Rom. iv. 19 Lchm. [so Treg. Tdf.] in his text has omitted the οὐ before κατενόησεν, with the oldest authorities [cod. Sin. also]. But since the context seems to require a negation, other editors have adopted οὐ, which likewise is sufficiently attested; or it is thought necessary, at least to supply the direct negative οὐ with κατενόησεν from the μὴ with ἀσθενήσας. That a single negative can belong ἀπὸ κοινοῦ to two notions is certain (see, among others, Poppo on Thuc. 1, 12; O. Schneider on Isocr. 4, 3; Grot. on Eur. Tro. 638; Mehlhorn on the Schema ἀπὸ κοινοῦ p. 14 sq.; Krüger, Gram. § 67, 8

Ann. 4); e.g. Luke viii. 12 *ἵνα μὴ πιστεύσαντες σωθῶσιν*, and cf. the command *οργίζεσθε καὶ μὴ ἁμαρτάνετε* in § 144, 2 p. 290. But whether Greek usage permits the direct negative to be supplied from the dependent negative is more than doubtful. Further, against either supplying or adopting οὐ makes the manifest reference of the words to Gen. xvii. 17; for only to this passage, not to Gen. xv. 5 sq., does
 306 the express mention of the *νέκρωσις τῆς μήτρας Σάρρας* in the nineteenth vs. point us. But then the words *μὴ ἀσθενήσας τῇ πίστει* seem to be at variance with the narrative in Gen. xvii., and still more with the positive *κατενόησεν* immediately following, as well as with the drift of Paul's entire argument. In order to solve this difficulty the assumption is perhaps justifiable, that the words *μὴ ἀσθενήσας τῇ πίστει* are to be taken proleptically, and that the true consequent clause does not begin till the twentieth vs. (*εἰς δὲ τὴν ἐπαγγελίαν* etc.). The words *κατενόησεν* etc. form, then, not so much a parenthetic insertion to designate more precisely the passage of the O. T. which the apostle had in mind, as an antithesis to the following *οὐ διεκρίθη*, such as is otherwise wont to be indicated by the particles *μὲν . . . δέ*; hence the thought is as follows: *not wavering in faith, he considered, indeed, his senility and the deadness of Sarah's womb, but in reference to the promise of God* etc. The want of *μέν* would indeed be an offence in a classic writer; but how often in all parts of the N. T. the sharpest antitheses are given merely by a simple *δέ* (see examples in § 149, 11 p. 364 and the note on p. 121), or even by *καί* (see the examples under § 149 8, -b) p. 361 sq.), is well known; how much more occasion for this liberty was there here, where the writer might have contented himself with the simple participle (*κατανοήσας*), but, as he wrote, was precluded from that by the *ἀσθενήσας* which he had just used. This construction of the passage, moreover, is by no means destitute of parallels in the composition of the apostle. On the contrary, a number of passages stand in the plainest analogy to it: where two members of a sentence are connected with each other by *οὐκ . . . ἀλλά* (*δέ*), and yet the thought in the first member is not to be denied absolutely, but only relatively in reference to the leading thought, in order, as Winer 497 (462) aptly says, "to direct undivided attention to the second and principal thought, the first comparatively disappearing from view," accordingly for rhetorical reasons; cf. Fritzsche on Mark, Exc. II. Such passages are — from the historical writings Matt. x. 20; Mark ix. 37; Luke x. 20; John xii. 44; Acts v. 4; — from the Epistles, 1 Cor. xv. 10; 1 Thess. iv. 8, cf. also 1 Cor. i. 17 and deWette's Comment. As in all these passages the writer hurries over the negative and parenthetic thought to the second and positive member, so Paul above hurries over the first and positive member to the second and negative (*οὐ διεκρίθη*).

OTHER PARTICLES.

B. § 149, m. 1; H. §§ 875; 795 a.; C. § 711 a.; J. §§ 626, Obs. 1; 696, Obs. 5.

Ὡς, οὕτως. The combination of ὥς with a preposition of direction 1
(*versus*) seems to have been unknown to the N. T. writers; for in the
only passage where it occurs (Acts xvii. 14 ὥς ἐπὶ Grsb. Tdf. [eds. 2,
7]), the most important authorities [cod. Sin. also] read ἕως ἐπὶ, which
Lehm. [so Tdf. Treg.] has adopted. The accented ὦς for οὕτως also
is not found.

It is an extension of the familiar idiom by virtue of which
οὕτως stands after participial clauses in order to resume
them again in the conclusion (§ 144, 21 p. 306), when, the
participial clause being wanting, this adverb by a somewhat 307
easy and popular mode of expression completely takes the
place of the participle; as, Acts vii. 8 ἔδωκεν αὐτῷ δια-
θήκην περιτομῆς· καὶ οὕτως (i.e. after this happened) ἐγέννησεν
τὸν Ἰσαάκ, xxviii. 14; 1 Cor. ix. 24 οὐκ οἴδατε etc.; οὕτως
(i.e. τοῦτο εἰδότες) τρέχετε, xiv. 25; Gal. vi. 2; 1 Thess. iv.
17; 2 Pet. i. 11.

In this way it passes over insensibly, like the Latin *sic*, into the
meaning of the connective *then, so then*, as Acts xvii. 33; Rev. iii. 16.
Quite analogous to this is its use after a protasis with εἰ (almost
pleonastically like the German *so*, but more emphatic and resuming
the protasis) to mark the beginning of the apodosis; as, 1 Thess. iv.
14 εἰ γὰρ πιστεύομεν ὅτι Ἰησοῦς ἀπέθανεν καὶ ἀνέστη, οὕτως καὶ ὁ θεὸς ἔξει
etc., Rev. xi. 5 εἰ τις αὐτοὺς θέλει ἀδικῆσαι, οὕτως δεῖ αὐτὸν ἀποκτανθῆναι.

B. § 149, m. 2; H. § 508 b.; C. § 566 a.; J. § 882, 1.

Ἴνα. Of the elliptical use of ἵνα τί (equiv. to διὰ τί; *wherefore?*) 2
with an Indicative following (which occurs even in the earlier writers:
Aristoph., Plato), there are many examples in the Old Test. as well
as the New, and in later writers generally; as, Matt. ix. 4 ἵνα τί
ἐνθυμίσθε πονηρὰ ἐν ταῖς καρδίαις ὑμῶν; xxvii. 46; Luke xiii. 7; Acts
iv. 25 (quotn.), vii. 26; 1 Cor. x. 29; cf. Herm. ad Vig. p. 847.

B. § 149, m. 3; H. §§ 868; 869; C. § 701, N.; D. p. 571; J. §§ 800 sq.; 802 Obs. 8.

Ὅτι. Like the English *that* (cf. Germ. *dass*, Ital. *che*, French 3
que), ὅτι is the most frequent (subordinating) conjunction,
and employed in manifold phrases; for, besides its common
and most general sense (*that*), like the corresponding particles
just mentioned in other languages, it is used sometimes pleo-
nastically, sometimes elliptically, and sometimes passes over
into the signification of other and more pointed particles
(especially *because*).

On the pleonastic use of *ὅτι* after verba dicendi see § 139, 51 p. 245.

To the elliptical, belongs the expression *τί ὅτι* (which may be compared with the Lat. *quid quod*; but it is uttered without any rhetorical emphasis) in such sentences, as Luke ii. 49 *τί ὅτι ἐζητέτε με; (why is it that etc.)*, Acts v. 4, 9; Mark ii. 16 Lchm.,—where, however, Tdf. [so Treg.] after cod B has given the preference to the interrogative *ὅτι* (§ 139, 59 p. 252),—and often in the Sept., as Gen. xviii. 13; xlv. 4; Judg. ix. 28, etc.; with the ellipsis supplied, John xiv. 22 *τί γέγονεν ὅτι ἡμῶν μέλλεις ἐμφανίζειν σεαυτόν;* John vii. 35 *ποῦ οὗτος μέλλει πορεύεσθαι, ὅτι ἡμεῖς οὐχ εὐρήσομεν αὐτόν;* is to be explained by a different kind of ellipsis; it arises from the two thoughts *Whither will he go?* and *How is it to be that we are not to find him?* united into a single sentence by abbreviation, in popular fashion. Similar is Matt. xvi. 7 *οἱ δὲ διελογίζοντο λέγοντες· ὅτι ἄρτους οὐκ ἐλάβομεν*, where *he says this because*, or *he has reference to the fact that* etc., is to be supplied. Of an elliptical nature, further, is the combination (peculiar to Paul) *ὡς ὅτι* in the sense of *quasi*; 2 Thess. ii. 2 *ὡς ὅτι ἐνέστηκεν ἡ ἡμέρα τοῦ κυρίου* abbreviated from, *as (happens when it is the case) that the day of the Lord is at hand*. Similar, but with more of the common meaning of *ὅτι*, accordingly *as if that, because*, is the use of *ὡς ὅτι* in 2 Cor. v. 19; xi. 21 (see Meyer on the passages, and the instances of *ὡς ὅτι* which he quotes from Greek writers; and on the not infrequent use of *ὡς ὅτι* in later writers, especially in the Alexandrian literary language, see Bast on Greg. Cor. p. 52). *ὅτι* equivalent to *ὁῶλον ὅτι* in 1 Tim. vi. 7 Lchm. [T. Tr. *ἄ**] (Tdf. [eds. 2, 7] *ὁῶλον ὅτι*) is exceptional. On the elliptical *οὐχ ὅτι* see § 150, 1 p. 372.

B. § 149, m. 4; H. § 872; C. § 701 f. sq.; J. §§ 850 sq.; 860, 5.

- 4 *Ei.* The elliptical use of *εἰ* in oaths is a Hebraism current in the Sept. and transferred thence into the N. T. This *εἰ* arose from the literal translation of the Hebrew *אִם*, which imparts a negative force to the contents of the oath, and hence *אִם אֵין* a positive force *indeed! of a truth!*, see Gesen. Lehrs. p. 844; Gr. § 152, 2f.

Examples of *εἰ* from the Sept. are, 1 Sam. iii. 14; 2 Sam. xx. 20; xi. 11; Ps. xcvi. 11, etc., less frequently *ἐάν* Cant. ii. 7; Judg. v. 8, also the Infin. with *μή* Gen. xxi. 23, (the affirmative intensification *אִם אֵין* is either not translated at all, as Josh. xiv. 9; Isa. xiv. 24; Job xxx. 25; xxxi. 36, or by *אִם* Job i. 11 or *εἰ μή* xxii. 20, etc.). This mode of expression is evidently founded in an ellipsis (Aposiopesis), a thought being reserved in the mind which in other passages of the O. T. is expressed, and is commonly translated by the Sept. as follows:

τάδε ποιῆσαι σοι ὁ θεὸς καὶ τάδε προσθείη, e.g. 1 Sam. iii. 17; 2 Sam. iii. 35, etc. In the N. T. this εἰ is found in Mark viii. 12 (where it is interpreted in the various readings by οὐ), and several times as a quotation from Ps. xcv. 11 in the Ep. to the Heb., viz. iii. 11 cf. 18; iv. 3, 5. On the other hand, εἰ μὴν in Heb. vi. 14 is positive, like the ἦ μὴν in use elsewhere, and (according to Etym. mag. 416, 50) only a different (itacistic) way of writing it; and in fact, in Gen. xxii. 17 (whence the above passage is taken) the mss. offer both readings. But it is construed with the Indic., except in Judith i. 12 where the Infin. (current in Greek writers) is given: ὤμοσε εἰ μὴν ἐκδικήσῃν.

The elliptical use of the combined particles εἰ μὴ (which have become almost a single conjunction) in the sense of *except, nisi*, after a preceding negation, is so general that passages in which the predicate is added, as Mark vi. 5, are very rare; and the phrase became so established in this sense, that, like εἴτε . . . εἴτε in § 139, 22 p. 220 sq., it was retained even where the construction would sooner lead us to expect ἐὰν μὴ (Matt. xxvi. 42; Gal. ii. 16, etc., cf. 6 p. 360), as Mark vi. 8 ἵνα μὴδὲν αἰρώσωιν εἰ μὴ ῥάβδον etc., ix. 9, etc., and the clause dependent on it was insensibly changed even as respects its form into a leading clause, as 1 Cor. vii. 17 εἰ μὴ, ἐκάστῳ ὡς ἐμέριπεν ὁ κύριος, οὕτως περιπατεῖτω, — with which may be compared the similar grammatical phenomena in connection with ἵνα (§ 139, 37 p. 233), ὅτι (§ 139, 53 p. 246), ὥστε (§ 139, 50 p. 243). All that has been said holds also with more or less force as respects the extended combinations of particles εἰ μὴ τι (on which see § 139, 20, 22 pp. 219 sq.) and ἐκ τὸς εἰ μὴ (see *ibid* 22 p. 221, and § 148, 13 p. 355).

B. § 149, m. 5; H. § 877, 5; D. p. 569; § 617 Obs.; J. §§ 839, Obs.; 860, 2.

· *Ἐπεὶ*. In consequence of a brachylogical mode of expression, 5 this conjunction plainly has in several passages the signification *since* or *for otherwise*, — it being necessary to supply or repeat from the immediately preceding context the supposition suggested by our particle *otherwise, else*.

For example: Rom. iii. 6 μὴ ἄδικος ὁ θεός . . . , ἐπεὶ πῶς κρινεῖ ὁ θεὸς τὸν κόσμον; *for otherwise how* etc. (sc. εἰ ἄδικος ὁ θεός), xi. 6 ἐπεὶ ἡ χάρις οὐκέτι γίνεται χάρις (sc. εἰ ἐξ ἔργων λείμμα γέγονεν or simply εἰ ἐξ 309 ἔργων γίνεται τι); . . . ἐπεὶ τὸ ἔργον οὐκέτι ἔστιν ἔργον (sc. εἰ χάριτι or χάρις sc. ἔστιν), xi. 22 ἐπεὶ καὶ σὺ ἐκκοπήσῃ, sc. ἐὰν μὴ ἐπιμείνῃς etc., Heb. ix. 26; x. 2 in both which instances a hypothetical protasis of the fourth kind is to be supplied for the apodosis, which is evidently constructed on this model (cf. § 139, 14 and 15 p. 216). So, too, 1 Cor. v. 10, on which see § 151, 19 p. 390. See besides the very similar idiom with ἀλλά in 14 p. 369.

B. § 149, m. 6.

- 6 **ἐάν.** By a certain inaccuracy of expression **ἐάν** stands once apparently for **ὅς ἂν** in Mark x. 30, 31 οὐδεὶς ἐστὶν ὃς ἀφήκεν οἰκίαν . . . , ἐὰν μὴ λάβῃ etc. (D ὅς ἂν). This construction arose and is to be explained in the same way as **εἰ μὴ** (ἐὰν μὴ) *nisi*, by which the preceding negative is destroyed (see above, 4 p. 359), so that the meaning here is nearly as follows: *no one leaves etc. unless he receives*, i.e. every one who leaves etc. will receive.

The contracted **κᾶν** (from **καὶ ἐάν**) stands several times, by an ellipsis, without a finite verb (cf. Demosth. p. 415, 24; Soph. El. 1483) almost adverbially in the sense of *if only, at least* (in which sense it occurs times without number in later writers and the Apocrypha); as, Acts v. 15 ἵνα ἐρχομένου Πέτρου κᾶν ἡ σκιά ἐπισκιάσῃ i.e. *if (it were) only his shadow*, Mark vi. 56; 2 Cor. xi. 16 εἰ δὲ μὴ γε, κᾶν ὡς ἄφρονα δέξασθέ με.

B. § 149, m. 7; H. § 860; C. §§ 713 h.; 511, 513; D. p. 569; J. §§ 875 Obs. 3; 779 Obs. 3.

- 7 **ἤ.** To the examples cited here of **ἤ οὐ** after a negative (or interrogative) clause instead of the simple **ἤ**, a parallel is apparently given in 1 Thess. ii. 19 τίς γὰρ ἡμῶν ἐλπὶς ἢ χαρὰ . . . ἢ οὐχὶ καὶ ὑμεῖς; Yet since the antecedent question is not to be taken in an exclusive (negative) sense, as the **καὶ** before **ὑμεῖς** proves, the clause **ἤ οὐχὶ** etc. is to be joined to the first question as a second, which, because it assumes an affirmative answer, is negated by **οὐ**.

On the other hand, indubitable instances are found of the other power of **ἤ** mentioned here, viz. to impart to a Positive notion the force of a Comparative; as, Matt. xviii. 8; Mark ix. 43, 45 καλὸν ἐστὶν σε κυλλὸν, χωλὸν εἰσελεθεῖν ἢ etc., Luke xv. 7 χαρὰ ἔσται (sc. μείζων) ἐπὶ ἐνὶ ἁμαρτωλῷ μετανοοῦντι ἢ etc. Accordingly it imparts to the signification of **θέλω** the force of *malle* in 1 Cor. xiv. 19, and to **λυσitteλεῖν** the force of *satius esse* in Luke xvii. 2; cf. the parallel passages above from Matt. and Mark. See the similar phenomena under **ὑπέρ** (p. 335) and **παρά** with the Acc. (p. 339).

B. § 149, m. 8; H. §§ 855-57; C. § 701; D. §§ 549 sqq.; J. §§ 758 sq.

- 8 **τέ, καί.** The particle **τε**, which is but rarely employed in the Gospels, is used by Luke in the Acts with fondness, sometimes simply for the ordinary **καί** (ii. 37; iv. 33, etc.), sometimes in the combination **τε καί**. But where these two particles do not connect immediately with one another two similar or parallel terms, they can only signify *and also*, the **τε** in such case belonging to the sentence and **καί** to the single word, as Acts xxi. 28 οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ ἄνθρωπος ὁ . . . πάντας πανταχῇ

διδάσκων, ἔτι τε καὶ Ἑλλήνας εἰσήγαγεν, Rom. i. 27 Tdf.¹ [cod. Sin.]. In the reverse order, καί connects the sentence, τὲ the particular term, 310 as Acts xxvi. 10 καὶ πολλοὺς τε τῶν ἁγίων κατέκλεισα etc. A double τὲ rarely appears except in composition or with corresponding particles (εἴτε, μήτε, ἐάν τε), as Acts xxvi. 16; xvii. 4; Heb. vi. 2.

Καί is by far the most frequent of all the Greek particles in the N. T.; and as it is used not only beyond comparison more frequently than in the Greek literary language, but also in another sense often, or rather under other circumstances, it contributes much to the peculiar complexion of the N. T. style. This extended use of καί (particularly in the Gospels, see § 144, 1 p. 288 sq.) proceeds from the practice, characteristic of all popular languages, of placing in juxtaposition, with the simplest connection and as independent little sentences, the several parts especially of an historic narrative, which in a more choice style are wont to be wrought together into a single whole. In the Homeric language, and in part also in Herodotus, this takes place commonly, indeed, by means of several of the many little copulative conjunctions (τέ, δέ, ῥά, etc.); but in the N. T., predominantly by καί. Hence connection by means of καί appears, times without number, in part for participial constructions (§ 144, 1 and 2 pp. 288 sq.), in part where the Greeks would have employed divers other particles. But we are not on this account warranted in supposing that it anywhere includes any other than its characteristic and proper signification (*and, also, even*). The leading cases in which its use deviates more or less from the ordinary usage are the following:

a) With the use of καί in place of a Participle agrees its employment, where, as a rule, the first of two independent sentences connected by καί expresses the relation of time for the second (the leading) sentence; as, Matt. xxvi. 45 ἡγγικεν ἡ ὥρα καὶ ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου παραδίδοται, Mark xv. 25 ἦν δὲ ὥρα τρίτη καὶ ἐσταύρωσαν αὐτόν, Luke xix. 43; xxiii. 44; John x. 22 Lchm., Acts v. 7; Heb. viii. 8. Cf. the various constructions with καὶ ἐγένετο § 141, 6 p. 276.

b) Very commonly the N. T. language, particularly in the Gospels,

¹ Here, however, the other reading (δὲ Lchm. [Treg. marg.]) seems to be preferable; the apostle, instead of connecting the second member by τε (ὅλ τε ἄρσενες etc.), having given his discourse a different and more emphatic turn by means of the words ὁμοίως δὲ καί. Cf. Winer 571 (531).

contents itself with this most simple method of connecting sentences where other Greek writers are wont to employ either a simple adversative particle (δέ, ἀλλά, μέντοι), or the corresponsive μέν . . . δέ; as, Luke xx. 19; Mark xii. 12 ἐξήτουν αὐτὸν κρατῆσαι, καὶ ἐφοβήθησαν τὸν ὄχλον, Matt. xi. 25 ἔκρυψας . . . καὶ ἀπεκάλυψας, Mark vii. 24; John viii. 49 τιμῶ . . . καὶ ὑμεῖς ἀτιμάζετε, vi. 36 (καὶ . . . καί), xvii. 11 οὐκέτι εἰμὶ . . . καὶ οὗτοι εἰσίν, vii. 30 (compared with 44), Luke xviii. 31 13 [Tdf. with **κ** and] (B ó δέ), 34 (D ἀλλ'), 1 Thess. ii. 18 (even after a preceding μέν, cf. § 126, 3 p. 102, and Hartung, Part. II. p. 410), Jas. iv. 2, etc. On καὶ οὐ after positive clauses see also particularly below, 13 e) p. 368.

c) In comparative sentences after ὥς, καθώς, the leading clause or the member corresponding to ὥς etc. is often introduced merely by καί, so that it then seems to stand for οὕτως. More correct, however, is the assumption that οὕτως drops out before καί, and καί while retaining its own proper meaning (i.e. *also*) takes upon itself besides the relation to be expressed by οὕτως; as, Matt. vi. 10 γενηθήτω τὸ θέλημά σου ὥς ἐν οὐρανῷ καὶ ἐπὶ γῆς *as in heaven, so (also) on earth*, Acts vii. 51 καθὼς οἱ πατέρες ὑμῶν καὶ ὑμεῖς, John vi. 57 καθὼς ἐγὼ ζῶ . . . , καὶ ὁ τρώγων με ζήσει etc., xiii. 15, 33; Gal. i. 9; Phil. i. 20; 1 John ii. 18, etc. That a similar use occurs also in Greek authors, see (among others) Kühner on Xen. Mem. 2, 2, 2.

d) There are several passages also, where, after an antecedent dependent clause (protasis), the leading or consequent clause begins with καί, very much as in Greek authors so often with (the copulative and adversative) δέ (see B. § 149 m. 9; J. § 759, Obs. 3); as, Luke ii. 21 ὅτε ἐπλήσθησαν αἱ ἡμέραι . . . , καὶ ἐκλήθη τὸ ὄνομα αὐτοῦ Ἰησοῦς, cf. 22; Acts xiii. 19 ὥς ἐτροφοφόρησεν αὐτοὺς . . . , καὶ καθελὼν etc., Phil. i. 22 (where after ἔργου no great punctuation mark is to be placed, cf. § 144, 21 p. 306), 2 Cor. ii. 2 εἰ γὰρ ἐγὼ λυπῶ ὑμᾶς, καὶ τίς ὁ εὐφραίνων με etc., Jas. iv. 15; Rev. iii. 20 Tdf. [cod. Sin.], x. 7 (see deWette).¹ Sentences in which the consequent clause is preceded by καὶ ἰδοὺ, as Luke vii. 12; Acts i. 10; x. 17 Tdf. [ed. 8 drops καί], have a predominantly Oriental (or O. T.) complexion.

On the other hand, the N. T. accords with ordinary usage as respects,

e) The union by means of καί of two adjectival notions which are not co-ordinate, as in the case of πολὺς: Luke iii. 18; John xx.

¹ With these sentences belongs also Jas. iv. 15 ἐὰν ὁ κύριος θελήσῃ καὶ ζήσομεν καὶ ποιήσομεν etc., where, however, it is doubtful whether the consequent clause begins with the first καί or the second; but grammatically it is preferable to begin it with the first καί, especially as the text now stands with a Future in both instances [so Lchm. Tdf. Treg., after **κ** etc.].

30 πολλὰ μὲν οὖν καὶ ἄλλα σημεῖα ἐποίησεν Ἰησοῦς, Acts xxv. 7 πολλὰ καὶ βαρέα αἰτιώματα, Tit. i. 10.

f) καὶ in the sense of *as* (*ac*) after ὁ αὐτός is not met with in the N. T. (the Dative is always used instead, B. § 133, 2 f.). Only in a single passage has καὶ the meaning *as*, viz. Eph. iv. 10 ὁ καταβὰς αὐτός ἐστιν καὶ ὁ ἀναβάς, where probably the ὁ before αὐτός has been omitted owing to the ὁ before καταβάς, (yet cf. Meyer [or Ellic.] in loc.). The common phrases ὁμοίως καί, ὡσαύτως καί, and ὁ αὐτὸς καί, on the other hand, are of an entirely different nature, and in them καί has only the meaning *also* (Matt. xxii. 26; xxvii. 44; Mark xiv. 31; 1 Cor. vii. 7; xv. 48; 1 Thess. ii. 14, etc.); so too after a Relative, ὡς καί, ὅποιος καί, ὅσῳ καί, on which the general use of καί after Relatives (§ 143, 5 p. 282 sq.) may be compared; as, Luke xi. 1; Acts xv. 8; xxvi. 29; Heb. viii. 6.

g) καί as strengthening the Comparative, like the Latin *etiam*: Matt. xi. 9 ναὶ λέγω ὑμῖν, καὶ περισσότερον προφήτου, John xiv. 12 (*and even*), 2 Cor. xii. 15 Tdf. [eds. 2, 7; 8, Treg. N* om.], Heb. viii. 6.

h) Although sentences with καί according to their grammatical form can contain nothing else than specifications additional to what precedes, yet these specifications may at the same time serve also as explanatory supplements to the antecedent sentence or notion, so that they then sustain the relation of an epexegetical adjunct 312 to the latter. In such cases we are wont to render the καί by *namely*, *and indeed*; as, John i. 16 ἐκ τοῦ πληρώματος αὐτοῦ πάντες ἐλάβομεν, καὶ χάριν ἀντὶ χάριτος, 1 Cor. iii. 5; xv. 38; Acts xxiii. 6 περὶ ἐλπίδος καὶ ἀναστάσεως νεκρῶν ἐγὼ κρίνομαι.

i) On καὶ ... δέ see 10 p. 364; on καὶ in continuation of a negative (equiv. to οὐδέ etc.) 13 d) p. 368; and on the (apparent) omission of καὶ 14 p. 369.

B. § 149, m. 9; H. § 862; C. §§ 701 c.q.; 705 a.; D. §§ 559 sq.; J. §§ 764 sq.; 768 sq.

Δέ. Owing to the prevalent employment of καί as a particle 9 of transition and continuation, the number of passages where the particle δέ is used, as in the classics, rather copulatively, i.e. to subjoin a subordinate circumstance in a supplementary way or to form a connection with what follows, is comparatively small; as, Matt. xxi. 3; John vi. 10; Acts vi. 2; xxiv. 17; Rom. viii. 8, etc.

In other passages δέ has probably found its way by means of the copyists into the text instead of the more common particles of transition in the N. T. (γάρ, καί), which particles have sometimes been restored (e.g. Col. iii. 25; 1 Cor. vii. 38; Mark xvi. 8 Lchm. [Treg. Tdf. cod. Sin.], xiv. 2; xv. 33; Luke xii. 42, etc.); or δέ was first

added by the copyists (as οὖν, καί often were also) to avoid the asyndeton displeasing to a Greek ear; this has been done times without number in John, as i. 26 Tdf. [Treg. cod. Sin.], 40, 43; ii. 4, 17; iv. 31, 50, 54; v. 29; vi. 43, 45, etc. Cf. § 151, 33 p. 402.

Of δέ in the Apodosis we find but one example, Acts xi. 17 εἰ οὖν τὴν ἰσὴν δωρεάν ἔδωκεν . . . , ἐγὼ δὲ τίς ἤμην etc. This δέ Tdf. [eds. 2, 7; not 8] adopted, in opposition indeed to the oldest mss. [Sin. also]; but this (genuine classic) use is so rare in the N.T. that we can understand the omission of the δέ by the copyists (cf. Acts xx. 4, 5). Tdf. has now adopted ὁ δέ [ed. 7; in ed. 8 dropped δέ again] in the apodosis in 1 Pet. iv. 18 also, after cod. Vat. On the other hand, ἀλλά is often found in the apodosis in Paul's writings, e.g. Rom. vi. 5; 1 Cor. iv. 15; ix. 2.

B. § 149, m. 10; H. § 856 b.; J. § 739.

- 10 *Kaì . . . δέ.* Of the combination καὶ . . . δέ in the sense of *and also*, (when the antithesis is stronger *but also*), there are a great many indubitable instances: Matt. x. 18 καὶ ἐπὶ ἡγεμόνας δὲ ἀχθήσεσθε, John viii. 16 (οὐ κρίνω) · καὶ ἐὰν κρίνω δὲ ἐγώ etc., Matt. xvi. 18; Mark iv. 36 Tdf., Luke ii. 35; John vi. 51; viii. 17; xv. 27; Acts iii. 24; xxii. 29; 2 Tim. iii. 12; Heb. ix. 21, etc.

B. § 149, m. 11; H. § 862 a.; C. § 701 sq.; D. § 559 sq.; J. § 764.

- 11 *Μὲν . . . δέ.* In the use of these two particles the N.T. writers, especially Luke, the author of the Ep. to the Hebrews, and Paul, are by no means unpractised. Yet it is not to be overlooked, that, in general, antithetic relationship is far from always being indicated by these particles where native Greeks would hardly have omitted them. In their stead, N.T. writers contented themselves often with the simple δέ, and even merely with καὶ (see 8 b) p. 361 sq.).

- 313 Compare, for instance, the antithetic setting of the language in the maledictions (ταλαιῆμοι) in the twenty-third chap. of Matt., particularly vss. 3, 4, 8, 11, 23, 24, 25, and often besides in the same chapter. Here, indeed, there is no sharp antithesis; yet the Greeks would have employed the form of antithesis: μὲν . . . δέ. Only in vss. 27, 28 is μὲν . . . δέ actually used. Further, see John v. 29; viii. 15; Jas. ii. 2, 10, 14; iv. 6, the examples in § 127, 32 note p. 121, § 148, 14 p. 356, and many others especially from the Gospels and the Apocalypse (in which μὲν is not used throughout). Hence it is probable that, as we saw above (9 p. 363 sq.) in the case of δέ so here, μὲν first found its way into the text by the aid of (Grecizing) copyists; see particularly

in the recent editions, Mark i. 8; ix. 12 Tdf. (cf. Matt. xvii. 11), Acts v. 23; 2 Cor. iv. 12; 1 Cor. xii. 20 var.; Matt. xxv. 33 var. Whether in Rom. vi. 21 also (τὸ μὲν γὰρ τέλος etc.) μὲν is to be expunged [so Tdf. Treg. in text, with N*], because the following ἢ δέ does not correspond with it, is much to be doubted. Cf. 1 Cor. iii. 4 in b) below.

B. § 149, m. 13; H. § 862, 1a.; D. §§ 562; 567; J. § 765, 7 sq.

Μέν. Every clause with μὲν to which no following clause 12 with δέ corresponds, is properly to be regarded as an anacoluthon. Nevertheless, most of the instances of this sort which occur in the N. T. admit (as in the classics) of being referred to certain classes, of which the most evident, perhaps, are the following:

a) Instead of δέ a different adversative particle is substituted; thus ἀλλὰ in Acts iv. 16; Rom. xiv. 20; 1 Cor. xiv. 17; πλὴν in Luke xxii. 22, — even καί, see 8 b) p. 361 sq., and on δ μὲν . . . καὶ ἄλλο and the like § 126, 3 p. 102.

b) In enumerations the particle is often dropped in the second member when it is sufficiently marked as such by some other word, particularly by ἔπειτα, as John xi. 6; Jas. iii. 17; similarly 1 Cor. xii. 28, — yet here the anacoluthon is stronger, the writer continuing his enumeration (instead of with the pronominal οὗς δέ) by means of the adverbial expressions πρῶτον, ἔπειτα, etc. In like manner δέ is wanting with ἅλλοι after οἱ μὲν in many mss. [Sin. also] in John vii. 12 Tdf. (cf. 9 p. 263). In 1 Cor. iii. 4 ἐγὼ μὲν is immediately followed indeed by ἕτερος δέ, but the two corresponding terms are strictly τίς and ἕτερος; yet this slight inaccuracy does not mar the perspicuity of the whole.

c) Sometimes the first member of the antithesis is marked by μὲν, but the subsequent δέ was of necessity dropped because the writer suddenly chose another construction which did not permit the addition of δέ: thus Acts iii. 13 where the antithesis is contained in the participial clause (ἐκείνου κρίναντος), xxvii. 21 where the antithesis is indicated by the more forceful καὶ τὰ νῦν in the 22d verse; so it is in Heb. xii. 9 by οὐ πολὺ μᾶλλον.

d) Sometimes the first member, marked by πρῶτον μὲν, has no corresponding ἔπειτα, or other construction in its stead, the writer having lingered so long over the first member that he loses the grammatical sequence of thought, as Acts i. 1; Rom. i. 8; iii. 2; 1 Cor. xi. 18; but the same thing happens also without any such reason, the writer leaving it to the reader alone to complete the antithesis begun (the completion being sometimes plainly suggested by the context) and beginning a new thought which has a greater claim upon him:

see e.g. Acts iii. 21; xix. 4 Tdf. [ed. 8 om. *μέν*; so cod. Sin.]; xxviii. 22; Rom. vii. 12; x. 1; xi. 13 Tdf. [ed. 8 adds *οὖν*; so Lchm. Treg.], 2 Cor. xii. 12; Col. ii. 23; Heb. vi. 16 Tdf. [ed. 8 om. *μέν*; so cod. Sin.]. Now since the copyists in such passages easily took offence at *μέν* owing to the missing *δέ*, we find occurring here just the opposite of what was described in 11 p. 364, viz. the omission of *μέν* in the mss.; see Acts iii. 13; xix. 4; Rom. xi. 13; Heb. vi. 16. On *μέν οὖν* see 16 p. 370.

B. § 149, m. 15; H. §§ 858. 859; C. §§ 701 a. e.; 713 b. c.; J. §§ 775; 776.

- 13 *Οὐδέ, μηδέ. οὔτε, μήτε.* a) The rule, that the double conjunction *οὐδέ (μηδέ) . . . οὐδέ (μηδέ)* can only appear in continuation of an antecedent simple negative and to connect a new (negative) clause, is found confirmed in the N. T. almost throughout; see Matt. vi. 26; xii. 19; x. 9, 10; Mark xiii. 32; Luke xiv. 12; John i. 13, 25; Rom. xiv. 21; Col. ii. 21; 1 Thess. ii. 3 Lchm. [Treg. Tdf. cod. Sin.], Rev. v. 3; vii. 16; ix. 4.

Hence, examples to the contrary must either be so explained that the first negative is copulative and connects the entire sentence with what precedes, making reference to some negated portion of the same (and so does not mean *neither*, but *also not*), as Gal. i. 12 Lchm. [Treg. cod. Sin.] (cf. p. 367 note), — or the negative stands for *ne . . . quidem*, as Mark viii. 26 (*μηδέ εἰσέλθης . . . μηδέ εἴπης*) is interpreted, see Meyer; yet the received reading here seems critically to be still quite unsettled, see Fritzsche in loc. and Lchm. praef. p. 44. In Vat. Sin. and a few other mss. the second clause is wholly wanting, and Sin. has simply *μή* instead of the first *μηδέ*; Tdf. has now [ed. 8] adopted this reading. In this way certainly we get rid of all difficulties.

What holds true of the double conjunction, holds also for the simple *οὐδέ (μηδέ)*, inasmuch as in the signification *and not* (not *ne . . . quidem*) it invariably forms the continuation of an antecedent negative, as well in sentences and larger portions of sentences, as with single words. Examples abound: Matt. vi. 25, 28; Luke x. 4; xii. 24, 33; Acts iv. 18; ix. 9; Rom. ix. 16; 2 Tim. i. 8; Gal. i. 1; 2 Pet. i. 8; Heb. ix. 12; xiii. 5, etc.

b) On the other hand, the double conjunction *οὔτε (μήτε) . . . οὔτε (μήτε)*, as a negated *καί . . . καί*, stands as well with entire sentences as particular parts of sentences, sometimes without a previous negative, sometimes with a preceding negative; in this latter case, the members negated by *οὔτε (μήτε)* constitute as a rule a composite whole within the

limits of a sentence already negatived,—not a continuation of that sentence, (just as we say, *not ... neither ... nor*).

Examples: without an antecedent negative, Matt. vi. 20; xi. 18; Mark xiv. 68 Lchm. [Treg. Tdf. cod. Sin.], John v. 37; Acts xv. 10; Rom. viii. 38; 1 Cor. iii. 7; viii. 8; Rev. iii. 15, etc.; with an antecedent negative, 2 Thess. ii. 2 εἰς τὸ μὴ ταχέως σαλευθῆναι ὑμᾶς μηδὲ θροεῖσθαι, μήτε διὰ πνεύματος μήτε διὰ λόγου μήτε δι' ἐπιστολῆς, Matt. v. 34 sq., xii. 32; Luke ix. 3; Jas. v. 12, and according to preponderant ms. authority [Sin. also] Acts xxiii. 8 Lchm. [Treg. Tdf.], ἄγγελον and πνεῦμα then constituting the two members (τὰ ἀμφοτέρω) of the negative partition. With the (more difficult and probable) reading μηδὲ etc., the two members of the partition are to be taken differently, see the note below. But in John i. 25 the reading now is οὐκ... οὐδέ... οὐδέ, according to rule.

Consequently a single οὐτε (μήτε) after a preceding simple negative (οὐ, οὐδεῖς) is, strictly taken, incorrect; since οὐτε contains no continued negation. And, in point of fact, recent criticism has enabled 315 us to set aside on ms. authority several such instances, see e.g. Mark iii. 20; v. 3; xiv. 68 Lchm. [Treg. Tdf. cod. Sin.], Acts iv. 12; 1 Cor. iii. 2; Eph. iv. 27; Rev. xii. 8; xx. 4, etc. Where it occurs, we must of necessity supply an additional οὐτε after the first negative, as in Rev. v. 4 οὐδεὶς ἄξιος εὐρέθῃ ἀνοῦξαι τὸ βιβλίον οὐτε βλέπειν αὐτό where the parallel denial of both clauses (ἀνοῦξαι... βλέπειν) is evident, and so an οὐτε is to be supplied before ἀνοῦξαι. Hence in vs. 3 also οὐτε is to be read with Lchm. [T. Tr. Sin.] before βλέπειν, inasmuch as it is only in this way that the two members ἀνοῦξαι... βλέπειν separate themselves perspicuously and plainly from the preceding οὐδέ... οὐδέ.¹

¹ Where it is not possible to supply an οὐτε, the first (simple) negative must directly take the place of οὐτε or μήτε (cf. Klotz ad Devar. II p. 709). This case, however, occurs only extremely seldom, and is in every instance accompanied by considerable variation in the mss., and consequently in the editions also. Thus, in the above passage from Mark (xiv. 68), Tdf. in his 7th ed. reads οὐκ ὁῖδα οὐτε ἐπίσταμαι, but in his 8th ed. οὐτε... οὐτε again after codd. Vat. and Sin.; the reading of cod. B in Luke vii. 33 (μὴ... μήτε) is not adopted; and in Rev. ix. 20 (where Lchm. [so Treg.] reads οὐτε μετενήσαν), Tdf. [eds. 2, 7] has restored the correct reading οὐ μετεν. (for which it would be still better to read [so T.] with cod. Sin.: οὐδέ) Jas. iii. 12 has been corrupted (see Lchm. I. præf. p. xlii). But when οὐδέ (μηδέ) is followed by an οὐτε (μήτε), the οὐδέ negatives (and connects) the entire sentence, and before the first predicate or member an οὐτε is to be supplied, as in the above passages (cf. Hartung I. p. 201). Thus Gal. i. 12 Tdf. οὐδέ γὰρ ἐγὼ παρὰ ἀνθρώπου (sc. οὐτε) παρέλαβον αὐτὸ οὐτε ἐδιδάχθην. In Acts xxiii. 8, with the reading μηδὲ ἄγγελον μήτε πνεῦμα (so Tdf. eds. 2, 7, yet see above) the two notions ἄγγελον and πνεῦμα are combined into a single main idea (in connection with which the omission of μήτε before ἄγγελον was very

c) If the second or any following member is positive, οὔτε (μήτε) . . . τε is used (as in Latin *neque . . . et*) according to the grammatical rule ; as,

Acts xxvii. 20 μήτε ἡλίου μήτε ἄστρων . . . χειμῶνός τε etc. Sometimes we find the less classic combination (see Klotz ad Devar. II. p. 714; App. B. C. 1, 29; Jos. B. J. 1, 13, 6; 2, 18, 5) οὔτε . . . καί, 3 John 10 οὔτε αὐτὸς ἐπιδέχεται τοὺς ἀδελφούς καὶ . . . κωλύει καὶ . . . ἐκβάλλει, John iv. 11 οὔτε ἀντλήμα ἔχεις καὶ τὸ φρέαρ ἐστὶν βαθύ.

d) From this last-named construction we must carefully distinguish the usage according to which καί stands after a simple negative (οὐ, μή, — but also after οὐδεὶς, μήποτε, μήπως, etc.) and connects the following clause so closely with the preceding clause (already negated) that it is brought with the latter under the influence of the same negative, so that 316 καί then takes completely the place of the οὐδέ (μηδέ) used by the Greeks under such circumstances.

See Matt. x. 38; vii. 6; xiii. 15; x. 26; Luke xii. 2, 58; John xii. 40; 1 Thess. iii. 5; Heb. xii. 15; Rev. vi. 6, etc.

When the second clause with καί is affirmative, the clauses do not belong directly together, and accordingly it is better to separate them by one of the larger punctuation marks; as, Heb. xii. 5; Rev. xii. 8, 9. Cf. e).

e) On the other hand, if after a preceding affirmative clause the following clause uniting with it to form a single thought is to be negated, only καὶ οὐ, καὶ μή can be employed, since οὐδέ (meaning *and not*) and οὔτε uniformly assume an antecedent negation. And here it is to be noticed, that this combination is introduced when the antithesis is the strongest (just because the antithesis is contained in the negative); the weaker contrast, on the contrary, is given by ἀλλ' οὐ, ἀλλὰ μή, because ἀλλά, on the other hand, is the particle which acquires the sharpest adversative force (*but*, Germ.

natural) and constitute by virtue of the negative μηδὲ the continuation of the first (μή εἶναι ἀνάστασιν); so that then the τὰ ἀμφοτέρω following can congruently refer back to the two main ideas (resurrection and belief in spirits) thus separated. But in 1 Thess. ii. 3 the double οὐδέ is decidedly to be preferred, with Lchm. [Treg. Tdf. cod. Sin.]. The combination οὔτε . . . οὐδέ (see Klotz l.c. p. 714) is anacoluthic, like μὲν . . . καὶ and the like, and does not occur in the N. T. except once in Acts ii. 31 cod. Vat. (not Sin.). But after a double οὔτε . . . οὔτε the negative οὐδέ (i.e. *and not* or *not even*) can very well make its appearance again in continuation of the sentence thus negated; as, Luke xx. 35 Lchm. [Treg.], Acts xxiv. 13 Lchm. [Tdf. cod. Sin.]. On this cf. f) below.

sondern) after a preceding negative clause, inasmuch as it introduces the following affirmative and sets it over against the negative.

Examples are very frequent: John i. 20 ὁμολόγησεν καὶ οὐκ ἡρνήσατο, Luke i. 20 ἔση σιωπῶν καὶ μὴ δυνάμενος λαλήσαι, Rom. xii. 14 εὐλογεῖτε καὶ μὴ καταρᾶσθε, Matt. xxv. 42-44; xi. 17; xiii. 17; xxii. 3; xxiii. 3; John i. 5, 10, 11; iii. 10, 11, 12, 20; Luke iii. 8; vi. 37 etc., Rom. iii. 8; iv. 19 etc., Jas. i. 22, etc. — examples of ἀλλ' οὐ, John iii. 8 τὸ πνεῦμα πνεῖ . . . ἀλλ' οὐκ οἶδας πόθεν ἔρχεται etc., xiii. 10 ὑμεῖς καθαροί ἐστε, ἀλλ' οὐχὶ πάντες etc.

But when καὶ οὐ or καὶ μὴ is introduced after a negated sentence, the two sentences do not stand in a corresponsive relation, but are to be regarded more as independent sentences or clauses; as, Matt. xv. 32; Luke xii. 29; xviii. 2; etc. Cf. d).

f) When a single οὐδέ (as a rule in the midst of a sentence and without a preceding negative) contains an emphatic denial of the notion with which it is connected, it means *not even* (*ne . . . quidem*); as, Matt. vi. 29; Luke vii. 9; Acts xix. 2; 1 Cor. iii. 2; v. 1, etc.

Even after an antecedent negative it is possible to use this οὐδέ if no ambiguity arises, since similar negatives when multiplied do not destroy each other; as, Luke xviii. 13 οὐκ ἤθελεν οὐδὲ τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς ἐπᾶραι. But whether in deteriorating Greek οὕτε is used, through negligence, instead of this οὐδέ, is a question that needs further investigation; the mss. of the N. T. often exhibit it instead of οὐδέ, and Tdf. has now adopted it several times into the text (see Luke xii. 26 [ed. 7; ed. 8 οὐδέ, with Lehm. Treg. cod. Sin.], xx. 36 [so cod. Sin.], Mark iii. 20 [so cod. Sin.], and cf. v. 3 var., Theophilus ad Autol. 3. 29; Achil. Tat. 10. 20).

B. § 149, m. 16; H. § 868; C. § 701 b. N.; D. § 548 (1); J. § 773.

Ἀλλά. As ἐπεὶ, according to no. 5 above p. 359, sometimes has the 14 signification *for otherwise*, so ἀλλά in John xiii. 10 οὐκ ἔχει χρεῖαν ἢ τοὺς πόδας νύσασθαι, ἀλλ' ἔστιν καθαρὸς ὅλος means *but otherwise*. The 317 special sense of οὐ (μὴ) . . . ἀλλά has already been discussed § 148, 14 p. 355. The combination οὐ γὰρ ἀλλά (*no; but* etc.) occurs in Acts xvi. 37. On the elliptical ἀλλά after negative sentences see § 151, 23 c) p. 392.

In the combination of particles οὐ μόνον . . . ἀλλὰ καί, the καί (as is the case with *etiam* in Latin) is sometimes omitted, and in this way the equipoise of the members is destroyed and

the emphasis falls on the second part; (see Klotz ad Devar. II. p. 10).

This relation of the two parts of the sentence is plainly indicated by the adjunct πολλὸν μᾶλλον in Phil. ii. 12; but it is evident also without any adjunct, as Acts xix. 26 Tdf. [Treg. cod. Sin.] οὐ μόνον Ἐφέσου ἀλλὰ σχεδὸν πάσης Ἀσίας (where the addition of καί is very probably chargeable to the emendation of copyists), 1 John v. 6 οὐκ ἐν τῷ ὕδατι μόνον, ἀλλ' ἐν τῷ ὕδατι καὶ ἐν τῷ αἵματι. On the elliptical οὐ μόνον δέ see § 151, 23 f) p. 293.

B. § 149, m. 17; H. § 870; C. §§ 701 j.; 708 c. e.; D. § 618; J. §§ 786; 872 i.

- 15 Γάρ. An example from the N. T. of γάρ in direct question (*then*) is John vii. 41 μὴ γὰρ ἐκ τῆς Γαλιλαίας ὁ Χριστὸς ἔρχεται; so often after strict interrogatives, as τί γὰρ Matt. xxvii. 23; πῶς γὰρ Acts viii. 31, etc. To the elliptical use of γάρ (as it occurs so often in Greek authors, see the Grammars) many passages belong, (see the same in Wahl sub voce); as, Acts xxii. 26; 2 Cor. ii. 17; Jas. iv. 14 Tdf. [Treg.].

B. § 149, m. 18; H. § 866; C. § 685 c.; D. p. 571; J. § 737.

- 16 Οὖν. The particle οὖν, which in general likes to append itself to other words, appears very often so closely connected with μέν as to blend with it, as it were, into a single particle. If now (as happens most frequently by far), no δέ answers to this μέν οὖν, the μέν is not the corresponsive particle but a shorter form of μὴν (as in μέντοι); hence in Greek authors the confirmatory combinations πάνυ μέν οὖν, κομιδῇ μέν οὖν (see Hartung II. p. 393). This μέν οὖν is a favorite particle in transitions; and even when subsequently a clause with δέ follows, this clause by no means always stands in a corresponsive relation to the preceding, but simply continues the narration.

Luke often uses μέν οὖν in this genuine classic way, particularly in the Acts (see Wahl). In the Gospel, on the other hand, it appears very rarely; so too in the other Gospels, (in Matt. not at all, in Mark doubtful). In the Epistles, too, it is often employed in the conclusion as a strengthened οὖν and without a following δέ.¹ Among the examples see especially Acts i. 18; xvii. 30; xxiii. 22; xxvi. 4, 9; Rom. xi. 13 Lehm. [Tdf. cod. Sin.], 1 Cor. vi. 4, 7; Phil. iii. 8 (ἀλλὰ μέν οὖν), Heb. vii. 11; ix. 1.

- 318 Το μέν οὖν, become thus a single particle, the particle γε is some-

¹ On the other hand, the μέν δέ so often used in argument by Greek authors in the same sense, and without δέ, nowhere appears.

times appended for still greater unity: *μενοῦν γε*. This contains a correction of the preceding thought, and, at the same time, a confirmation of the following, but with a certain ironical tone: *immo vero, yea verily*. But the placing of this compound particle at the beginning of the sentence is quite unclassical (hence censured severely by Phrynichus p. 342 [ed. Lob.], and perhaps peculiar to the Alex. dialect only, cf. Sturz, *Dial. Alex.* p. 203): Luke xi. 28; Rom. ix. 20; x. 18.

ἄρα, οὐκοῦν. On the interrogative *ἄρα*, and the other N. T. interrogatives, see § 139, 55 p. 247; and on *οὐκοῦν* (*then, therefore, ergo*) *ibid.* p. 249.

B. § 149, m. 23; H. § 852, 14; C. § 476 d. sq.; D. p. 570; J. § 733.

The particle of swearing *νή* occurs but once, and then in Greek fashion with the Acc.: 1 Cor. xv. 31. In another passage (ix. 15) it is a conjecture of Lachmann's (II. præf. p. xii.).

B. § 149, m. 26; H. § 865; C. § 685 c.; D. §§ 548 (4); 604; J. § 789; W. p. 444 sq. (414); S. p. xcvi.

Ἄρα. The question whether the conclusive particle *ἄρα* can begin a sentence, whether it then should be written *ἄρα* or *ἄρα* (cf. § 139, 55 p. 247), does not affect — at least as a question — the N. T. For although *ἄρα* is often placed after some other word or words, yet its standing first in this form (cf. the Lat. *igitur*) is no longer a subject of doubt, indeed, is already in such general use that even Luke and the author of the Ep. to the Heb. no longer take offence at it.

Examples of this use, especially at the beginning of an apodosis, are, Matt. xii. 28; Luke xi. 20, 48; 1 Cor. xv. 18; 2 Cor. v. 15; Heb. iv. 9; xii. 8, etc. Peculiar to Paul is *ἄρα* strengthened by *οὖν*: *ἄρα οὖν* (never with the accent thrown back), in which strengthened form it is found standing only in the first place; as, Rom. v. 18; vii. 3, 25 etc., Gal. vi. 10; Eph. ii. 19; 1 Thess. v. 6; 2 Thess. ii. 15.¹ Another extension of the particle takes place by means of *γε*, rather in a restrictive sense, — standing first: Matt. vii. 20; xvii. 26; Acts xi. 18 Tdf. [ed. 8 drops *γε*, with Lchm. Treg. cod. Sin.]; following: Acts xvii. 27 (see § 139, 62 p. 256). It is the uniform and settled practice

¹ The same combination of particles occurs likewise at the beginning of sentences (but written *ἄρα οὖν*) often in the best prose writers, and in sentences which contain no question; as, Plato, *Gorg.* p. 450 c. 477 a.; Charm. 159 b.; Euthyph. p. 5 a.; Prot. p. 313 c.; Xen. *Cyr.* 4, 3, 8, etc. Although the form of an interrogation may underlie such sentences, yet perhaps, considering the original identity of the two particles (cf. Klotz ad *Devar.* II. p. 167), it is preferable even to write *ἄρα οὖν* in order to distinguish them from actual questions with *ἄρα οὖν* (*Theact.* p. 188 a. c.; *Gorg.* 449 c., etc.).

in the N. T. to write *ἄρα* in the conclusive sense, and *ἄρα* in the interrogative.

B. § 149, m. 27; H. § 867, 4; C. § 720; D. p. 572; J. § 790.

- 19 Τοι. The particle *τοίνυν* stands second, as in Greek authors, in 1 Cor. ix. 26; first, in Heb. xiii. 13, and doubtfully [yet Tdf. Treg. cod. Sin. first] in Luke xx. 25. Lob. ad Phryn. p. 342 adduces several examples of this later usage.

B. § 150, m. 4; H. § 848 c.; C. § 717 g.; D. pp. 571, 578; J. §§ 762, 2; 891, 5 b.

- 1 Οὐχ ὅτι. In the N.T. also there is an elliptical combination *οὐχ ὅτι*, but it differs wholly both as respects origin and signification from the combination in use by classic writers (especially Plato). For whereas the classic phrase assumes in every case a negative notion, like *it makes no difficulty that* etc. (hence its predicate is to be taken again in a positive sense, and *οὐχ ὅτι* to be translated *although, quamquam*, e.g. Plat. Prot. p. 336 *Σωκράτη ἐγγνώμαι μὴ ἐπιλήσεσθαι, οὐχ ὅτι παίζει καὶ φησιν ἐπιλήσμων εἶναι*), with *οὐχ ὅτι* in the N. T. a positive notion, like *I do not mean to say that* etc., must be supplied; so that the predicate belonging to *οὐχ ὅτι* is sharply negatived, and receives in the clause following with *ἀλλά, δέ, εἰ μὴ* its positive antithesis.

For example, John vi. 46 *οὐχ ὅτι τὸν πατέρα ἑώρακέν τις εἰ μὴ ὁ ὢν παρὰ τοῦ θεοῦ, οὗτος ἑώρακεν τὸν πατέρα*, vii. 22; 2 Cor. i. 24; iii. 5; Phil. iii. 12; iv. 17 *οὐχ ὅτι ἐπιζητῶ τὸ δόμα, ἀλλὰ ἐπιζητῶ* etc., 2 Thess. iii. 9. The same ellipsis underlies all passages, and hence must be applied also to Phil. iv. 11: *οὐχ ὅτι καθ' ὑστέρησιν λέγω*, literally *I do not mean to say that I make this declaration in consideration of my straitened condition* i.e. briefly *I do not say this* etc.

REMARK. The ellipsis in *οὐχ οἶον ὅτι*, in Rom. ix. 6 *οὐχ οἶον δὲ ὅτι ἐκπέπτωκεν ὁ λόγος τοῦ θεοῦ*, is more difficult. In default of parallel instances in the N. T. (the numerous passages, too, quoted by Wetstein from classic writers are essentially different), the force of this combination of particles must be derived solely from the context. As commonly in such cases, many different interpretations have been brought forward; see the commentaries. Among them all, the most probable assumption seems to be this: that the phrase arose from blending two formulas (see Meyer and Fritzsche in loc.), viz. *οὐχ οἶον* followed by a finite verb, and the above *οὐχ ὅτι*. But this *οὐχ οἶον*, again, is not to be identified with the *οὐχ οἶον* used in the classics instead of *οὐχ ὅπως* in the sense of *not only not* (see B. m. 2), but is

without doubt the one sharply censured by Phrynichus p. 372 as a solecism (ἐν τῇ ἡμεδαπῇ; Phrynichus was an Asiatic) and explained by οὐ δῆπου, μὴ δῆπου (*by no means*). This signification, united to that of οὐχ ὅτι given above, gives as the meaning of the passage from Paul, *by no means do I intend (vss. 1-4) to say, that God's word has come to naught* etc.

B. § 150, m. 8; C. § 556 d.; J. § 816, 3 e.

ὅσος. Perhaps in imitation of the expression chosen by the LXX 2 in Isa. xxvi. 20 (ἀποκρίβηθι μικρὸν ὅσον ὅσον), we find the same turn in Heb. x. 37 ἔτι γὰρ μικρὸν ὅσον ὅσον ὁ ἐρχόμενος ἤξει καὶ οὐ χρονιέῃ (the second part, too, an imitation of Hab. ii. 3). This idiom is also not without parallels in Greek authors (Ar. Vesp. 213 τί οὐκ ἀπεκομήθημεν ὅσον ὅσον στίλνῃ, Arrian. Ind. 29. 15 ὀλίγοι δὲ αὐτῶν σπεύρουσιν ὅσον [ὅσον] τῆς χώρας). In the passage before us an ellipsis of the predicate εἶναι is commonly assumed, so that with ὁ ἐρχόμενος the conclusion may be said to begin. Yet in view of the above parallels, and of the single μικρὸν or ὀλίγον ὅσον used in the same way (see Wetstein in loc.), it is probably better to put no stop after ὅσον, but 320 to connect the expression immediately with ἤξει as an adverbial adjunct. Compare here the observation made in connection with the constructions of ἐγένετο (§ 141, 6, b) p. 277), that when such a consequent clause begins without καί, the predicate is wont to stand before the subject. Accordingly, since the subject stands first here, in case the second clause were to be taken as a conclusion an additional καί would probably have stood before it; just as is the fact in John xiv. 19 ἔτι μικρὸν, καὶ ὁ κόσμος με οὐκέτι θεωρεῖ, xvi. 16 μικρὸν καὶ οὐ θεωρεῖτέ με, where the second clause is necessarily taken as a conclusion.

B. § 150, m. 12; H. 538 e.; C. § 567 e.; J. § 714 Obs. 2.

ἄλλος. To the familiar use of ἄλλος with objects of a different 3 kind (ἄνδρες καὶ αἱ ἄλλαι γυναῖκες), Luke xxiii. 32 ἤγοντο καὶ ἕτεροι δύο κακοῦργοι σὺν αὐτῷ ἀναιρεθῆναι has been compared. But the passage does not present a grammatical parallel, since a reporter in the strict spirit of the law could hardly express himself otherwise under the circumstances. Moreover, the hearer's feelings, injured possibly by the expression, are straightway appeased by the words in the following verse (ἐσταύρωσαν αὐτὸν καὶ τοὺς κακοῦργους). On the recourse that has been had to the same idiom to explain ἕτερον in Gal. i. 19 (ἕτερον δὲ τῶν ἀποστόλων οὐκ εἶδον εἰ μὴ Ἰάκωβον τὸν ἀδελφὸν τοῦ Κυρίου), out of immoderate solicitude respecting the facts of history, see the recent commentaries, and cf. Luke x. 1.

B. § 150, m. 13; H. § 863 c.; C. § 701 m. and N.; J. § 773, 5.

- 4 ἀλλ' ἢ. Not only is there an example in the N. T. — Luke xii. 51 οὐχὶ λέγω ὑμῖν, ἀλλ' ἢ (sc. παρεγνόμην δοῦναι) διαμερισμόν — of the ordinary use of ἀλλ' ἢ (*nisi, unless, except*), but also of the less usual (cf. B. p. 441 note) where in the preceding clause another and additional ἄλλος is expressed; as, 2 Cor. i. 13 οὐ γὰρ ἄλλα γράφομεν ὑμῖν, ἀλλ' ἢ ἃ ἀναγινώσκετε etc. But in 1 Cor. iii. 5 diplomatic authority [cod. Sin. also] is opposed to the adoption of ἀλλ' ἢ.

B. § 150, m. 20; H. § 721 b.; C. § 638 g.; D. § 517; J. § 856 Obs. 2.

- 5 ὥφελον. This word, in the form ὄφελον, has become in later writers and the N. T. completely an unchangeable conjunction. On its construction see § 139, 9 and 10 p. 214 sq.

B. § 150, m. 24; H. § 627; C. § 512 b.; D. p. 396; J. § 444 Obs. 5.

- 6 ἐν τοῖς. Just as this phrase, as a general neuter expression, is connected immediately with Feminines, so the same thing is done with the (partitive) Genitive πάντων; as in Thuc. 4. 52 τὰς τε ἄλλας πόλεις καὶ πάντων μάλιστα τὴν Ἀντανδρον. Other instances of the sort in classic writers may be seen in Dorville ad Charit. p. 549 (571). Here belongs from the N. T. Mark xii. 28 ποία ἐστὶν πρώτη πάντων ἐντολή (Rec. πασῶν); but in Luke xix. 37 the reading of cod. Vat., adopted by Lchm. [Treg.], περὶ πάντων ὧν εἶδον δυνάμεων, is not confirmed by cod. Sin.

On the periphrasis οἱ περὶ τινα see § 125, 8 p. 95.

B. § 150, m. 31; J. § 696 Obs. 1; W. p. 621 (577); p. 633 (588).

- 7 ἀρξάμενος. By a very natural and easily intelligible brevity of expression, this Participle is often joined not only to the adverbial adjunct belonging to the idea of commencement (ἀπό), but at the same time also to that of the goal (ἕως); as, Matt. xx. 8 (ἀπόδος) ἀρξάμενος ἀπὸ τῶν ἐσχάτων ἕως τῶν πρώτων, Luke xxiii. 5; (John viii. 9); Acts i. 22. So, too, with the finite verb ἤρξατο, Acts i. 1. Another and similar kind of logically inaccurate expression is Luke xxiv. 27 ἀρξάμενος ἀπὸ Μωυσέως καὶ ἀπὸ πάντων τῶν προφητῶν.

On the other hand, Luke xxiv. 47 Lchm. (γέγραπται) κηρυχθῆναι . . . μετάνοιαν καὶ ἄφεσιν ἁμαρτιῶν εἰς πάντα τὰ ἔθνη, ἀρξάμενον ἀπὸ Ἱερουσαλήμ. If this reading is genuine, and we should apply to it for substance the idiom treated of in B. l.c., we should get the following sense, which suits the passage perfectly: *that repentance and forgiveness be preached among all nations, before all, or first of all, in Jerusalem.* But the rule that ἀρξάμενος must always agree in form

with the subject of the sentence would in that case be disregarded here, where *μετάνοιαν* and *ἄφεςιν* are subject. Yet it is not improbable that this participle — which in this signification is added as a kind of adverbial adjunct to the main predicate, so that even the grammatically correct case in passages from classic authors is somewhat surprising (see the examples in the Gramm.) — was, by frequent use, at length changed into an adverb, and hence assumed the form which in such cases first offered itself, viz. the Neuter (cf. *τυχόν* § 145, 8 p. 318). This assumption has so much the more in its favor here, as, by substituting any other termination of the word we should encounter still greater grammatical incongruities. The rarity of the expression, which occurs only here in this sense, produced many variants. Among them that of cod. Vat. *ἀρξάμενοι*, adopted by Tdf. [Treg.], deserves most consideration — (instead of it Tdf. in his ed. 7 read *-νον* again, but in ed. 8 he has with cod. Sin. restored *-νοι* again) — and is to be explained as an absol. Partic. referring to *ἔθνη*, according to § 123, 5 p. 78 and § 129, 8 b) p. 130.

B. § 150, m. 36; C. § 598.

Ἐθέλειν. Since the trisyllabic form of this verb — which in Greek authors when joined with an Infinitive often serves as a periphrasis for the adverb (*willingly, voluntarily*) with a finite verb — does not occur in the N. T. (p. 57), the attempt has sometimes been made there to extend the same mode of interpretation to *θέλειν*.

The chief demand for this extension is presented by John vi. 21 (*ἤθελον οὖν λαβεῖν* etc.), partly in view of the representation made by Matt. and Mark, partly because if the matter stopped with mere willing, the narrative seems defective and incomplete. But, on the other hand, the interpretation *they did it willingly* does not correspond with the preceding *ἐφοβήθησαν*; for this leads us to expect the idea of *emboldened, joyful*, which does not lie in *ἤθελον*. Correctly, therefore, has Lücke acknowledged a diversity in the narrative of John (a diversity which may be detected here in other particulars also), and taken *θέλειν* in its proper signification; which it has, moreover, in all the other passages that have been brought under this head. For everywhere the rendering ‘to like, be inclined, to do,’ is perfectly sufficient, as in John viii. 44; Mark xii. 38 where *περιπατεῖν* is the simple object of *θέλειν* like the following *ἀσπασμούς* etc., Luke xx. 46 where *θελούντων* corresponds to the synonymous *φιλούντων* that follows.

REMARK. The case is different with the Participle *θέλων* when it is used absolutely (i.e. without an Infinitive following) referring to a

noun, and the *Infin.* of the verb which is the predicate in the sentence must be supplied (cf. § 151, 23 b) p. 392). In this way arises a signification of *θέλων* which we, if we choose to express ourselves in the same brief manner, best reproduce by the adverb *purposely*; as, 2 Pet. iii. 5 *λανθάνει αὐτοὺς τοῦτο θέλοντας* (sc. *τοῦτο αὐτοὺς λανθάνειν*) *they purposely know not* i.e. *they choose not to know*, Col. ii. 18 *μηδεὶς ὑμᾶς καταβραβεύετω θέλων* (sc. *καταβραβεύειν ὑμᾶς*) *ἐν ταπεινοφροσύνῃ* etc. Yet in both passages various other interpretations have been attempted (see the Commentaries); and in the latter passage, especially, reference has been made to the usage of the LXX. who are accustomed to render the Hebrew *אֵלֶּיךָ* by *θέλειν ἐν τινι* (e.g. 1 Sam. xviii. 22; 2 Sam. xv. 26; 1 Kings x. 9; 2 Chron. ix. 8). But the absence of other precedents for this use of *θέλειν* in the N. T., as well as the circumstance that the Dative with *ἐν* in the O. T. is always personal (*ἐν σοί*), restricts us to the first interpretation.

CERTAIN PECULIAR KINDS OF CONSTRUCTION.

I. ATTRACTION.

B. § 151, I. 6; J. § 898, 2; W. pp. 626 sq. (581 sq.).

- 1 To facilitate a survey of the subject, we discuss fully in this place a syntactic phenomenon which reappears in many kinds of sentences, viz. the practice, very common in Greek, of subjoining the subject of a dependent declarative sentence to the main predicate to be governed as an object. By this means the great advantage accrues, that the two sentences can be melted in this way in substance and in form completely into one sentence.¹ As the subject is rendered sufficiently familiar by the general grammars, we will content ourselves here with a classification of the numerous examples in the N. T. The construction occurs

a) In sentences with *ὅτι*, after *verba dicendi*, *sentiendi*, etc., very often in all parts of the N. T.; as, Matt. xxv. 24 *ἐγνων σε ὅτι σκληρὸς εἶ ἄνθρωπος*, 1 Cor. xvi. 15 *οἴδατε τὴν οἰκίαν Στεφανᾶ, ὅτι ἐστὶν ἀπαρχή* etc., John viii. 54 *ὃν ὑμεῖς λέγετε ὅτι θεὸς ἡμῶν ἐστίν*, iv. 35; ix. 19; v. 42; Mark xii. 34; Acts iii. 10; iv. 13; xiii. 32; 1 Cor. iii. 20; Rev. xvii. 8, etc.; also after *ἔχειν* in the sense of *to hold for, regard as*, Mark xi. 32 *εἶχον τὸν Ἰωάννην ὄντως ὅτι προφῆτης ἦν*. For emphasis' sake the subject may be repeated in the subordinate clause by means of the Demonstr. Pron. *οὗτος* (not *αὐτός*, cf. § 144, 21 p. 306), Acts ix. 20 *ἐκήρυσεν τὸν Ἰησοῦν ὅτι οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ θεοῦ*. If

¹ Hence it is an erroneous practice to separate by punctuation marks, out of regard for our style of expression, what the language so evidently combines into one whole.

the predicate is a Passive, the Nominative is used with it, i.e. the personal construction is introduced, though instances of this are very rare in the N. T.: 1 Cor. xv. 12 *εἰ Χριστὸς κηρύσσεται ἐκ νεκρῶν ὅτι ἐγήγερται*.

b) In indirect questions after the same verbs; as, Mark i. 24; Luke iv. 34 *οἶδά σε τίς εἶ*, Acts xv. 36 *ἐπισκεψώμεθα τοὺς ἀδελφοὺς πῶς ἔχουσιν*, John vii. 27; xiii. 28; Luke xix. 3; cf. the examples in § 139, 57 B. p. 250. That in 2 Cor. xiii. 5 (*ἐαυτοὺς πειράζετε, εἰ ἐστὲ ἐν τῇ πίστει*) the clauses are rather to be construed separately, is shown by the antecedent position of *ἐαυτοὺς*, so that *ἐαυτοὺς* is simply the object of *πειράζετε*, just as *ἐαυτοὺς δοκιμάζετε*.

c) Rarely in sentences with *ἵνα*, when according to N. T. usage after certain predicates (§ 139, 43 p. 238) it takes the place of the Infinitive elsewhere in use, as Rev. iii. 9 *ποιήσω αὐτοὺς ἵνα ἤξουσιν καὶ προσκυνήσουσιν . . . καὶ γνώσιν* etc.; and with *μή* in sentences expressing anxiety, as Acts v. 26; Gal. iv. 11, on both which passages see § 139, 48 p. 242. That Gal. vi. 1 (*σκοπῶν σεαυτὸν, μή καὶ σὺ πειρασθῇς*) cannot be brought under this head, follows from the repetition of the subject (*σύ*), and from the signification of the verb *σκοπεῖν*; on it see § 139, 49 p. 243.

d) In the spirit of this construction, John, in chap. i. 15, instead of using a dependent clause (with *ὅτι* or in the Infin.), follows at once with the direct discourse (on this cf. especially John x. 36 and the other similar instances in § 141, 1 p. 272): *οὗτος ἦν ὃν εἶπον· ὁ ὀπίσω μου ἐρχόμενος ἔμπροσθέν μου γέγονεν*, for which subsequently (vs. 30) the other and ordinary construction appears: *ὃ πᾶρ οὗ εἶπον· ὀπίσω μου ἔρχεται* etc.

B. § 151, I. 8; H. § cf. 811 a.; C. cf. §§ 554 d.; 704 b.; J. § 647 Obs. 1; W. p. 629 (584).

Of that species of attraction, so common in the classics, according to which adverbial adjuncts when they belong to a noun in the sentence, and especially to the article taking the place of a substantive, are attracted by the verb of the sentence (e.g. *ὁ ἐκεῖθεν πόλεμος δεῦρο ἔξει* *the war thence (there) will come hither*), there are several plain instances in the N. T. Those which there is adequate reason for bringing under this head (for too many have been brought under it, cf. p. 70 sq.) are reducible to the two leading classes following:

a) a reference to the question where is changed into one to the question whence; as,

Luke xi. 13 *ὁ πατήρ ὁ ἐξ οὐρανοῦ δώσει πνεῦμα ἅγιον τοῖς αἰτοῦσιν αὐτόν*, Acts xv. 38 *ἡξίου, τὸν ἀποστάντα ἀπ' αὐτῶν ἀπὸ Παμφυλίας καὶ*

μὴ συνελθόντα . . . μὴ συμπαλαμβάνειν τοῦτον (where the interpretation *away from* Pamphylia appears forced), Matt. xxiv. 17 μὴ καταβάτω ἄραι τὰ ἐκ τῆς οἰκίας αὐτοῦ (on the other hand, Mark, avoiding the attraction, ἄραι τι ἐκ τῆς οἰκίας αὐτοῦ). Col. iv. 16 is to be regarded rather as a species of brachylogy: τὴν ἐκ Λαοδικείας (sc. ἐπιστολὴν) ἵνα καὶ ὑμεῖς ἀναγνῶτε i.e. (according to the understanding of almost all recent expositors) my letter which is *now* in Laodicea and is to reach you *from thence*. But the following cases positively do not belong here: Luke xvi. 26 Tdf. ὅπως οἱ θέλοντες διαβῆναι ἔθεν πρὸς ὑμᾶς μὴ δύνωνται, μὴδὲ οἱ ἐκείθεν (sc. θέλοντες διαβῆναι) πρὸς ἡμᾶς διαπερῶσιν, Heb. xiii. 24 ἀσπάζονται ὑμᾶς οἱ ἀπὸ τῆς Ἰταλίας with which 324 may be compared Phil. iv. 22 ἀσπ. οἱ ἐκ τῆς Καίσαρος οἰκίας (§ 125, 9 p. 95). In Acts xiv. 26 also ὅθεν has its proper force, and the kind of attraction occurring in Matt. xxv. 24, 26 has already been treated of § 143, 12 p. 287 sq.

b) a reference to the question where is changed into one to the question whither.

The instances belonging here (πᾶσιν τοῖς εἰς μακρὰν Acts ii. 39, τοῖς εἰς τὸν οἶκόν μου Luke ix. 61, ὁ εἰς τὸν ἀγρόν Mark xiii. 16) have already found their place and explanation § 147, 15 p. 332, and 18 p. 333. Acts xxii. 5 (ἄξων καὶ τοὺς ἐκείσε ὄντας) perhaps may also be brought under this head. Yet it is far more probable that ἐκείσε here stands directly for ἐκεῖ, agreeably to the interchange so often occurring with local adverbs (cf. p. 70 sq.); it is used in this way not only often in the Apocrypha, but also in Greek writers e.g. Polybius, Dio Cassius, Themistius, see Lob. ad Phryn. p. 44; Steph. Thes. sub voce. The same thing early took place with the local adv. ἔσω (ἔσω), see Pape, Steph., and Lob. p. 127; just as, on the other hand, ἐκεῖ and ἔνδον answer to the question whither. Examples of ἔσω in the relation of rest are Rom. vii. 22; 1 Cor. v. 12; 2 Cor. iv. 16 Lehm. [Treg. Tdf. cod. Sin.], Eph. iii. 16, with which are to be compared John xx. 26 (with εἶναι), Acts v. 23 (with εὐρομεν sc. ὄντα).

II. ANACOLUTHON. .

B. p. 448 (524); H. § 886; C. (cf. Ind. sub verb.); D. § 625; J. § 900.

- 3 No figure of speech or species of construction (so far as the absence of construction admits of being so called) is more current in popular language than Anacoluthon, — sometimes in the narrower sense, as an incomplete sentence: proper anacoluthon; sometimes in the broader, as an altered structure: *variatio structuræ*. Indeed, we may say that the language of the people, or of an ordinary man, always

abounds more or less in anacoluthon (unconscious and undesigned, to be sure). Hence the great number of anacoluthic thoughts, sentences, periods, in all the writers of the N. T. (even those that write the most correctly), since many constructions of the sort had passed over into the Greek literary usage. But we ought to consider only those instances as belonging to a grammatical figure of speech which have actually acquired a certain currency in the language, so that they are repeated, either generally or by particular writers; at least it is only these that are fit to be discussed in a grammar. But all such anacolutha as cannot be regularly classified,—since they are the result of the writer's mood at the moment, and are therefore to be explained exclusively or predominantly by the context in every case,—can be considered only incidentally, and belong strictly, all of them, to exegesis. Many of the 325 more common anacolutha, or changes of construction (for we neglect for practical reasons to separate the two kinds of sentences), have already been treated of in this Grammar in other places; so that, to avoid repetition, only those instances will receive special consideration which could not easily be disposed of elsewhere. We arrange, then, instances of anacoluthon under the following heads:

a. The simplest and most natural anacoluthon is that which 4 is known in grammar as the *Nominative Absolute* in the strict sense (to be distinguished from the participial construction of the same name, § 144, 13 p. 298). It arises from the circumstance, that the speaker or writer begins the sentence with a subject immediately before his mind—whether it be the Nominative of a substantive, or of an adj. or partic. with the article used in its stead, or of a pronoun,—and subsequently allows the sentence to take such a turn, that the idea at the beginning no longer remains the subject, but ought to stand in some one of the oblique cases. It is then a very common practice to leave the Nominative standing at the head of the sentence (which consequently remains unfinished, strictly speaking), and in the sequel to refer back to it by a Pronoun in the requisite case.

For example, Acts vii. 40 ὁ Μωυσῆς οὗτος, ὃς ἐξήγαγεν ἡμᾶς ἐκ γῆς Αἰγύπτου, οὐκ οἶδαμεν τί ἐγένετο αὐτῷ, Matt. x. 32 πᾶς οὖν ὅστις ὁμολογήσῃ ἐν ἐμοὶ . . . , ὁμολογήσω καὶ γὰρ ἐν αὐτῷ, xii. 36 πᾶν ῥῆμα ἀργὸν

ὁ . . . , ἀποδώσουσιν περὶ αὐτοῦ λόγον, John vi. 39 ἵνα πᾶν, ὃ δέδωκέν μοι, μὴ ἀπολέσω ἐξ αὐτοῦ (cf. § 127, 32 p. 121 sq.), xvii. 2 ἵνα πᾶν ὃ (i.e. πάντες οὗς, see § 128, 1 p. 122) δέδωκας αὐτῷ, δώσῃ αὐτοῖς etc.; hence in xv. 2 also (πᾶν κλῆμα ἐν ἐμοὶ μὴ φέρον καρπὸν, αἶρει αὐτό) we are to take the words πᾶν κλῆμα not as Accusative but as Nominative, — as their repetition by αὐτό shows. On Rom. ix. 10 (Περέκκα etc.) see below, 23 f) p. 393. So the Participle with the article, as John vii. 38 ὁ πιστεύων εἰς ἐμὲ . . . , ποταμοὶ ἐκ τῆς κοιλίας αὐτοῦ ῥεύσουσιν etc., Rev. ii. 26 (ὁ νικῶν . . . δώσω αὐτῷ), iii. 12, 21; cf. 5 following.

This usage so agrees with the character of the N. T. style, that even when in an inserted subordinate clause the same subject accidentally recurs, we can explain the antecedent Nominative unhesitatingly by this construction, and are under no necessity of construing it into the dependent sentence, and so disturbing the natural sequence of the words.

- 326 1 John ii. 27 ὁ μὲν εἰς τὸ χρίσμα, ὃ ἐλάβετε ἀπ' αὐτοῦ, μένει ἐν ὑμῖν. The rhetorical figure is called forth here by the antithesis in which the idea placed first stands to another (viz. τὶς or οἱ πλανῶντες ὑμᾶς); and this is elsewhere rendered evident by the addition of μέν and δέ, as 1 Cor. xi. 14 ἀνὴρ μὲν, ἐὰν κομᾷ, ἀτιμία αὐτῷ ἐστίν, γυνή δέ, ἐὰν κομᾷ, δόξα αὐτῇ ἐστίν, — yet the position of the words in this passage may also be explained according to 18 below, p. 389.

Similar is Luke xxi. 6 ταῦτα ἃ θεωρεῖτε, ἐλεύσονται ἡμέραι ἐν αἷς οὐκ ἀφελήσεται λίθος etc., where a general pronoun precedes, and the more definite idea is not stated till afterwards.

- 5 REMARK. 1. Numerous instances analogous to the above-given examples may be adduced from other Greek writers, from Homer down (see among others Bhdy. Syntax p. 68). But it seems to be an exception, and in conflict with the genius of the Greek language, when the notion that precedes in the Nominative remains the actual subject in the construction following, and yet an additional backward reference is made by means of the pronoun αὐτός (not οὗτος, on which see § 144, 21 p. 306); — all the more because this pronoun in the Nom. in native Greek writers has only the more pointed signification *self*. The example under this head is Luke xiii. 4 ἐκείνοι οἱ δέκα καὶ ὀκτώ, ἐφ' οὓς . . . , δοκεῖτε ὅτι αὐτοὶ ὀφείλονται ἐγένοντο etc., cf. with this the same writer's usage treated of § 127, 9 p. 107. It seems to be exceptional likewise, when the term that precedes stands in the oblique case suited to the construction that follows, and yet the same case of the pronoun αὐτός recurs as though the Nominative had preceded, — an idiom which occurs repeatedly in the Rev., e.g. ii. 7, 17 τῷ νικῶντι . . . δώσω αὐτῷ (cf. the examples of a different kind

in 4 p. 380), vi. 4 τῷ καθημένῳ ... ἐδόθη αὐτῷ, but is found elsewhere also, as Matt. iv. 16; v. 40, and has its foundation in the copiousness of the N. T. language as respects the employment of pronouns, which has been often touched upon (see especially § 130, 2 p. 142); cf. besides § 145, 2 p. 315.

REMARK 2. Under the head of Nominative Absolute the two 6 passages quoted § 131, 13 b) p. 154 (viz. Rom. viii. 3; Heb. viii. 1) may also be brought. It is true that here, as was before remarked, the Neuter form in both instances makes it impossible to determine the case positively. Yet, since they likewise stand at the beginning of the sentence, they are rather to be regarded as Nominatives, after the analogy of the examples given above in 4 (especially Luke xxi. 6).

REMARK 3. Quite unparalleled is the placing of an Accusative 7 at the beginning (in a similar manner to the Nom. just described) in 2 Cor. xii. 17 μή τινα, ὧν ἀπέσταλκα πρὸς ὑμᾶς, δι' αὐτοῦ ἐπλεονέκτησα ὑμᾶς; where the Accusative (τινα) is subsequently taken up again, or rather almost corrected, by the demons. pron. (δι' αὐτοῦ). This irregularity is only explicable by assuming that the apostle, in beginning the sentence, had another construction in mind, but subsequently abandoned it. Such liberties in construction and loose connection of sentences, however, are quite natural in epistolary style (as in conversation); see below, especially 10 p. 383 and 12 p. 386.

b. The structure of periods in Greek depends in great part 8 on the artistic management of the various Participial constructions (§ 144 p. 288 sq.); yet grammatical precision of ex- 327 pression was forced sometimes to give way before the demands particularly of force and vivacity, or of symmetry. Probably most of the instances of (anarthrous) participles used anacoluthically in the Greek writers of the classic period are to be explained solely by the endeavor to meet these demands; (see B. II. 1.). But, speaking generally, the case is different in this respect with the language of the N.T. For, the more its diction approximates to the language of the people, which had no need of artistically constructed periods, or the less the writers were acquainted with the strictly Hellenic culture, the more do instances of anacoluthically used Participles multiply, without there being any rhetorical purpose involved in them. Hence many cases of such anacoluthon are found even in the Gospels; but especially in the lawless language of the Apocalypse, and in the long periods of Paul's Epistles, which often exceed all bounds, and consequently are deficient not infrequently in perspicuity.

In so far as the Participle stands for any reason in a Case out of harmony with the leading clause to which it belongs, it has already been subjected to a thorough and connected examination in § 144, 13 p. 298. In so far, again, as under different relations (whether it be that a finite verb is to be supplied from the context, or that the construction is subsequently broken off and takes a different turn) it stands absolutely, i.e. without any grammatical connection with its leading clause, it has been treated of in the same section, 6 and 7, p. 292sq. It remains for us to speak here of yet a third peculiarity in the employment of Participles — one which is pre-eminently peculiar to the biblical language, and consists in this: that a participial clause almost imperceptibly passes over into a finite verb, consequently is completed after the manner of a leading clause, yet without losing its force as a participial clause in its relation to the whole sentence. Here manifestly the Hebrew idiom (see Gesen. Lehrgeb. p. 802; Gr. § 131, Rem. 2) has had great influence, since such constructions are foreign to Greek.¹

No writer in the N. T. is more addicted to this mode of expression than John; yet with Paul also the same is not uncommon. For example, John i. 32 *τεθέσθαι τὸ πνεῦμα καταβαῖνον . . . καὶ ἔμεινεν ἐπ' αὐτόν* (yet regularly vs. 33), v. 44; 2 John 2 *διὰ τὴν ἀλήθειαν τὴν μένουσαν ἐν ἡμῖν, καὶ μεθ' ἡμῶν ἔσται εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα*. In similar anacoluthic style we read, John xv. 5 *ὁ μένων ἐν ἐμοὶ ἀγὰρ ἐν αὐτῷ, οὗτος φέρει* etc., 1 John iii. 24. From Paul's Epistles: Col. i. 6 Tdf. [eds. 2, 7] *τοῦ εὐαγγελίου τοῦ παρόντος εἰς ὑμᾶς . . . , καὶ ἔστιν καρποφορούμενον* etc., 26 *τὸ μυστήριον τὸ ἀποκεκρυμμένον . . . νῦν δὲ ἐφανερώθη* etc., 1 Cor. vii. 37 *μὴ ἔχων ἀνάγκην, ἐξουσίαν δὲ ἔχει*, 2 Cor. vi. 9 *ὡς ἀποθνήσκοντες καὶ ἰδοὺ ζῶμεν* etc., Eph. i. 20 Tdf. [eds. 2, 7] (for the other reading *καθίσας* [Tdf. ed. 8, Treg. cod. Sin.] is probably only a correction). On Heb. viii. 10; x. 16 see § 144, 4 a) p. 291; besides cf. Luke xix. 2; Rev. ii. 2, 9, 18; iii. 9; ix. 1, 17; x. 1, etc.

9 REMARK. A similar usage to this occurs, when Relative and other Subordinate clauses pass over in the same almost unnoticed manner into leading clauses, and yet the continuation of the sentence so formed (indicated generally by *καὶ* or *δέ*) does not constitute the real leading clause for the antecedent subordinate clause.

¹ Foreign, inasmuch as we are not in the remotest degree warranted in inferring an actual usage from isolated instances of a similar nature arising from negligence or other causes; (cf. Thuc. 8, 45, 4; 7, 13, 2; Plat. Phaedr. p. 230 d.; Fritzsche Quaest. Luc. p. 112; Lehrs, Arist. p. 75).

For example: 1 Cor. vii. 13 *γυνή ἣτις ἔχει ἄνδρα ἄπιστον καὶ οὗτος συνενδοκεῖ οἰκεῖν μετ' αὐτῆς, μὴ ἀφίετω τὸν ἄνδρα*, Tit. i. 2, 3 *ζωῆς αἰωνίου, ἣν ἐπηγγέλατο ὁ θεὸς πρὸ χρόνων . . . , ἐφάνερωσεν δὲ καιροῖς ἰδίοις τὸν λόγον αὐτοῦ* etc., Rev. xvii. 2. It does not conflict with the character of the N. T. diction to suppose this construction to be present in many other passages; but the less constrained arrangement of words in the ancient languages often prevents the nature of the clauses (whether leading or subordinate) from being any longer discovered positively. Compare, for example, Mark iv. 16 sq., the frequent connection of the Subjunctive with the Future (see the examples § 139, 7 note p. 211), and the similar use in § 143, 6 p. 283. Of a different sort, yet springing from the same principle, is Luke x. 8 *εἰς ἣν δ' ἂν πόλιν εἰσέρχησθε καὶ δέχωνται ὑμᾶς* etc., where the second clause passes over, not indeed into a leading clause, but into a different kind of subordinate clause, as though *ἐάν* preceded.

c. This transition from one construction to another, or mingling of two different constructions, is often to be found in the N. T. writings. Yet most of the instances are of so special a nature that it is difficult to distribute them under general heads. We confine ourselves, therefore, here, to illustrating the method of such mixed constructions by a number of the most evident examples.

Acts xxiv. 18 *τινὲς δὲ ἀπὸ τῆς Ἀσίας Ἰουδαῖοι, οὓς ἔδει ἐπὶ σοῦ παρεῖναι καὶ κατηγορεῖν, εἴ τι ἔχοιεν*. The clause *τινὲς δὲ* etc. is anacoluthic, whether connected with what precedes or not. The anacoluthon is occasioned by the Relative clause following, which combines logically with the preceding clause into a single thought: but certain Asiatic Jews (who saw me there and maltreated me, see xxi. 27 sqq.), *these* ought to have appeared etc. In quite the same way an anacoluthon is produced by a Relative clause in xxiv. 5 sq. and Rom. xvi. 27, on which see § 144, 7 p. 293 sq.

Acts xxvii. 10 *θεωρῶ, ὅτι μετὰ ὕβρεως καὶ πολλῆς ζημίας . . . μέλλειν ἔσεσθαι τὸν πλοῦν*. The sentence begins with *ὅτι* and passes over into the equivalent construction of the Acc. with the Infin. Something similar occurs often enough in classic writers, see B. § 139 m. 61; and compare the twice used *ὅτι* in Eph. ii. 11 sq. (after several parenthetic clauses).

1 Cor. xii. 2 according to the present reading: *οἴδατε ὅτι ὅτε ἔθνη ἦτε πρὸς τὰ εἰδωλα τὰ ἄφωνα ὡς ἂν ἡγεσθε ἀπαγόμενοι*. Here, after expunging the inconvenient *ὅτε* (as many mss. and editors do), we should encounter no further grammatical difficulty. But just this very circumstance confirms the clause *ὅτε ἔθνη ἦτε*, and the sense is not

opposed to it. The sentence begins with *ὅτι* and after the parenthetic clause *ὅτε ἔθνη ἦτε* passes over into an indirect question, very much as we too might say *Ye know that, when ye were heathen, how ye then were always led* etc. Further, cf. on *ἂν ἦγεσθε* § 139, 13 p. 216. The combination *ἦγεσθε ἀπαγόμενοι* calls to mind the idiom in § 144, 30 p. 313. For the other modes of explaining the passage see the Comm.

Mark vi. 8 sq. according to the present reading: *παρήγγειλεν αὐτοῖς ἵνα μὴδὲν αἴρωσιν εἰς ὁδὸν εἰ μὴ ῥάβδον . . . , ἀλλὰ ὑποδεδεμένους σανδάλια, καὶ μὴ ἐνδύσθητε δύο χιτῶνας*. Here a threefold construction occurs: after *παρήγγειλεν* at first *ἵνα* follows (according to § 139, 42 p. 237), then the Accus. of the Participle *ὑποδεδεμένους* as if the construction (equivalent to *ἵνα*) with the Infin. had preceded, and finally a transition to direct discourse (see 11 below, p. 385). The parallel passage (Luke ix. 3) might be explained similarly; yet it is more probable that Luke has so turned the common source whence both writers drew, that another mode of explanation may be admitted; see on this point § 140, 18 p. 271.

Luke xi. 11 *τίνα δὲ ἐξ ὑμῶν τὸν πατέρα αἰτήσῃ ὁ υἱὸς ἄρτον, μὴ λίθον ἐπιδώσει αὐτῷ*; arose from the blending into one sentence of the two thoughts *τίνα ἐξ ὑμῶν αἰτήσῃ ὁ υἱὸς ἄρτον*; and *μὴ λίθον ἐπιδώσει αὐτῷ ὁ πατήρ*; Matthew (vii. 9) has united these two thoughts into one sentence differently, but likewise anacoluthically; see on the passage § 143, 6 Remark p. 284.

Matt x. 25 *ἄρκετὸν τῷ μαθητῇ ἵνα γένηται ὡς ὁ διδάσκαλος αὐτοῦ, καὶ ὁ δοῦλος ὡς ὁ κύριος αὐτοῦ* instead of *καὶ τῷ δούλῳ ἄρκετὸν ἵνα γένηται ὡς* etc.

Rom. ii. 7 sq. *ἀποδώσει τοῖς μὲν δόξαν καὶ τιμὴν . . . τοῖς δὲ . . . ὄργη καὶ θυμός*, where at the last words the apostle had in mind, instead of the Active predicate (*ἀποδοῦναι*) used in the first member (but some distance before), the Passive; hence the transition from the Accus. to the Nominative. Such blending of an Active and a Passive construction is not altogether uncommon; see e.g. Mark ix. 20 (in § 144, 13, c) p. 299), Acts v. 26 (in § 139, 48 p. 242), Rev. xi. 1 *ἐδόθη μοι κάλαμος ὅμοιος ῥάβδῳ, λέγων* equiv. to *ἔδωκέν μοι κάλαμον, λέγων*; with this may be compared the frequent combination in the Sept. *ἀνγγέλι αὐτῷ, λέγοντες* (Gen. xxii. 20; xxxviii. 24; 2 Sam. xv. 31; xix. 1, etc.).

Rom. xi. 22 *ἴδε οὖν χρηστότητα καὶ ἀποτομίαν θεοῦ· ἐπὶ μὲν τοὺς πεσόντας ἀποτομία* etc., where the antecedent Accusatives, in continuing the discourse, are taken up again by the Nom. without the introduction of a new predicate. This is less an anacoluthon than an almost parenthetic expansion (customary in Greek authors also) of the leading thought; see among other examples Il. ζ. 395; κ. 437; Plat. Soph. p. 266 d. (*τίθημι δύο εἶδη* etc.), p. 218 e. (*τί δῆτα* etc.); Bhdy. p. 68.

In Gal. ii. 6 the clause ἀπὸ δὲ τῶν δοκούντων εἶναι τι is left incomplete, but after the parenthesis (ὅποιοί ποτε etc.) it is resumed in a changed construction by ἐμοὶ γὰρ οἱ δοκούντες etc.

Gal. ii. 4: here likewise the clause διὰ δὲ τοὺς παρεισάκτους ψευδαδέλφους etc. is left unfinished, so that after the parenthesis we must either supply, from what precedes, the thought *I did not have him circumcised*, or we can avail ourselves of the Relative clause that follows (οἷς οὐδὲ πρὸς ὥραν etc.) in supplying the ellipsis, and arrange and complete the sentence grammatically thus: τοῖς δὲ παρεισάκτοις . . . οὐδὲ πρὸς ὥραν εἵξαμεν. Cf. Acts xxiv. 18 above, p. 383.

Rev. xxi. 8 τοῖς δὲ δειλοῖς καὶ ἀπίστοις . . . τὸ μέρος αὐτῶν ἐν τῇ λίμνῃ etc., where the Dative at the beginning presupposes a verbal predicate (*to fall to the lot of*), but in consequence of the substantive chosen (τὸ μέρος) is taken up again by the Gen. αὐτῶν.

Other examples of the blending of two constructions have been treated of in § 145, 9 p. 318; § 129, 14 p. 133; § 139, 58 p. 251.

d. A change of structure very current in Greek authors consists in the mingling of the direct and the indirect forms of statement. Of course the transition from the cumbersome and rather disliked indirect form of discourse, to the lively and popular direct form, is more frequent in Greek and N. T. authors, than the reverse. It is not to be overlooked, that Luke, beyond all other writers, has mastered most this genuine Greek mode of expression; whereas the examples from other N. T. authors result, perhaps, rather from inaccuracy or want of practice in composition.

Transitions from indirect to direct discourse: Luke v. 14 παρήγγειλεν αὐτῷ μηδενὶ εἰπεῖν, ἀλλὰ δεῖξον etc., Acts i. 4 παρήγγειλεν περιμένειν τὴν ἐπαγγελίαν ἣν ἡκούσατε, xiv. 22; xvii. 3; xxiii. 22. On Mark vi. 8 see 10 above p. 384.¹ Transitions from direct to indirect discourse: the three parallel passages Matt. ix. 6; Mark ii. 20; Luke v. 24 ἵνα δὲ εἰδῇτε ὅτι . . . , εἶπεν τῷ παραλελυμένῳ, where after εἰδῇτε we expect a λέγω or λέξω, but instead the historian straightway comes in (λέγει); Acts xxiii. 23 εἶπεν· ἐτοιμάσατε στρατιώτας . . . , κτήνη τε παραστήσαι, Mark xi. 32 where in the words of the historian ἐφοβοῦντο τὸν λαόν we have the conclusion to the scribes' own words ἀλλὰ εἵπωμεν· ἐξ ἀνθρώπων; On John x. 36 see § 141, 1 p. 272, and on Luke ix. 3 no. 10 above, p. 384.

¹ When the indirect sentence is expressed by ὅτι with a finite verb instead of the Acc. with the Infin., the want of a prescribed sequence of words prevents us (as in 9 above in Relative clauses) from telling any longer with certainty whether following clauses are to be regarded as still dependent on ὅτι, or stand independently again. John vi. 22 sq. may serve as an example.

- 12 e. A considerable portion of the larger instances of anacoluthon consist in this: that a given antecedent clause either wants altogether its proper consequent clause, or receives it only in substance, not in grammatical form, in one of the following clauses. Now in so far as the suppression of so essential a portion of the sentence takes place designedly and unmistakably for any ethical reason, it can be reckoned among the rhetorical figures; hence cases of the sort are wont to be treated of in grammar under the special designation of
- 331 *Aposiopesis* (see 26 p. 396). But in so far as the consequent clause fails to be given for formal reasons, to avoid some sort of repetition, the instance falls under the head of *Ellipsis* (see 23 g) p. 393).

Often, however, the reason for the suppression is an involuntary one, and the anacoluthon solely a result of negligent and loose connection, or called out by the troop of inrushing thoughts, by parentheses of various sorts, by the remote position of the antecedent clause, and other temporary causes. Instances of the sort are found with especial frequency in the writings of Paul, whose sentences, in consequence of his wealth of thought and fulness of heart, often extended to entire pages, so that he not infrequently lost their grammatical connection. For example, see Rom. v. 12 sq.; ii. 17–21; xii. 6–8, 15, 16; xvi. 25 sq.; Col. i; Eph. i. and ii.; Gal. iv. 19 sq.; 2 Thess. ii. 3, 4; 1 Tim. i. 3 sq. In the Apocalypse such loose constructions are the order of the day, see e.g. i. 12–16; iii. 12, 21; vii. 4, 9; xi. 8; xiv. 12, and cf. § 123, 5 p. 78.¹ Examples from other writers are Mark iii. 14 sqq.; Heb. iii. 15 sq.; 2 Pet. ii. 4–10.

- 13 REMARK. Sometimes the apodosis or conclusion does not correspond to what precedes, because, instead of the consequent clause grammatically required, words from the O. T. follow unaltered; as, Rom. xv. 3, 21; 1 Cor. i. 31 (see on this last passage also § 139, 37 p. 234); cf. also 1, d) above, p. 377.

¹ The passage ii. 13 in the form given by the mss. and adopted by Lehm. [Treg.] does not offer a distant possibility of a grammatical construction, still less is anything analogous to it found elsewhere. In order, therefore, to restore the possibility of a meaning, we must either (with the more modern mss.) interpolate αἰς [ἄ* ἐν αἰς] after ἡμέραις or read ἐν αἰς ἡμέραις instead of ἐν ταῖς ἡμέραις. Perhaps the corruption arose from the circumstance that some copyist, instead of the original Genitive Ἀντίπα (see Tdf's note in ed. 7), substituted, on account of the apposition following in the Nominative (§ 123, 5 p. 78), the Nominative form Ἀντίπας, which then entailed necessarily the further changes (αἰς, ἐν αἰς, etc.). [Tdf. now reads τῇν πίστιν μου ἐν ταῖς ἡμέραις Ἀντίπας etc.].

III. INVERSION (HYPERBATON).

B. p. 449 (526); H. § 885; C. 719; D. § 630; J. § 904; especially S. *passim*.

Although the arrangement of words in the ancient languages, taken as a whole, is freer than in the modern, yet it is not so capricious, at least in prose, that words necessarily belonging together could be dissociated without any reason. On the contrary, even in this respect language is confined always within certain limits. The reasons for the separation, which it must be confessed might often be very recondite according to our judgment, are predominantly rhetorical in nature, and consist in the requirements of euphony, of emphasis, of the antithetic or corresponsive location of particular members: — or, to express it generally, in the desire, constantly operative both in speaking and writing, to direct the hearer's or the reader's attention, at one time sooner, at another later, to single parts of the sentence, according to the nature of the thought. Here, however, as in the case of anacoluthon, we will pass in review only such instances of hyperbaton as are often repeated or possess a certain resemblance.

a. The Genitive is separated from its governing substantive by other parts of the sentence, particularly by the predicate of the sentence. That perspicuity is not impaired, on the contrary often gains, by such an arrangement, appears from a nearer consideration of individual passages.

Among others look at Mark ii. 28 κύριός ἐστιν ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου καὶ τοῦ σαββάτου, Rom. ix. 21 ἣ οὐκ ἔχει ἐξουσίαν ὁ κεραμεὺς τοῦ πηλοῦ (cf. § 140, 3 Remark p. 260), Eph. ii. 3 ἡμεν τέκνα φύσει ὀργῆς, 1 Thess. ii. 13 παραλαβόντες λόγον ἀκοῆς παρ' ἡμῶν τοῦ θεοῦ, where θεοῦ depends on λόγον as is evident from what follows (de Wette, *das von uns verkündigte Wort Gottes*), 2 Cor. iii. 6 διακόνους καινῆς διαθήκης, οὐ γράμματος ἀλλὰ πνεύματος etc., where the two Genitives γράμματος and πνεύματος depend according to vss. 7 and 8 on διακόνους. In both these last passages a different arrangement was hardly possible, owing to the double Genitives. 1 Pet. iii. 21 οὐ σαρκὸς ἀποθέσεις ῥύπου, where emphasis occasioned the precedence of σαρκός. See also Acts iv. 33; xxii. 9; Gal. ii. 6; ii. 9; Jas. iii. 3; Heb. xii. 11 etc.; and on 2 Pet. iii. 2 see § 132, 1 b) p. 155. In Greek as in Latin there is a predilection for separating the Partitive Genitive in this way from its governing word, sometimes to such an extent that the two words belonging together occupy the first place in the clause and the last

(cf. Cic. de Or. 1, 1, 3, and Krüger, Lat. Gram. § 684, [S. p. xxxiii sq.]), e.g. John iv. 39; xii. 11; 1 Cor. x. 27, etc.; and the Genitive of the Personal Pronouns also, in so far as it serves as a periphrasis for the Possessives, but (according to B. § 133 N. 10) in consequence of the stronger attractive power of the verb is placed nearer it, so that it then takes the place as it were of the Dative required by the verb. See (besides the example from John ix. 6 given § 133, 16 p. 180) John xiii. 6 *σύ μου νίπτεις τοὺς πόδας*; 14 *ὁφείλετε ἀλλήλων νίπτειν τοὺς πόδας*.

- 15 b. A Participle in apposition to a substantive, and having an Infinitive clause also dependent upon it, stands by itself between the subst. and its article and allows the Infinitive adjunct to follow the substantive.

1 Cor. xii. 22 *τὰ δοκοῦντα μέλη τοῦ σώματος ἀσθενέστερα ὑπάρχειν* instead of *τὰ μέλη τοῦ σώματος τὰ δοκοῦντα ἀσθενέστερα ὑπάρχειν*, Rom. 333 viii. 18 *τὴν μέλλουσαν δόξαν ἀποκαλυφθῆναι*, Gal. iii. 23. In a similar manner Adverbial Adjuncts belonging immediately to a Participle having the article stand (not between the Art. and Part. but) outside, as 2 Pet. iii. 2 *μνησθῆναι τῶν προειρημένων ῥημάτων ὑπὸ τῶν προφητῶν*; (on this idiom, by no means rare in the classics, see B. 22d Germ. ed. § 151, iii, 7, [for examples cf. S. p. lxxx col. 2]). Hence grammatically it is quite admissible in 2 Thess. ii. 6 *νῦν τὸ κατέχον* (particularly on comparing other passages where *νῦν* precedes in a similar way, John iv. 18; Acts xv. 10; xxii. 16) to refer the *νῦν* to *κατέχον*; yet see Meyer [i.e. Lünemann] in loc. On the other hand, in Rom. vii. 21 recent interpreters have with reason contested the opinion of those who draw *τὸν νόμον* into the Participial clause as object; cf. Winer p. 557 (518).

- 16 c. Interrogative Clauses often take the subject of the clause or other words, on which in the course of the question the main emphasis falls, before the interrogative word.

Thus often *σὺ τίς εἶ* John i. 19; viii. 25; xxi. 12; Rom. ix. 20; xiv. 4; Jas. iv. 12, *σὺ τί λέγεις* John ix. 17, . . . *κρίνεις* Rom. xiv. 10. See besides Luke ix. 20; xvi. 11, 12 (in both instances the object, owing to antithesis), xxiii. 31; John xxi. 21; Acts xv. 10; v. 35 (see § 147, 24 p. 337, [S. p. xxiv]).

- 17 d. In Relative Clauses this occurs less frequently, and probably only when they precede, owing to the external similarity they then bear to interrogative clauses, — (hence in Acts i. 2 the adjunct *διὰ πνεύματος ἁγίου* is with reason not connected with the following Relative clause by the majority of recent expositors).

John iv. 18 νῦν ὃν ἔχεις, 1 Cor. xv. 36 σὺ δὲ σπεύρεις, and probably also John viii. 25 τὴν ἀρχὴν ὅ,τι καὶ λαλῶ ὑμῖν see Lücke *il. loc.*, and x. 29 if, with Tdf. [Treg. cod. Sin.] and cod. Vat. first hand, we read ὁ πατὴρ δὲ δέδωκέν μοι, πάντων μεῖζόν ἐστι instead of ὁ πατὴρ, ὃς δέδωκέν μοι, πάντων μεῖζων ἐστί. Cf. besides the paragraph on inverted attraction with Relative clauses § 143, 13 p. 288, [S. p. xxix].

e. This transposition takes place, further, in clauses with subordinating conjunctions; so that, in consequence, the emphasized word precedes the conjunction,—as is so often the case in Latin also. 18

For example: before ἵνα, 2 Cor. ii. 4 τὴν ἀγάπην ἵνα γνῶτε, ἣν ἔχω εἰς ὑμᾶς, Acts xix. 4; Col. iv. 16; Gal. ii. 10; Eph. iii. 18 Lchm. (see § 144, 13, b) p. 299), 1 Cor. ix. 15 Tdf.; before ἐάν, 1 Cor. vi. 4. On 1 Cor. xi. 14 cf. 4 above, p. 380; before ὥς, Rom. xii. 3; 1 Cor. iii. 5; vii. 17; before ἕως, 2 Thess. ii. 7.

f. Smaller words, Particles, Negatives, because in their ordinary place they might easily remain unnoticed, stand not infrequently, in case of emphasis, in a position where, taken with rigorous logic, they do not belong; but this certainly occurs also often without any other design than regard for euphony and rhythmical flow,—a consideration which in Greek writers (in the N. T. especially with Luke and the author of the Ep. to the Heb.) readily occasions the displacement of unemphatic words. 19

Acts xxvi. 24 τὰ πολλὰ σε γράμματα εἰς μανίαν περιτρέπει, Heb. iv. 11 ἵνα μὴ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ τις ὑποδείγματι πέσῃ, Rom. v. 6 ἔτι γὰρ Χριστὸς ὄντων ἡμῶν ἀσθενῶν κατὰ καιρὸν . . . ἀπέθανεν, where the ἔτι is repeated again by several ancient mss. [cod. Sin. also] (and Lchm. [Treg. Tdf.]) in the place where it properly belongs (after ἀσθενῶν). On the trajection of ὅμως see § 144, 23 p. 308. Negatives transposed: Acts vii. 48 ἀλλ' οὐχ ὁ ὕψιστος ἐν χειροποιήτοις κατοικεῖ. In Rom. iii. 9 τί οὖν; προσχόμεθα; οὐ πάντως, several interpreters have taken οὐ πάντως as an inversion for πάντως οὐ (1 Cor. xvi. 12). It is evident, however, that nothing but deference to our usage (because we invert in translation our corresponding words *altogether not, ganz und gar nicht*) produced the assumption. Both adverbial expressions πάντως οὐ and οὐ πάντως correspond precisely to the N. T. periphrases for the negative adjectives by means of πᾶς οὐ and οὐ πᾶς (see § 127, 32 p. 121); and as in that case both combinations are rendered by *no one*, so here the two adverbial expressions may in a similar manner be reproduced by *in no wise* (i.e. not at all). The 334

separation of the two words (as in the case of the adjective) was impossible in the passage before us, owing to the ellipsis; but there is nothing to prevent our filling out the expression (in accordance with p. 122) thus: οὐ προερχόμεθα πάντως. On the other hand, in 1 Cor. v. 10 ἔγραψα ὑμῖν μὴ συναναμίγνυσθαι πόρνοις, οὐ πάντως τοῖς πόρνοις etc. the first (dependent) negative, precisely according to the rule in § 148, 8 p. 352, is not continued in the following clause (in this case μὴ πάντως would have been absolutely required) but revoked, or rather in a certain sense restricted, by the second (direct) negative: *I wrote to you to hold no intercourse with fornicators; (by that I mean) not completely, not altogether etc., for otherwise* (ἐπεὶ ὀφείλετε, see § 149, 5 p. 359) *ye must etc.* Mark iv. 16 καὶ οὗτοί εἰσιν ὁμοίως οἱ ἐπὶ τὰ πετρῶδη σπειρόμενοι οἱ for καὶ ὁμοίως οἱ ἐπὶ τὰ π. σπειρόμενοι οὗτοί εἰσιν οἱ etc. In 2 Tim. ii. 6 the assumption of an hyperbaton (πρῶτον belonging to κοπιῶντα) has been discarded by recent expositors, and in Acts i. 21 ἐφ' ἡμᾶς belongs to the entire predicate εἰσῆλθεν καὶ ἐξῆλθεν taken as one idea: *to go out and in.*

- 20 g. Lastly, entire clauses also are sometimes moved forward, sometimes displaced. This occurs, however, more or less in all languages, and the reason for the change of location is, as a rule, plainly to be perceived.

Somewhat abnormal and unusual, according to N. T. usage, is the placing of the final clause first in John xix. 28 μετὰ τοῦτο εἰδὼς . . . ἵνα τελειωθῇ ἡ γραφή, λέγει· διψῶ (see Lücke), xix. 31; Rom. ix. 11 (see Fritzsche, Com. II. p. 297); also the arrangement in John xi. 15 χαίρω δι' ὑμᾶς, ἵνα πιστεύσητε, ὅτι etc. where ὅτι depends on χαίρω; and further, the position of the Relative clause in John x. 36 (see on this § 141, 1 p. 272), and of the indirect interrogative clause in 1 Cor. xv. 2 δι' οὗ καὶ σώζεσθε, τίνι λόγῳ εὐηγγελισάμην ὑμῖν εἰ κατέχετε.

REMARK. On the phrases πρὸ ἑξ ἡμερῶν τοῦ πάσχα, ὡς ἀπὸ σταδίων etc. see § 131, 11 p. 153; and on ἐπὶ σταδίου δώδεκα χιλιάδων (Rev. xxi. 16) see § 132, 11 Rem. p. 163.

IV. ELLIPSIS (BRACHYLOGY, PREGNANT CONSTRUCTION).

B. § 151, 1 sq.; H. §§ 880 sq.; C. cf. Index s. v.; D. §§ 627, 628; J. §§ 891 sq.

- 22 A large part of those instances to which with more or less reason the grammatical notion of Ellipsis, or the omission of a part of a sentence, can be applied, have already been assigned
§35 to other places in this Grammar. We will give as complete a reference to them as possible, before we proceed to treat of those cases of ellipsis which ought to be grouped together here.

On the ellipsis of the subject, in so far as it is to be supplied

from the context or some other source, see § 129, 14 sqq. p. 132 sqq.; of the substantive with an adjective § 123, 8 p. 81; § 134, 6 p. 189; of a substantive with the article followed by a Genitive or some sort of an adverbial adjunct (ὁ τοῦ, οἱ περὶ, ἡ σήμερον, etc.) § 125, 7–10 pp. 94 sq.; of the object or of ἑαυτὸν § 130, 4 p. 144; of the Genitive κυρίου with ὄνομα and of τῆς ὁδοῦ see p. 163; of the pronominal words in two connected clauses § 130, 2 p. 142; of an indefinite pronominal term (τινὲς) with a partitive Gen., or its periphrasis by means of ἐκ, § 132, 6 p. 158; of the copula § 129, 20 sq. pp. 136 sq.; of other general verbal notions akin to the copula (as παρῆναι, γίνεσθαι, ἐλθεῖν, our *as respects, concerns*, etc.) in such sentences as τί ἐμοὶ καὶ σοί etc. § 129, 23 p. 137; of ἡ after πλεον etc. § 132, 21 p. 168; of ἄν with ἔδει, ἀνῆκεν, etc., § 139, 15 p. 216 sq.; of ἄν with conditional sentences of the fourth kind § 139, 27 p. 225; of a Passive idea in the participle with the Dative (consilii) § 133, 24 p. 185; of a finite verb with the participle § 144, 6 and 7 pp. 292 sq.; of a verb or term of *fearing, anxiety*, before μή, μήποτε, etc. § 148, 10 p. 353; of λέγω (in explanation) with the Infin. absol. § 140, 18 p. 271, and with the negative οὐ § 148 8 p. 352; on the elliptical mode of expression in proverbs and proverbial phrases § 144, 5 p. 291 sq., cf. below no. 24, a) p. 394; on the elliptical use of εἰ μή § 149, 4 p. 359; of κἄν *ibid.* 6 p. 360; on the ellipsis of an entire clause or thought before οὔτι § 149, 3 p. 358; before γάρ *ibid.* 15 p. 370; before ἵνα, and on the elliptical ἵνα (ἀλλ' ἵνα) in general, § 139, 47 p. 241; on the ellipsis of the consequent clause in so far as the sentence becomes in this way anacoluthic, see the chapters on Anacoluthon and Aposiopesis.

Under the head of ellipsis in the broader (improper) sense 23 belong all those cases where certain parts of the sentence are simply not repeated, because they are already contained in what precedes. Since this occurs in all languages, in the following exposition (for simplicity's sake and in order not to heap up a mass of perfectly plain and intelligible examples) regard will be paid to those instances only in which an actual deviation from our usage occurs.

a) The member dropped is of such a nature that, were the sentence complete, it would have been repeated without further change of form.

Passing over such passages as Luke xx. 24; Rom. iii. 27; viii. 4; 1 Cor. vii. 3; John iv. 26; Rom. xiii. 1, etc., where our language is wont for the most part to express itself in the same way, we encounter the greatest peculiarity in the following passages: 2 Cor. i. 6; v. 13;

vii. 12, in which passages the predicate, or its equivalent, must be repeated in the consequent clause from the antecedent clause; Rom. xi. 6 where in the antecedent clause as well as in the consequent the predicate must be supplied from what precedes; John iv. 53; Acts xxiii. 34; 1 Cor. xv. 27 where in the clauses beginning with ὅτι the predicate is wanting; Rom. ii. 28 where the words Ἰουδαῖος and περιτομή strictly ought to have been expressed twice; Rom. iv. 16 διὰ τοῦτο ἐκ πίστεως, ἵνα κατὰ χάριν (to be completed from vss. 13 and 14), etc. The article is used alone with the omission of a participle (contained in what precedes) in Matt. xxv. 17, 22 ὁ τὰ δύο sc. λαβών, cf. Gal. iv. 29 and 24 b) below, p. 394.

b) A portion of the sentence must be repeated from the preceding context, but with a change of form. Here, too, it is superfluous to adduce all the examples, since we often express ourselves in quite the same way.

For example: Mark xiv. 29 εἰ πάντες σκανδαλισθήσονται, ἀλλ' οὐκ ἐγώ sc. σκανδαλισθήσομαι (as Matt. actually has it), xv. 8 ἤρξατο αἰτεῖσθαι, καθὼς αὐεῖ ἐποίει αὐτοῖς sc. ποιεῖν or ἵνα ποιήσῃ, 1 Cor. ix. 25 (sc. ἵνα λάβωσιν), Heb. v. 5 (sc. ἐδόξασεν αὐτὸν γεννηθῆναι ἀρχιερέα), Gal. iii. 5 where also, according to 24 b) p. 394, a simple τοῦτο πικρὴ may be supplied. Further, see Matt. xxvi. 5; Luke xxiii. 41; John xiii. 9; xviii. 40; Rom. xi. 16; xii. 6 sqq., 1 Cor. xi. 1; xiv. 27; vii. 21; ix. 12; Gal. ii. 16; Phil. iii. 4; Eph. v. 24; 2 Tim. i. 5; Heb. xii. 25. Of course ellipses of this sort, especially the more surprising, were apt to be filled out by the copyists, and hence many other passages where the ellipsis is found in the minority of mss. may originally have belonged under this head; as Eph. v. 22 Tdf. Respecting the instances where the subject is supplied in this way from the context, see § 129, 14, 15 pp. 132 sq.

c) When in a following clause, instead of the negated member that precedes, the affirmative is to be supplied, an intimation of this is given by the conjunction ἀλλά (as in the opposite case by ἀλλ' οὐ Mark xiv. 29 etc.). (Cf. the elliptical *wohl aber* in Germ.)

For example: 1 Cor. vii. 19; iii. 1, 7; x. 24 μηδεὶς τὸ ἑαυτοῦ ζητεῖτω, ἀλλὰ (but every man) τὸ τοῦ ἑτέρου, Gal. vi. 15; Eph. iv. 29. In 2 Cor. viii. 5 καὶ οὐ καθὼς ἠλπίζαμεν, ἀλλ' ἑαυτοὺς ἔδωκαν etc. the predicate is expressed, indeed, in the clause that follows, but instead not in the preceding clause: and (they gave) not barely as we hoped, but even themselves did they give etc.

d) From a preceding specific form a more general one,

or at least a kindred idea merely, is to be educed for what follows.

Rom. xiv. 21 *καλὸν τὸ μὴ φαγεῖν κρέα μηδὲ πιεῖν οἶνον μηδὲ εἰ ψ...* προσκόπτει nor in general to do anything etc., 23; Heb. x. 6, 8 *δλοκαυνώματα καὶ περὶ ἁμαρτίας* sc. *προσφορὰν*, 38 (on which see § 129, 15 p. 133), John xii. 5 where, strictly speaking, we must supply with *ἐδόθη* the proceeds gained from the sale of the ointment, 2 Cor. v. 12 where from *συνιστάνομεν* a *γράφομεν* or *λέγομεν* *τοῦτο* is to be derived. On Rev. xii. 12 Lchm. [Treg.] see § 131, 14 p. 154.

e) After *εἰ δὲ μὴ* or *εἰ δὲ μὴ γε* (see B. l.c. 7) the ellipsis became, as is well known, so general, that this formula acquired almost the force of an unchangeable particle, serving 337 to negative the preceding clause regardless of its form and to introduce what follows; much as we use the word *otherwise*.

Hence it stands not only (as in Greek authors) after antecedent negations, Luke v. 36 sq. and its parallels, 2 Cor. xi. 16, but also as a continuation of a condition expressed by *εἰάν*, Luke x. 6; xiii. 9, indeed is even so used that a second clause with *εἰάν*, taking up as it were in what follows the *εἰ δὲ μὴ* and paraphrasing it, is added, Rev. ii. 5 (cf. Clement's 2d Ep. ad Cor. c. 6). In general it stands readily after Imperatives, so that the predicate in an altered form strictly ought to be repeated according to b) above; as, Matt. vi. 1; John xiv. 11; 2 Cor. xi. 16; Rev. ii. 5, 16.

f) Particularly characteristic of Paul is the elliptical construction after the formula *οὐ μόνον δὲ...* followed by *ἀλλὰ καί*; what is omitted may in every instance easily be supplied from the context.

For example: Rom. v. 3, 11; viii. 23; ix. 10 (where the second clause also is elliptical, or rather anacoluthic, the antecedent Nom. *Ῥεβέκκα* being taken up again, according to 4 above, p. 380, by the Dative *αὐτῇ* in vs. 12), 2 Cor. viii. 19; On the other hand, more complete is 1 Tim. v. 13 (2 Tim. iv. 8 etc.). In Greek authors also, particularly the later (Diog. Laert., Lucian), a similar usage is found.

g) Lastly, to avoid repetitions sometimes the entire consequent clause is omitted, or is wrought immediately into the antecedent clause.

So particularly in comparative sentences (as the same thing often occurs in Latin authors also, e.g. Cic. sen. 2. 5; 11. 36); as, 2 Cor. iii. 13 *καὶ οὐ καθάπερ Μωσῆς ἐτίθει κάλυμμα* etc., Matt. xxv.

14sq.; 1 John iii. 12. On this cf. besides 12 above, p. 386, and especially 26 below (Aposiopesis) p. 396.

24 The actual ellipses, i.e. those which are not resorted to in order to avoid a repetition, but where the missing member is to be supplied from the words immediately given, are for the most part contained in the list given above (22 p. 390 sq.). Here are still to be mentioned

a) The omission of the predicate in standing formulas and proverbial phrases, such as are found in all languages (cf. § 144, 5 p. 291).

For example: *τί ἐμοὶ καὶ σοί* (Matt. viii. 29; Mark i. 24; Luke viii. 28; John ii. 4), *τὸ αἷμα ἐφ' ἡμᾶς* (Matt. xxvii. 25), *ὀφθαλμὸν ἀντὶ ὀφθαλμοῦ* (Matt. v. 38), etc., see the remaining examples in § 129, 23 p. 138; further, the familiar epistolary salutation *χαίρειν*, in which the accompanying Dative easily suggests the missing term *λέγω* (2 John 10, 11); as, Acts xv. 23; xxiii. 26; Jas. i. 1.

b) And in other sentences also, when the words actually expressed are sufficiently definite to cause the missing
338 predicate to suggest itself.

Thus the term *εἶπεν* is omitted when the direct discourse itself immediately follows (as in Lat.), e.g. Acts ii. 38 *Πέτρος δὲ πρὸς αὐτοὺς μετανοήσατε* etc., xxv. 22, probably also 2 Cor. ix. 6 *τοῦτο δὲ* (sc. *λέγω* [*Eng. but this I say*]; deWette, *wisset*). On this cf. § 140, 18 p. 271. Further, other general terms are omitted whose more precise nature is indicated by a case or an adverb or a preposition (especially *ἐκ* and *εἰς*), as Luke xxii. 26 *ὑμεῖς δὲ οὐχ οὕτως* (sc. *ποιήσετε*), Phil. iii. 14 *ἐν δὲ* (sc. *ποιῶ*) cf. Gal. iii. 5, etc.; John xxi. 21 *οὗτος δὲ τί;* (say *γίνεται*), Rom. iv. 9 *ὁ μακαρισμὸς οὗτος ἐπὶ τὴν περιτομὴν* etc. (sc. *γίνεται* or *λέγεται*)¹, v. 18 *εἰς πάντας ἀνθρώπους* (sc. *ἀπέβη, ἐγένετο*), Gal. ii. 9 *ἵνα ἡμεῖς εἰς τὰ ἔθνη, αὐτοὶ δὲ εἰς* etc. (sc. *ἐρχώμεθα*), iii. 18 *εἰ γὰρ ἐκ νόμων ἢ κληρονομία*, v. 8 *ἡ πεισμονὴ οὐκ ἐκ τοῦ καλοῦντος ἡμᾶς*, 13 *μόνον μὴ τὴν ἐλευθερίαν εἰς ἀφορμὴν τῇ σαρκί* (where the idea omitted is something like *possess, make use of*, and is intimated by the *μή* of the Imperative). The more specific predicates, if they have not already been expressly mentioned in the preceding context, are less frequently omitted, because their omission easily causes obscurity. Yet we easily supply in Gal. i. 20 (*ἰδοὺ ἐνώπιον τοῦ θεοῦ ὅτι*) the idea *I swear*, in Rev. vi. 6 (*τρεῖς χοίνικες δηναρίου*) from the accompanying Gen. of price the notion of a verb of buying or appraising, in 2 Cor. ix. 7 the term *δότης* from the drift of the entire section (chaps. viii. and ix.). 1 Cor. iv. 6 is more difficult; here we must supply with *ἵνα μάθητε* τὸ
[cf. p. 138.]

μὴ ὑπὲρ ᾧ γέγραπται an Infin., say φρονεῖν (which as an explanatory addition is found even in the mss.). In some passages the elliptically used article necessarily points to a Participle (cf. 23, a) p. 392): Acts xiii. 9 Σαῦλος, ὁ καὶ Παῦλος sc. καλούμενος, Rom. xiii. 7 ἀπόδοτε . . . τῷ τὸν φόρον (sc. αἰτοῦντι) τὸν φόρον, τῷ τὸ τέλος etc. 2 Cor. viii. 15 (quotn.) ὁ τὸ πολὺ (sc. συλλέγων) οὐκ ἐπλεόνασεν, καὶ ὁ τὸ ὀλίγον etc. Several examples quite similar are adduced from Lucian by Du Mesnil, Stolper Progr. (1867) p. 9.

REMARK. Here belongs also the phrase ὅρα μὴ, uttered after the manner of an aposiopesis (no. 26 p. 396) and left incomplete: Rev xix. 10; xxii. 9.

c) To the instances where an entire thought or a complete clause must be supplied (see 22 p. 390) belongs the construction, when, between premise and conclusion, the middle member or logical link is wanting, — the writer in his haste to reach the main thought giving it at once in the form of the conclusion.

Rom. xi. 18 μὴ κατακαυχῶ τῶν κλάδων · εἰ δὲ κατακαυχᾶσαι, οὐ σὺ τὴν ῥίζαν βαστάξεις etc. supply, *remember that* etc. Likewise, 1 Cor. xi. 16; John ix. 36 τίς ἐστίν, κύριε, ἵνα πιστεύσω εἰς αὐτόν, 1 John v. 9. Also in 1 Cor. xv. 32 εἰ νεκροὶ οὐκ ἐγείρονται, φάγωμεν καὶ πίωμεν, αὐριοὶ γὰρ ἀποθνήσκομεν, strictly taken, such a middle member is omitted, and yet the conclusion (φάγ. καὶ πίω.) in the spirited style connects finely with the premise. To the same desire to omit superfluous and unessential words and give the main thought itself as soon as possible, is to be traced the omission before a Relative clause of the Demonstrative, grammatically required, together with the copula belonging to it; as, 2 Cor. iv. 6 ὁ θεὸς ὁ εἰπὼν ἐκ σκοτῶν φῶς λάμψαι, ὃς ἔλαμψεν i.e. *he* it is who etc. (cf. v. 5); Luke viii. 13 οἱ δὲ ἐπὶ τῆς πέτρας (sc. οὗτοί εἰσιν) οἱ, ὅταν ἀκούσωσιν etc.

It is obvious that the majority of ellipses have arisen from an endeavor after brevity of expression; hence many of them have been treated by grammarians and interpreters under the designation of Brachylogy (Breviloquence) or Pregnant Construction. Since, however, it is difficult — so elastic is the idea of Brachylogy — to draw a boundary even approximately precise between it and Ellipsis, it seemed to be more convenient and more promotive of perspicuity to unite all the instances of the sort under the one general head of Ellipsis.

It may be particularly mentioned here, also, that many of the

syntactic combinations already treated of in other parts of this Grammar may be viewed as brachylogic, inasmuch, as the term or member omitted, or rather not specially expressed, does not admit of being represented so definitely as in the foregoing paragraphs by one or more words fitting into the context. Thus the usage is decidedly brachylogical, of substituting in comparisons at once the whole instead of the part to which, strictly speaking, the comparison extends; on this see § 132, 20 p. 167 in connection with § 133, 10 p. 177.

Brachylogic, further, are many of the adjuncts in the Acc. with Passive and Middle notions (see among other examples 2 Cor. vi. 13 and iii. 18 in § 134, 7 p. 190); the omission of a verbum *dicendi*, *sentendi*, *quaerendi* before a direct discourse, sentences with ὅτι, questions etc., see § 139, 57, 58 pp. 250 sq., § 141, 1 and Note p. 272 sq.; clauses with ἐπεὶ and ἀλλά in the pregnant signification *since then*, *since otherwise*, *otherwise however*, see § 149, 5 p. 359 and 14 p. 369; the adverbial specifications of the departure and the goal at the same time with ἀρχεσθαι, see § 150, 7 p. 374; as well as all the numerous instances of the so-called pregnant construction with prepositions, see § 147 under the several prepositions, especially under ἀπό p. 322 sq., ἐκ p. 327, εἰς p. 332 sq.

V. APOSIOPESIS.

B. p. 452 (529); H. § 883; D. § 627; J. § 860, 3; 897.

- 26 In perfect agreement with the classic examples of Aposiopesis after an antecedent conditional clause is Luke xiii. 9 *κὰν μὲν ποιήσῃ καρπὸν· εἰ δὲ μὴ γέ, εἰς τὸ μέλλον ἐκκόψεις αὐτήν*.

Analogous in form to this are the following: Luke xix. 42 *εἰ ἔγνωσ καὶ σὺ καὶ γέ ἐν τῇ ἡμέρᾳ σου ταύτῃ τὰ πρὸς εἰρήνην σου· νῦν δὲ etc.*, where the form of the suppressed apodosis is sufficiently indicated by the formula *νῦν δέ*, which is so often introduced after conditional sentences of the fourth kind (John viii. 40; ix. 41; xv. 22, 24 etc.; 1 Cor. xii. 20; Heb. ix. 26; xi. 16), Luke xxii. 42 Tdf. [eds. 2, 7; ed. 8 *παρενέγκαι*, so cod. Sin.] (where the reading *παρένεγκε* [Lchm. Treg.] probably came from the copyists, who either were not acquainted with the idiom or wanted to make the words conform to those in the parallel passages). Similar also are John vi. 62; Acts 340 xxiii. 9; Rom. ix. 22; in these passages the editors indicate the presence of this kind of ellipsis by an interrogation mark (as denoting a thought remaining as it were without answer, or the answer to which is left to the hearer).

On the origin of the formula of swearing with εἰ without an apodosis following, see § 149, 4 p. 358.

VI. PLEONASM.

B. p. 452 (530); H. § 884; C. cf. Index; D. § 629; J. § 899.

The majority of pleonastic modes of expression, like the elliptical, so far forth as they are of a grammatical nature have been considered and discussed at other points in this Grammar, to which the following summary reference may be of service:

On the superfluous use of Pronouns, particularly of the Pron. αὐτός, the Possessives, and their periphrases by means of the Personals, see § 127, 9 sq. p. 107 sq., 26 p. 118; § 130, 2 p. 142; of the oblique cases of αὐτός in Hebrew fashion in Relative sentences, § 143, 1 p. 280; on οὗτος and οὕτως after Participles (and substantives) with and without the article, § 144, 21 p. 306; on οὗτος before clauses with ὅτι and ἵνα, § 127, 6 p. 105; on οὕτως at the beginning of the conclusion, § 149, 1 p. 357; on τις in the combination εἰς τις, § 124, 1 p. 85; on μάλλον with the Comparative, § 123, 11 p. 83; on καί after ὡς, ὡσαύτως, at the beginning of the conclusion, etc., § 149, 8 c) and f) p. 362 sq.; on ὅτι before the Infin., and before other declarative clauses (ὅτι, ὡς), see 10 above, p. 383; on the Negatives οὐ and μή after predicates in which a negative idea is contained, as well as μή in the formula ἐκτός ἐι μή, § 148, 13 p. 355; on οὐ in ἡ οὐ see § 149, 7 p. 360; on the Hebraistic circumlocution for prepositions by means of the phrases διὰ χειρός, διὰ στόματος, πρὸ προσώπου, and the like, § 133, 20 p. 182; § 146, 1 p. 319, and § 147 under the several Prep.; on Participles in such combinations as εἶπεν, ἐλάλησεν λέγων, the Hebraistic combinations ἰδὼν εἶδον etc., § 144, 30 p. 313; on the Dative in similar combinations, § 133, 22 p. 183 sq.; on the Imperatives ὄρα, βλέπετε before other Imperatives, § 139, 49 p. 242 sq.

The pleonastic fashion of subjoining to local adverbs answering to the question *whence* the Prep. ἀπό, ἐκ, has been already mentioned on p. 70. A similar redundancy (of which numerous examples can be adduced from Greek authors also, see the grammars) occurs, too, with other adverbial expressions, e.g. John xi. 7 ἔπειτα μετὰ τοῦτο, xiii. 27 μετὰ τὸ ψωμίον τότε (see § 147, 26 p. 339), particularly in the repetition in an adverbial form of the idea of the Prep. with which the verb is compounded, as ἐκβάλλειν and ἐξάγειν ἔξω (Luke iv. 29; xxiv. 50, etc.), προδραμὼν ἔμπροσθεν (xix. 4), πάλιν ἀνακάμπτειν (Acts xviii. 21), with which agree the pleonasms with substantives, ὁ οἰκοδεσπότης τῆς οἰκίας Luke xxii. 11, τὰ βατα τῶν φοινίκων John xii. 13.

A great portion of the pleonasms of the N. T. are of a rhetorical nature or belong to the peculiar style of the several

writers, who vary in their fondness for expressing themselves in the verbose Oriental fashion. To these Oriental pleonasms 341 belong such phrases as ὁρᾶν ὀφθαλμοῖς (1 John i. 1); μέλλουσιν ἔρχεσθαι καὶ ἀρπάξειν αὐτόν (John vi. 15); ἀνοίξας τὸ στόμα αὐτοῦ καὶ ἀρξάμενος ἀπὸ τῆς γραφῆς ταύτης εὐηγγελίσσατο etc. (Acts viii. 35, cf. x. 34; Matt. v. 2); ἐπάρας τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς καὶ θεασάμενος (John vi. 5); the frequently repeated ἰδοῦ (often twice and more in the same sentence), particularly in the historic style; the periphrastic way of expressing a simple event by means of ἐγένετο δὲ, or καὶ ἐγένετο, with a finite verb following, or an Infinitive (§ 141, 6 p. 276); the tropes χεῖρ κυρίου, οἱ ὀφθαλμοὶ κυρίου; the many phrases and periphrases formed with the word ὄνομα; and many others. The subject, consequently, is less of a grammatical nature, than of a stylistic nature in the main. Of the copious details, those which admit of being brought under somewhat definite linguistic heads are the following:

a) The (frequent) literal and commonly asyndetic repetition of a member of a sentence, particularly in successive parallel sentences, is designed for oratorical effect.

Thus the forceful threefold ἐβλήθη in Rev. xii. 9, the double ἰδοῦ νῦν in 2 Cor. vi. 2, the thrice used πάντα ἄνθρωπον in Col. i. 28, the threefold ἀλλά in 1 Cor. vi. 11, the fivefold πάντες (connected by καὶ) in x. 1 sq. Further, see Rom. viii. 15 (πνεῦμα twice), John i. 10 (καὶ ὁ κόσμος twice), xiv. 27 (εἰρήνην twice, asyndetically), xix. 10 (ἐξουσίαν ἔχω twice), Matt. xii. 37 (ἐκ τῶν λόγων σου twice), 1 Cor. xiii. 11 (ὡς νήπιος thrice, asyndetically), xiv. 24 (ὑπὸ πάντων twice, asyndetically), i. 20 (ποῦ three times, asyndetically), iv. 8 (ἤδη twice), 2 Cor. xi. 26 (κινδύνοις eight times, asyndetically), vii. 2 (οὐδένα three times, asyndetically), xi. 20 (εἴ τις five times, asyndetically), Phil. iii. 2 (βλέπετε three times, asyndetically), iv. 8 (ὅσα six times, asyndetically), Eph. vi. 12 (πρὸς four times, asyndetically), 1 Tim. v. 10 (εἰ five times, asyndetically), 1 John i. 1 sq. (ὃ four times, asyndetically), an entire telic clause twice in 2 Cor. xii. 7. The repetition of the same word in immediate succession in ἔπαισεν, ἔπαισεν Βαβυλῶν ἡ μεγάλη, Rev. xiv. 8; xviii. 2, is emphatic; the doubling of the Imperative attests the clamorousness of the demand, as in σταύρωσον, σταύρωσον John xix. 6; the repetition of the person addressed, anxious solicitude of the speaker in respect to himself,—as Matt. xxv. 11 κύριε, κύριε, ἀνοίξον ἡμῶν, Luke viii. 24 ἐπιστάτα, ἐπιστάτα, ἀπολλύμεθα,—or earnest and reproachful admonition in respect to the person addressed, as Luke x.

41 *Μάρθα, Μάρθα, μεριμνᾷς* etc., xxii. 31 *Σίμων, Σίμων, Ἰδοὺ ὁ σατανᾶς* etc., Acts ix. 4 etc. *Σαούλ, Σαούλ, τί με διώκεις*;

b) The altered repetition of a particular member aims to give it prominence in order to turn attention to it, sometimes also merely to take it up again in a more suitable position.

This repetition occurs most commonly by means of the Demonstrative *οὗτος* and adverb *οὕτως*, sometimes in the following clause (see the examples in § 144, 21 p. 306), sometimes in the very same clause, as John iv. 6 *Ἰησοῦς κεκοπιακῶς . . . ἐκαθέζετο οὕτως*, Matt. xiii. 20 sqq. 342 *ὁ δὲ ἐπὶ τὰ πετρῶδη σπαρεῖς οὗτός ἐστιν* etc., Acts ii. 23 *Ἰησοῦν τὸν Ναζωραῖον . . . τοῦτον ἀνείλατε*, xv. 38; Rom. vii. 10 *εὐρέθη μοι ἡ ἐντολὴ ἡ εἰς ζωὴν, αὕτη εἰς θάνατον*, ix. 6, etc. The periphrastic repetition aims at perspicuity, see the following section.

c) A peculiar kind of altered repetition, which in the N. T. is especially characteristic of John, but is often found also in all Greek literature from Homer on (see the examples in B. VI. 2; J. § 899, 6), consists in the repetition of the negated contrary, and that too always immediately afterwards and connected by *καί*.

John i. 20 *ὠμολόγησεν καὶ οὐκ ἤρνήσατο*, 1 John i. 6 *ψευδόμεθα καὶ οὐ ποιοῦμεν τὴν ἀλήθειαν* (yet here with a certain difference), ii. 4, 27 *ἀληθὲς ἐστιν καὶ οὐκ ἐστιν ψεῦδος*, Luke i. 20 *σωπῶν καὶ μὴ δυνάμενος λαλῆσαι*, Acts xviii. 9 *λάλει καὶ μὴ σωπῆσης*, Heb. xii. 8 *νόθοι ἐστὲ καὶ οὐχ υἱοί*; cf. John i. 3, etc. Both emphasis and perspicuity are the aim of this mode of expression.

d) Those instances in which an entire clause (antecedent or parenthetic) is repeated for the sake of perspicuity belong rather to Exegesis or Stylistics. See e.g. Rom. vi. 16 *ὃ παριστάνετε ἑαυτοὺς . . . ὃ ὑπακούετε*, — at which Lchm. (II. praef. x) takes offence without reason; see Meyer in loc.

VII. EPEXEGESIS.

B. p. 453 (530); C. § 668; J. § 667; 835, 2.

Exegetical additions in the books of the N. T., especially 29 in the MSS., are innumerable. Many of these, however, long ago came into suspicion with N. T. critics as probably being glosses and interpretations added by some later hand, admitted into the text of the MSS. by the carelessness of the copyists, and thence into the printed editions; and they have now,

through the laborious, acute and comparative criticism of recent editors, been removed from the text.

A large part of the genuine exegetical additions are announced by the adverbial *τούτέστιν* (see p. 11), particularly in the Epp. to the Rom. and the Heb.; see the lexicons. But there are many also without that adjunct: thus the Infinitive, with and without *τοῦ*, after abstracts, in explanation or extension of their meaning, as Rev. xiii. 6 *βλασφημίας πρὸς τὸν θεόν, βλασφημῆσαι τὸ ὄνομα αὐτοῦ καὶ τὴν σκηνὴν αὐτοῦ καὶ τοὺς ἐν τῷ οὐρανῷ σκηνοῦντας*; see the exx. with *τοῦ* in § 140, 14 p. 268; after Pronouns and Adverbs to designate them more closely, as 1 Cor. xvi. 21 *τῇ ἐμῇ χειρὶ Παύλου*, John ix. 13 *ἄγονσιν αὐτὸν πρὸς τοὺς Φαρισαίους, τὸν ποτε τυφλόν*, Acts viii. 38; 1 Thess. iv. 3 *τοῦτό ἐστιν τὸ θέλημα τοῦ θεοῦ, ὁ ἁγιασμός ὑμῶν*, Jas. iv. 1 *οὐκ ἐντεῦθεν, ἐκ τῶν ἡδονῶν ὑμῶν*; (cf. with this the preparatory οὗτος, etc., § 127, 6 p. 105), Mark ii. 20; Luke v. 35 *τότε . . . ἐν ἐκείνῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ* or *ἐκείναις ταῖς ἡμέραις* (cf. the opposite case John xiii. 27);¹ and also after words of other kinds that need explanation, e.g. John 343 vi. 1 *πέραν τῆς θαλάσσης τῆς Γαλιλαίας, τῆς Τιβεριαδος*, Eph. i. 7 *ἐν ᾧ ἔχομεν τὴν ἀπολύτρωσιν, τὴν ἄφεσιν τῶν παραπτωμάτων, ἢ ὁ λόγος τῆς ἀληθείας, τὸ εὐαγγέλιον τῆς σωτηρίας ὑμῶν*, Rom. viii. 23 *νίθεσίαν ἀπεκδεχόμενοι, τὴν ἀπολύτρωσιν τοῦ σώματος ἡμῶν*, Phil. iv. 18; Eph. ii. 15, etc. To determine how far additions connected by *καὶ* also are of an exegetical nature as respects sense, is a matter for the interpreter; as respects grammatical form, they cannot be denominated exegetical, owing to the connection by *καὶ*; see § 149, 8 h) p. 363.

REMARK. On Rev. ii. 5 (*εἰ δὲ μή . . . ἐὰν μὴ μετανοήσῃς*) see 23, e) p. 393.

VIII. ZEUGMA.

B. p. 453 (530 sq.); H. § 882; C. § 497; D. § 628; J. § 895, 5.

30 That in the N. T. there are indubitable instances of this grammatical figure of speech may be seen from the following examples:

1 Cor. xiv. 34 Tdf. [eds. 2, 7] *οὐ γὰρ ἐπιτρέπεται αὐταῖς λαλεῖν, ἀλλὰ ὑποτάσσεσθαι* etc., where *ἐπιτρ.* strictly suits *λαλεῖν* only, and from it is to be derived the requisite notion of necessity for *ὑποτάσσεσθαι* (hence the early alteration into the Imperative: *ὑποτασάσθωσαν* Lehm. [Treg. Tdf. cod. Sin.]), Luke i. 64 *ἀνέχθη τὸ στόμα αὐτοῦ παραχρῆμα*

¹ Here belongs also Acts xix. 40 *μηδενὸς αἰτίου ὑπάρχοντος, περὶ οὗ δυνησόμεθα δοῦναι λόγον τῆς συστροφῆς ταύτης*, which arose from *μηδ. αἰτ. ὑπάρχ.*, *ὅτι οὐ ἵνα περὶ τούτου* (sc. *περὶ τῆς συστροφῆς ταύτης*) *δυνησόμεθα* etc. On this cf. § 139, 32 p. 229 sq.

καὶ ἡ γλώσσα αὐτοῦ (cf., on the other hand, Mark vii. 35 ἡνοίγησαν αὐτοῦ αἱ ἀκοαί, καὶ ἐλίθη ὁ δεσμός τῆς γλώσσης αὐτοῦ), 1 Cor. iii. 2 γάλα ὑμᾶς ἐπότισα, οὐ βρώμα. An analogous instance also to those given in the grammars, where the opposite idea must be deduced, is found in 1 Tim. iv. 3 κωλύόντων γαμῖν, ἀπέχεσθαι βρωμάτων, where from the negative κωλύόντων the positive notion κλειόντων or the general λεγόντων (cf. § 139, 42 note p. 237; § 141, 2 p. 273) must be deduced.

REMARK. Acts xx. 34 probably is hardly to be called a zeugma. And that in Jas. i. 9, 10 by assuming this figure to occur, the peculiar force and beauty of the thought is positively impaired, is universally acknowledged now by the interpreters.

IX. ASYNDETON (POLYSYNDETA).

B. p. 453 (531); H. § 854; C. § 707 g.-j.; D. § 626; J. § 792.

The inquiry how far the several clauses, both within the 31 confines of a larger period and also the larger clauses among themselves, are joined together by conjunctions, or stand side by side asyndetically, or are connected differently and by means of different conjunctions than is wont to be the case in Greek authors, opens a wide field; and to treat it exhaustively would require a special and detailed examination in which the style of the individual writers should be carefully discriminated. Much that belongs to such a discussion, however, has already been treated of in other parts of this Grammar, 344 particularly in §§ 139, 149, 150; e.g. the frequent connection of sentences and members of sentences by means of καί (John x. 3, 12; Acts xiii. 36; xvii. 28; 1 Cor. xii. 4 sq.; Jas. v. 17, 18; see the other examples of polysyndetic connection in § 144, 1 p. 288 sq.), the use of the simple δέ or even καί instead of μὲν . . . δέ elsewhere more usual (§ 149, 11 p. 364; 8 b) p. 361 sq.), of οὕτως at the beginning of the conclusion (§ 149, 1 p. 357), etc.

Here may be mentioned also, the connection (certainly unclassic) of historical events, in pursuing a narrative, by means of the adverb τότε, which thus (like the Latin *tum*) acquires almost the character of a conjunction. This use is particularly current in Matthew, e.g. iii. 15 εἶπεν πρὸς αὐτόν· ἄφες ἄρτι . . . τότε ἀφίγησιν αὐτόν, iv. 9 sq. λέγει αὐτῷ· ταῦτά σοι πάντα δώσω . . . τότε λέγει αὐτῷ ὁ Ἰησοῦς etc., 11 τότε ἀφίγησιν αὐτόν ὁ διάβολος, ix. 6, etc.

A great number of examples of asyndeton, i.e. of asyn- 32

detically repeated single parts of a sentence, are already contained in 28 a) p. 398. It remains for us to consider here the most common instances of asyndetic juxtaposition of a different nature: and 1) those in which single parts of a sentence, 2) those in which entire independent sentences, succeed one another without a connective.

1) In the case of single parts of a sentence, asyndetic sequence occurs

a) With two Imperatives of which the first contains merely the formal introduction to the second and main command, as in Matt. v. 24 *ὑπαγε διαλλάγηθι*, xviii. 15 *ὑπαγε ἔλεξον*, Mark i. 44; ii. 9 Tdf. [eds. 2, 7; ed. 8 adds *καὶ*, so cod. Sin.], 11 *ἔγειρε ἄρον τὸν κράββατόν σου*. Cf. with this the combinations *ὁρᾶτε βλέπετε ἀπὸ . . . , ὁρᾶτε μηδεὶς γνωσκέτω*, in § 139, 49 p. 243.

b) In enumerations, — whether consisting of substantives, as Rom. i. 29 sq. *ψιθυριστάς, καταλάλους, ὑβριστάς* etc., 2 Cor. xii. 20 *ἔρις, ζήλος, θυμοί* etc., Gal. v. 20; 1 Tim. vi. 4 (see, on the other hand, the polysyndeton in Rev. v. 12, etc.), or epithets, as 1 Tim. iii. 2 sq. *δεῖ τὸν ἐπίσκοπον ἀνεπίλημπτον εἶναι, μιᾶς γυναικὸς ἄνδρα, νηφάλιον, σώφρονα* etc., Tit. i. 6; ii. 4; Jas. i. 8, etc.

c) for rhetorical reasons (cf. 28 a) p. 398), e.g. Mark iv. 39 *σιώπα, πεφίμωσο*, 1 Cor. iv. 8 *ἡδὴ κεκορεσμένοι ἐστέ, ἡδὴ ἐπλουτήσατε, χωρὶς ἡμῶν ἐβασιλεύσατε*, Jas. v. 5, 6 (*ἐτρυνήσατε καὶ ἐσπαταλήσατε, ἐθρέψατε, κατεδικάσατε, ἐφονεύσατε*), 1 Tim. iii. 16 etc., particularly in contrasting antithetic ideas and clauses, since the antithesis (as in Latin) comes out more emphatically by means of rhetorical asyndeton, than where the contrast is made by the help of adversative conjunctions, as 1 Cor. xv. 42 sq. *σπείρεται ἐν φθορᾷ, ἐγείρεται ἐν ἀφθαρσίᾳ · σπείρεται ἐν ἀτιμίᾳ, ἐγείρεται ἐν δόξῃ* etc., John iv. 22 *ὑμεῖς προσκυνεῖτε ὃ οὐκ οἶδατε, ἡμεῖς προσκυνοῦμεν ὃ οἶδαμεν*, vi. 63, etc. Compare with this the mode of contrasting two sentences in § 139, 28 p. 226.

33 2) Entire independent sentences, on the other hand, are subjoined asyndetically to what precedes, especially in the three following cases:

a) Pre-eminently characteristic of John is asyndeton in the
 345 narration of historic facts following each other, — their intimate connection being indicated, as a rule, by letting the predicate precede at the very head of the sentence; as, John i. 40 *λέγει αὐτοῖς* etc., 42 *εὕρισκει οὗτος πρῶτος* etc., 46 *εὕρισκει Φίλιππος τὸν Ναθαναήλ*, 47 *λέγει αὐτῷ*, 48 *εἶδεν Ἰησοῦς*, 49 *λέγει αὐτῷ . . . ἀπεκρίθη Ἰησοῦς*, 50, 51 *ἀπεκρίθη* etc., Matt. xx. 7 *λέγουσιν αὐτῷ . . . λέγει αὐτοῖς* · xxv. 21 *ἔφη αὐτῷ ὁ κύριος*, xxvii. 65 *ἔφη αὐτοῖς* etc. That this species of

asyndeton has been marred by the copyists times without number, by the insertion of such particles as *δέ*, *γάρ*, *οὖν*, etc., see e.g. in § 149, 9 p. 363, and cf. the critical commentaries on the N. T.

b) Further, entire passages of considerable length often stand asyndetically, especially in the didactic style, in order to indicate the commencement of a new subject: see e.g. from the Ep. to the Rom. viii. 16; ix. 1; x. 1; xiii. 1; from the 1st Ep. to the Cor. iv. 14; v. 9; vi. 1; vi. 12; ix. 1; x. 23; xiv. 1, etc.

c) Lastly, smaller, proverb-like, didactic utterances and sayings are put together asyndetically. Of these the Sermon on the Mount and the discourses of Jesus in the Gospel of John afford numerous examples, as well as the many separate commands and exhortations in the hortatory portions of the Epistles and the Apocalypse. See Matt. chaps. v. to vii.; John iii. 5-8; xii. 19; v. 23, 28, 30-33, 35 sqq.; vii. 16 sqq.; 1 Thess. v. 14; James chaps. iv. and v; Rev. ii 10, 11; iii. 2, 6, etc.

I. INDEX OF SUBJECTS.

The Figures refer to Pages.

Absolute cases, see Accusative, Genitive, Participle, etc.

Abstracts in the Plur. 77; without an Art. 89; in the Acc. with cognate verb 148, and in the Dat. 183.

Accusative, the Alexandrian in *ν* 13. Syntax of 146 sqq.; with intransitives 147; of an abstract akin to the verb 148, 189; double 149, 152; Greek 152, cf. 183, 189; pronominal neuter instead of a different case 152; of time and distance 152 sq., cf. 170; as an adverb 153; as a parenthetic adjunct 153; of exclamation 154; of the object with the Passive 148, 188; with the Middle 191 sq.; absolute of participles 37, cf. 374 sq.; absolute at the beginning 381. With Infin. 272 sqq., interchanged with *ἔτι* 383.

Acts The, see Luke.

Adjectives, lingering in Nom. 78; lingering in Gen. or Num. 80; for adverbs 82 sq.; predicative without Art. 94, and with Art. 124; use of neuter 122; Gen. of a subst. for 16; *κατά* and Acc. for 156, 162; *κ* with Gen. for 335; *ἐν* with Dat. for 331 verbal 41, 190.

Adverbs: 69, 319; adjectives for 82 sq.; neuters as 96, 123; as predicates 131 in elliptical construction 138; participles for 299; in cases of attraction 377; of place, loose use and attraction of 70, 105, cf. 221 note. Cf. articles.

Adverbial adjuncts in the Nom. 139; separated from the Part. 388; subjoined to a subst. with the Art. 91; without the Art. 95 sq.

Aeolisms 61, 69.

Alexandrian dialect I. Forms: Acc. in *ν* 14; names of Mts. 22; *τέσσερα*, *κεκαθεισμένος*, etc. 29; Aorist 39; 3d Plr. in *-σαν* 43; *ἐπανόω* 58; *ἦκα* 59; *λήμφομαι* 62; *καμνύω* 62; *κατενόην* 63; *χεῶ* 68; *ἐδίδετο*, etc. 47. Phrases and constructions, see Septuagint. Cf. Language.

Anacoluthon 378 sqq.; with *μέν* 365

Analytical tendency in later (and especially N.T.) Greek: see Resolution, Periphrasis, Possessive adjuncts, Subject, Object, Pleonasm, *αὐτός*, *ἐγώ*, etc.

Anastrophe 72.

Antithesis: antithetic arrangement of words etc. with negatives 346, 349, 350, 352; indicated by *δέ*, *καί*, etc. 364 sq.; without a connective 402.

Aorist, the Alexandrian 39; Passive with Mid. or Intrans. force 51 sq., 191; in sense of Perf. 197 sq.; prophetic 198; proleptic 198; for the Pluperf. 199; gnomic (of habitude) 201; and Imperfect cf. 207.

Apodosis wanting 386, 393. Cf. Aposiopesis, *δέ*, *καί*, *οὕτως*.

Aposiopesis: 396; cf. 358, 386.

Apposition 77 sq.; attracted by the Rel. 77; in the Nom. for some other case 78; in the Gen. 78, cf. 79 note; to the omitted subject 132; to the Voc. 141.

Article the, *ἐς* for the indefinite 85; the definite 85 sq.; with proper names 86; with pronouns 87, 119; not used for the indefinite 87 sq., 93; the rhetorical 88, 124; omitted 87 sqq., 91 sq.; with more closely defined substantives 90 sq.; used twice or thrice 90, 98; expressed but once 92 sq., 97 sqq.; after *τινές* and other indefinite expressions 93, 295; used absolutely, or in lieu of a subst. 94; with a Gen. following 95; with an adverbial limitation 95, 96; before entire clauses 96 sq.; with several connected substs. 97 sq.; as a Demonstrative (postpositive, *ὅς* *μέν* etc.) 101 sq. Wanting with Poss. adjuncts 119; with Demonstratives when predicative 120; with predicates 124; inserted with predicates 124 With the Voc. 140; with participles 124, 141, 309; with the Infin. 266 sqq.

Asking, verbs of, see *ῥρωτᾶν, δεῖσθαι*, etc.

Aspiration, before a smooth breathing etc. 7.

Asyndeton 226, 398, 401 sq.

Attic declension 13, 21; **Attic Gen.** 14.

Attraction 376 sq.; of an appositive 77 sq.; with the Infin. 278; in relative sentences 285 sq.; faulty 287; with adverbs 287, 377; inverse 288; of the participle 305.

Attributives, agreement of with substantives 80 sq.; with the Art. 87, 89 sq.; belonging to several substantives 129. See **Adjectives**, **Pronouns**, **Participles**, etc.

Augment: neglected 32, 33, 34; double 35; superfluous 53, 63.

Blending of two constructions 318; of the Active and the Passive 384; of the direct and the indirect statement 385. Cf. *variatio structuræ*.

Brachylogy 395 sq.; in comparisons 167, 177; with direct discourse, questions, etc. 250 sq.; 272 sq.; with *ἐπεὶ, ἀλλὰ* 359, 369; with *ἄρχεσθαι* 374; with *ἀπό* 322 sq.; *ἐκ* 327; *εἰς* 332 sq. For other refs. see 396.

Breathings 7; over *ρ* 33.

Capernaum, *ἡ ἰδία πόλις* 118.

Cardinals, see **Numerals**

Cases, the oblique 141 sqq.; of participles 305, 308. See **Acc. Dat. Gen.** etc.

Causal sentences 232 sq.; particles 233.

Cities names of, how declined 18; **Gen.** of 21; use of **Art.** with 86.

Clauses, leading instead of subordinate 289; dependent passing over into leading 282 sq., 357, 383

Command, construction with words of 275 sq.

Comparative degree, forms of 27 sq.; for the **Pos.** 83; for the **Superl.** 83; strengthening of 83; with *ὕπερ* 335; *πὰρ* 339; *πρός* 340; expressed by *ἢ* 360.

Comparison 27; double 28; breviloquence in 167 sq., 177, 393; **gnomic Aor.** in 202.

Complutensian text 3.

Compound verbs, construction of 344.

Conditional Sentences 220 sqq.; rhetorical forms of 226; **asyndeton** juxtaposition in 226; **Imperative** in 227; use of *οὐ* in 344 sqq.

Conjunctions, displaced 389. See **Particles**.

Consonants, mutations of 7; doubling of 8; changes in *ν* 8; final 9.

Constructio ad synesin 80, 105 sq., 129 sq., 281 sq.; personal construction 377.

Contraction, in substantives 12 sqq.; neglected in *ὁστέον* 13, in *δρέω* etc. 14, in *βόας* etc. 14, in *χρυσέω* 26; in verbs 44 sqq.; in *εἰκχέει* 44. Takes place contrary to rule (*ἡμίους* etc.) 14.

Copula, omission of 136 sq.

Countries, the **Art.** with names of 86.

Crasis 10.

Dative, with substs. 92, 179 sq.; in elliptical phrases 138; of closer limitation instead of the **Acc.** 52, cf. 183; of punishment 165; of the Person, or object affected 171 sqq.; periphrasis for (with **Prep.** *εἰς, πρὸς, ἐνώπιον*, etc.) 172, 188; with *πιστεύειν* 173; *ἐλπίζειν* 175; *ὁμολογᾶν* 176; with verbs of approach, contention, etc. 177; of exhorting, censuring, etc. 177; with *ὁ αὐτός* 177; *ἐμμοδι*, etc. 178; *ethicus* 179; of subjective judgment 179; with compounds 180, 344; of the Thing 81 sqq.; instrumental 181, with *ἐν* 182; of mode, closer limitation, etc. 183; of cognate abstract (*χαρᾷ χαβεῖν*, etc.) 183; with verbs of going 184; of emotion 185; *consilii* 185, of time 186; two **Datives** 186 sq. with the **Passive** 187; with verbal adjs. 190; with adverbs 320; **Dative absolute** 143 N.²; 316; **Pauline Dat.** after *ζῆν, στήκειν*, etc. 178.

Dawes's Canon 213; see Goodwin in *Trans. of Amer. Philolog Assoc.* for 1869-70, pp. 46-55.

Declension of nouns, unusual forms in first 11; second 12; third 13 sq.; of foreign proper names 15 sqq.; anomalous 22 sq.; of adjectives 25 sq.

Demonstratives 103 sq.; omitted before **Rel.** 104 sq., 86, cf. 395; preparatory (before *ὅτι, ὅτι, and the Infin.*) 105, 240, 262, 263, cf. 400; constr. ad syn. with 105 sq. See **Pronouns**.

Deponents Passive 51; in passive sense 52.

Derivation of words 73.

Direct discourse for oblique 215, 245, 248, 257, 272, 377; after verbs of asking 272; passes into indirect and vice versa 385; several direct sentences in succession 245. Cf. Variatio structurae.

Distributive expressions 30, 331, 335.

Doric forms 2, 13, 49, 61, 66; Gen. 20.

Doxologies, use of the Art. in 88; elipsis of verb in 137.

Dual the, not used in N.T. 11.

Elision 10 sq.

Ellipsis 390 sqq.: of the predicate 392, 394; of the participle 392, 395, cf. Participle; with ἀλλά, ἀλλ' οὐ 392; of a general term 392 sq., 394 sq.; after εἰ δὲ μή 393; of an entire clause 395; of οὗτός ἐστιν 395; of a verbum dicendi, etc. 396. For other references see p. 391.

Emotion verbs of, how construed 147, 164 sq., 185, 300, 337.

Enallage of tenses 195. Of prepositions, adverbs of place, see Prepositions, Adverbs, etc.

Enclitics 6.

Enumerations 402.

Epexegesis 399; such additions often spurious 399; epexegetic Infin. 400; additions connected by καὶ epexegetic at most only in sense 400.

Feminine Sing. instead of neuter 123.

Festivals Jewish names of 23.

Final letters 5.

Final sentences 228, 229, 231, 233 sqq., 261, 264, 270; a Fut. Part. for 296; a Pres. Part. for 297; placed first 390.

Foreign words, spelling of 6; declension of 15 sqq.; interpreted 128.

Future the: subjunctive 35; Attic in ἰώ 37; supposed circumflexed 38; Act. for Mid. 53; Pass. of deponents in passive sense 52; stands for, and is interchanged with, the Subjunc. 208, 209, 211 sq., 214, 219, 221, 222, 228, 231, 234, 243, 255, 383; and Subjunc. in one sentence 212, 229, 234, 242, 255; for the Opt. with ἄν in supposition 218; after εἰν and ὅταν 222 sq.; with ἄν 228, 231, cf. 223; for the Impera. 257, cf. 243 note, 290; written periphrastically 311.

Gender, see Neuter, Feminine, Masculine.

Genitive the, in apposition 78; used for a different case 80 note; with the superlative 84; position of with Art. 93; after οἱ, τὸ, τὰ, 95; use of 154 sqq.; accumulation of genitives 154; periphrasis for 156; of Poss. Pron. for the objective 157; of the country 157; of separation 157 sq.; partitive 158; after adverbs of time 159; with εἶναι, δίδοναι, etc. 159; with verbs of partaking, etc. 160; of touching, etc. 160; doubled with verbs 160, 165, 167 note; for an Adj. 161; with υἱός etc. 161 sq.; of material 162; rhetorical and hebraistic 162; after εἶναι and γίνεσθαι 162 sq.; with words of plenty, etc. 163; of price 164; of accusing 165; of perception (ἀκούειν) 165 sq.; of taste, etc. 167; Gen. of comparison 168; with verbs of ruling 169; after an Adj. or Part. 169 sq.; of time and place 170 sq.; elliptical 171; a Gen. and an Inf. dependent on one Subst. 260; position of in prepositional phrases 343; separated from its governing substantive 387; of a Pers. Pron. for the Dat. 388.

Genitives absolute: Passive 314, cf. 315 note; against the rule 315; without a subject 316; with ὡς 318.

Gospels (the synoptic) peculiarities of their language: ἡμῶν, etc. 116; τί ἐμοὶ καὶ σοί, etc. 138; ἰδοὺ 139; δμολογεῖν 176; ὑπάγειν 204; ἄφες 210; εἰ with Opt. not found in 224; ὅσα ἀκούειν 259; Inf. with τοῦ 266; κελεύειν 275; καὶ ἐγένετο 276; ἦν foll. by Part. 311; μέν 364. See Matthew, etc.

Greek the later, see Language.

Hebraisms, Oriental modes of expression, etc. 1, 75; plurals 23, 77; εἰς for πρῶτος and τις 29 sq., 85; δύο δύο 30; ἅγια ἁγίων 83, cf. 24; periphrasis of Prepp. by means of στόμα, χεῖρ, etc., 90, 182, 187, 319; εἰς repeated 102 sq.; in use of Prons. (cf. Pronouns, αὐτός, etc.) 118 sq.; πᾶς οὐ, etc. 121; Fem. for Neut. 123; καὶ ἐγένετο etc., ἀνέβη ἐπὶ καρδίαν, 135, 276; τί ἐμοὶ καὶ σοί 138; Art. with the Voc. 140; ἐν after ὀμνέειν 147; αἰξιν αἰξισιν, etc. 148; διδάσκειν τινί 149; ποιεῖν, εἶναι εἰς τι 150; λογίζεσθαι εἰς τι 151; καλεῖν ὄνομα 151; ὁδὸν θαλάσσης 153; ἀπό, ἐκ, for the simple Gen. 158; τέκνα

- φωτός and the like 161 sq.; ἐνώπιον 172, 180, 319; πιστεύειν 173 sq.; ἐλπίζειν 175; ὁμολογεῖν 176; with ἐν 181, 329; χαρὰ χαίρειν and the like 183; πορεύεσθαι ὁδῷ, etc. 184; ἐν εἰρήνῃ and εἰς εἰρήνῃ 184; Pres. Part. for Fut. Pass. 190 sq.; εἰ in questions 248 sq.; Fut. for Impera. 257, cf. 243; καὶ ἔσται 278; αὐτός in Rel. sentences 280; participle for finite verb 290; προσέθετο 299 sq.; ἰδὼν εἶδον, etc. 313 sq.; ἐν ἡμέρᾳ followed by a Part. 316; ἀπὸ after φυλάσσειν, etc. 323; ἐκ κοιτίας μητρὸς 327; εἰ in negative oaths 358; καὶ ἰδοὺ at beginning of apodosis 362; pleonastic constructions (ἀνοῖξαι τὸ στόμα, etc.) 398. Cf. Septuagint.
- Hebrews**, Ep. to the, style of 51 note, 75, 142; particular instances of peculiarity: εὐαρεστείσθαι 185; Infin. after Adjs. and Substs. 259; after Prepp. 263; participles 289; in quoting the O. T. follows cod. Alex. 291; λανθάνειν, etc. 299; παρά 339; μὲν... δέ as used in 364; arrangement of words in 389; τουτέστιν in 400.
- Hiatus** not shunned as in Attic Greek 10.
- Hyperbaton** 331 sq.; in cases of apposition 77 sq.; οὐ μετὰ πολλάς 104; πρὸ ἐξ ἡμερῶν, ἀπὸ σταδίων, etc. 153.
- Hypothetical sentences**, see Conditional, etc.
- Illative sentences** 243; expressed by εἰς τὸ 264 sq.
- Imperative** the, to be supplied 137, 138; Perfect and Aorist 206; negative 211; in the protasis 227; after ἵνα 234; ἵνα as a circumlocution for 241; after ὥστε 244; after ὅτι 246; expressed by the Fut. 257, cf. 243 note; by a question 258; by an Infin. 271; instead of the Infin. after verbs of asking 272; followed by a Fut. 290; two Imperatives connected by καὶ 290, without καὶ 243, 402; repetition of 398.
- Imperfect** the, used apparently for the Aorist 200; de conatu 205.
- Impersonal** verbs 135; in the participle 318.
- Inclination** of the accent 6.
- Indeclinable** nouns 23; with the Art. 86.
- Indefinite Pron.** the, to be supplied 159; with participles 295.
- Indicative** the, Pres. for the Subjunc. 208 sq., 210, 222, 227 sq., 231, 234 sq.; for the optative 215, 220, 231.
- Infinitive** the, 258 sqq.; after ὥστε 244; after verbs 258 sq., 261; after a Subst. or an Adj. 259; Inf. expletivus 259; dependent with a Gen. upon a single substantive 260; in a telic sense 261; in a parenthetical clause 261; with the Art. 261 sq.; as subject 262; after a preparatory Demons. 262, 263; as object 262; after a Prep. 263; in the Dat. 264; with τοῦ 266; epexegetic 260 Rem., 265, 268, 398; for the imperative 271; used absolutely 271; with Acc. 272 sq.; implying obligation, etc. 273; after κελεύειν, etc. 275; passive for Act. 275; after καὶ ἐγένετο 276; attraction (Nom. Gen. Dat.) in connection with 278; separated from its governing participle 388.
- Inflection**, the weak (of foreign names) 19.
- Interchange** of tenses, see Enallage.
- Interpretations** given in the Gr. text 125, 128; see Epexegetis.
- Interrogative particles** 247 sqq.; not standing at the beginning 388.
- Interrogative sentences**, direct. 246 sq., double 249 sq., instead of indirect 250; indirect 249 sq., 377; Art. before 96; instead of Relative sentences 251; placed first 390.
- Introductory** formula 137.
- Ionic** forms 2, 7, 11, 15, 44. See Contraction.
- James**, style of 202, 203 note.
- John** (cf. Gospels) peculiarities of: use of πρῶτος with Gen. 84; of Poss. Prons. 115; of the Art. with the predicate 123 sq.; of ἵδε 139; of ὄνομα αὐτοῦ 139; of πιστεῖν 174; of ἔδωκα and δέδωκα 199; of ὑπάγειν 204; of the Pres. for the Fut. 205; of ἵνα 236, 244 note, 264, 266; of questions with μή 248; of asyndeton 363 sq., 402; of a participial passing over into a leading clause 382; of the negated contrary in repetition 399.
- Language** popular and the later Greek (cf. the Preface): use of double comparison 28; ἀναπαύονται 65; πῦν 66; εἰς καὶ εἰς 103; its loose use of local particles 71, 105, 221 note, 377 sq.; and employment of the re-

flexives 110; of *δωτις* 115; of *ἴδιος* 117; of the constr. ad syn. in the Pred. 129 sq.; immoderate use of Pron. see Pronouns; use of *ἰδοῦ* 139; of Nom. with Art. for the Voc. 140; of the dative ethicus 179; of the tenses 196; of the gnomic Aor. 202; Acc. after the Pass. 189; *ὑπάγειν to go away* 204; use of the moods 207; Indic. for Subjunc. 209, 210, 222; *ἔφες* 210; optative little used 215; *ἵνα* 236 sq., for an Infin. 258; questions without an interrogative word 247; elliptical use of Infin. Absol. 271; *αὐτός* in place of the Rel. 283; attraction 285; artificial periods avoided 288 sq., 378 sq., cf. 227; two imperatives 290, cf. 227; use of *ἦν, ἦσαν* with participle 312; lax use of *ἐν* 328, and *εἰς* 332; fond of *καί* 361; prone to anacoluthon 378 sq. Cf. Alexandrian dialect, Resolved, etc.

Latin words in Greek 16 sq.

Latinisms (on the influence of the Latin language see the Preface): *πόλις τῆς Σαμαρείας*, etc. 78; in the use of *οὗτος, ἐκεῖνος*, etc. 103 sq.; Voc. without *ὦ* 140; *προάγειν, προσέρχεσθαι* τινα 144; *νικᾶν ἐκ* 147; *ἀπό* and *πρό* in specifications of time and place 153; *γαμηθῆναι* with Dat. 177; Subjunctive for Optative 215; Indicative in general relative clauses 228; in construction of *κελεύειν* and similar words 237 note, 275; *ἵνα μή* (ne dicam) 241; in the use of a Relative for a continuative Demons. 283 sq.; *ἀπό* with *ροβείσθαι*, etc. 323; *ἐν* with *τιθέναι*, etc. 329; *σύν* for *and* 331.

Local particles, loose use and attraction of 70 sq., 105, 221 note, 377 sq. Cf. Particles.

Luke, the style of 75. Details: *ἀνὴρ φονεύς*, etc. 82; Art. before entire clauses 96; *αὐτός* as Subj. 108; Neut. participle 122; Voc. with *ὦ* 140; use of the construction *ἀπὸ κοινοῦ* 142, 160, 332; use of *ᾗδης* 171; use of the moods 208; the Optative 215, 218, 224, 230, 254, 256; *ἄν* with *ὅπως* 234; *ἵνα* and *ὅπως* in the Acts 235 sq.; *ὥς* with Infin. 244; *ἄρα* 247; *εἰ* in direct questions 248; interrogative periphrasis for the Imperative 258; Infin. after verbs signifying *to request*, etc. 258; Fut. Infin. after *μέλλειν* in the Acts 259; Infin. after prepositions 263; with *τεῦ* 266; with Acc. after *ἔξεστιν*

278 sq.; relative clauses as coördinate 283; his use of attraction 285, cf. 304; participles 289; *λανθάνειν, προστιθέναι*, etc., with Part. 299; *ὁ καλούμενος* 304; participle with *εἶναι* 312; periphrases with *ἐν* 330; *κατὰ* with Gen. in local sense 334; *ἐπὶ* with Dat. 337 note; *πρός* with Gen. once 340; pleonastic *μή* with the Inf. 355; use of *μὲν* . . . δέ 364; transition to indirect discourse 385; arrangement of words 389; apostrophe 396. On the difference between the style of the Gospel and the Acts see 264, cf. 277.

Macedonian dialect 1.

Manuscripts of the N.T. 2.

Mark, style of, see Gospels. Fond of the periphrastic Part. and *εἶναι* 312; (doubtful) use of *μὲν οὖν* 370.

Masculine the, its use for other genders, see constructio ad syn.

Matthew style of, see Gospels. Sermon on the Mt., use of Aor. Subj. and negative imperative in 211; asyndeton in 403. His omission of *μὲν* 364; his use of the Adv. *τότε* as a Conjunc. 401; (does not use *μὲν οὖν* 370).

Metaplasms 23.

Middle the, 191 sq.; distinguished in the N.T. from the Active 193.

Moods the 207 sqq.

Motion verbs of with the Infin. 261, 270.

Mountains, Gen. of names of 21 sq.

Negations, how expressed in N. T. 344 sq.; similar sometimes annul each other 354 sq.; relative denial of the first of two clauses 356; misplacement of negative particle 389; periphrasis of negatives 121, cf. 389.

Neuter the, used adverbially 96, 123; Sing. of adjectives and participles 122, Plur. of ditto 123; of a Pron. for some other gender 127, 128; Plur. with verb in Sing. (or Plur.) 125; Sing. as predicate instead of the Masc. or Fem. 127; Plur. of a Rel. referring to a Masc. or Fem. antecedent 282.

Nominative the, used in apposition instead of other cases 78 sq., cf. 141, 298; with *ἰδοῦ, ἴδε* 139; and Acc. blended 139; used adverbially 139; for the Voc. 140; double periphrased by *εἰς* 150; instead of the Acc. after verbs of naming 151.

Nominatives absolute 292, 298, 317, 379.

Nouns, see Proper Names, Mountains, etc., and cf. the Table of Contents.

Number, see Plural, Singular.

Numerals 28 sq.

Oaths, elliptical use of *εἰ* in 358.

Object, a common note repeated 142; repeated 142; omission of 144, with partitive Gen. 158; ellipsis of a suggested 146.

Objective sentences (with *ὅτι* etc.) 245 sq.

Optative omitted in wishes 137; as the mood of wishing 214, 233 sq.; as a dependent mood rarely used in N.T. 215, 256; with *ἄν* 217 sq.; Subjunc. as its substitute 256.

Oriental expressions, see Hebraisms.

Parables, use of the Art. in 125.

Participle the, in the Nom. instead of some other case 78, 298; of irregular Gen. or Numb. 80 sq.; instead of a Rel. clause 78, 93; in the Gen. instead of some other case 80 note; in the Neut. 122; with the Art. as a predicate 124, 309; constr. ad syn. with 130, cf. 298; with the Art. after the imperative 141; Fut. and Pres. instead of the Lat. in *-ndus* 190sq.; Aor. and Pres. discriminated 201; Pres. for Fut. 206, 297, 307; Fut. is periphrased 241. General use of 288 sqq.; has given way in N.T. to finite constructions 289; apparently instead of a finite verb 291; elliptical and anacoluthic 292, 298, 382; as a substitute for a Rel. clause 294; with and without the Art. 294 sq.; future 296; present as timeless 296 sq.; de conatu 297; several successive with or without *καί* 297; containing the leading idea (with *λαμβάνειν* etc.) 299; instead of, and interchangeably with, a clause with *ὅτι* 300 sq.; after verbs of emotion 300; Acc. with after verbs of perception 301, 305; omitted 304, 308, 392, 395, see Ellipsis; in attraction 305; with particles (*ὥς* etc.) 306 sq.; with *εἶναι* and *γίνεσθαι* as a periphrasis of simple tense-forms 308 sq., 351, cf. 124; pleonastic (*ἰδὼν εἶδον*, etc.) 313; in Gen. Absol. 314 sq.; Dat. 316; Acc. 317; Nom. 317, cf. Nom. Absol.; *ἐν* with Dat. as a substitute for 330 sq.; *μετὰ* with Gen. as a substitute for 338; passes insensibly over into a finite verb 382.

Particles the, 70 sq.; lax use of 70, 105, 221 note, 378; with participles 306 sq.; misplaced 389.

Partitive Gen. position of 93; periphrases for 158; as subject, etc. 158; after verbs 159.

Passive the, 187 sqq.; with Prep. 187; with the Dat. 187; with Acc. of thing 188 sq.; of verbs governing Gen. or Dat. 189; personal construction with 377.

Paul's style: his use of a periphrastic Gen. 78; intermediate location of *οὐμῶν* etc. 117; omission of the copula 136, 217; use of Dat. (in *ὅτι θεῶν*, etc.) 178; use of *ἐν κυρίῳ* 185, cf. 176; free use of Acc. after Pass. 190; distinction recognized between *ἐνεργεῖν* and *ἐνεργεῖσθαι* 193; supposed use of *ἐν* for *ἐάν* 220 note, cf. Ellipsis; use of *εἶτε* ... *εἶτε* 221; fond of questions with *οὐ* 247; use of *ἄρα* 247; *μὴ γένοιτο* 248; Infin. after a preposition 263, cf. 266; use of the participle 289 sq.; of a participial for a finite clause 382; use of the elliptical *ὥς ὅτι* 358; of the strengthened *ἄρα οὖν* 371; indulges in anacoluthon and loose construction 386; use of ellipsis with *οὐ μόνον* *δέ* etc. 393; the exegetical *τοῦτέστιν* 400.

Perception verbs of, constructions with 165 sq., 301.

Perfect the, Middle has Act. sense 194; in sense of Aor. 196 sq.; proleptic 198; periphrastic forms 313.

Periphrasis by means of the Gen. 78; for simple Prep. 90; periphrastic forms of negatives 121; of an Adj. by a Subst. in Gen. 161; by *κατὰ* with Acc. or Gen. 162, 335; of simple tense-forms by a Part. with *εἶναι* (*γίνεσθαι*) 124, 308, 351; of the Infin. by *ἵνα* 236, 239, 259; of the Fut. Part. by *ἵνα* 241; of the Imperative by *ἵνα* 241; by a Fut. or a question 257 sq., cf. 243 note; of an Adj. or Part. by means of *ἐν* 330 sq., of *μετὰ* 338 sq. Periphrasis of cases by means of prepositions 142 sqq.; instead of the double Acc. 149; of the Greek Acc. 152; of the subjective and objective Gen. 156; of the Gen. of separation 157 sq.; of the partitive Gen. 158; of the dative of the person by means of *εἰς*, *ἐνώπιον*, 172 sq.; of the Dat. of thing by means of *ἐν*, *ἐπί*, 181 sqq.

Persons names of, see Proper names.

Personal Construction with Passives in attraction 376 sq.

Personal pronouns, see Pronouns.

Peter, style of 203 note; his use of *ἵδιος* 117 note.

Place, particles of, loosely used 71, 105, 221 note, 377 sq. Cf. Particles.

Pleonasm: see p. 397 and the references given there.

Pluperfect the, without augment 33; ending of 3d Plur. Act. 43; use of 199; periphrastic form of 313.

Plural for the Sing. 77, 126, 130, 282; alleged Plur. excellentiae 77; nouns Plur. only 23 sq., 77; Plur. majesticus 131.

Polysyndeta 401.

Positive the, instead of the superlative 83; for the comparative 360.

Possessive pronouns, use of the Art. with 87; periphrasis for 116, see Pronouns; use of *ἵδιος* for 117; Possessive limitations needless/expressed 118, 194; used objectively 157. Cf. Pronouns.

Predicate the, anarthrous 94, 123; with the Art. 123 sq.; of several subjects 129; constr. ad syn. in 129; precedes in clauses after *καὶ ἐγέμετο* 277, cf. 373.

Pregnant construction 395.

Prepositions the, general use of 321 sqq.; elision with 10 sq., 111; periphrased by substantives 90, 187, 319; in elliptical phrases 138; with the Infin. 263; newly formed 319; before abverbs 320; rule respecting the repetition of with several connected substantives 341, and with the Rel. and its antecedent 342; in composition 344.

Present the, circumflexed 38, 205, 209, 235; historic 196 sq.; with force of the perfect 203; with force of the future 203 sq., 219, 297, de conatu 205, 297. See Indicative, Participle, etc.

Prolepsis 198, 356.

Pronouns the, 103 sqq. Omission of Demons. before Rel. 104 sq.; redundant 105; constructio ad synesis with 105 sq.; use of *αὐτός* 107; personal for reflexive 110, 116, cf. *αὐτοῦ*; reflexive of 3d Pers. for 1st or 2d Pers. 113; Indef. Pron. 114; Interrog. Pron. 115; use of *ἑστis* 115; periphrases for the possessives 115 sq.; use of *ἵδιος* 117; immoderate and pleonastic use of 108, 118,

132, 142, 194; use of the Art. with 119 sqq.; referring as subject to a following predicate 125, 128; in the Neut. instead of some other gender 128, cf. 125; in Acc. Neut. instead of some other case 152; use of a Possess. instead of the objective Gen. 157; Gen. of a Pers. Pron. for the Dat. 388. Cf. Demonstratives, Possessives, Reflexives, Relatives, etc.

Proper names, Hebr. how reproduced in the N. T. 5 sq.; diversity in spelling 6; declension of 15 sqq.; use of the Art. with 86 sq. See Cities, Countries, Mountains, Rivers, etc.

Proverbial phrases, etc., copula omitted in 136, 138, 394; redundant pronouns in 280; independent Part. in 291; asyndeton with 403.

Purpose, see Final sentences.

Questions, see Interrogative sentences, etc.

Quotations from the O. T.: Art. before 96; subject unexpressed in 133, 134; imitation of the Hebr. Rel. in 280; Part. apparently used independently in 291; the Ep. to the Hebr. quotes the Alex. text of Sept., Paul the Vat. text 291; participial imitation of Hebr. Inf. Absol. in 313; negated substantives in 353; substituted for the grammatical apodosis 386 Rem.

Receptus textus 3.

Reflexive pronouns 110 sqq.; use of neglected 112, 116; of the 3d Pers. used for 1st and 2d 113; *ἵδιος* takes the place of 117 sq.; expressed with the Middle 194; with Acc. and Inf. 274.

Relative pronouns: without an antecedent Demons. 104, 286, 395; in the Acc. akin to the verb (*ὃ δὲ* (ᾧ, etc.) 148 sq.; taking a verb in 1st or 2d Pers. 281; conforming in Gen. to the Pred. of their own clause 281; in the constructio ad synesis 281 sq.; in attraction 285 sq.; hyperbaton with 388 sq. Cf. *ἑs*.

Relative sentences: expressed by a participle 78 sq.; Moods in 227 sqq.; to express purpose 228, 229, cf. 231; interchanged with indirect interrogative sentences 229 sq., 251, and even direct 252 sq.; redundant *αὐτός* in 280; as co-ordinate leading clauses 283; pass over

into leading clauses 283, 382; blending with a neighboring Demons. clause 284; incorporating into themselves the governing noun 284, 286; a general Rel. clause instead of a conditional clause 288; pass into subordinate clauses of another sort 383; anacoluthon occasioned by 383.

Repetition clauses denoting, how framed in N. T. 216, 232.

Repetition oratorical 398 sq.; periphrastic 398; of the person addressed 398; by means of the negative contrary 399.

Resolved or decomposed language of the later Greeks (particularly of the N. T.): resolution of cases by means of Prep. 141 sq.; of the Infin. by *ἵνα*, *ὅτι*, etc., 236, 238 sq., 272 sq.; of participial constructions into leading clauses 289, cf. 401; of simple tense-forms by the Part. and *εἶναι* 308 sq. Cf. also Periphrasis, Possessives, Subject, Object, Pleonasm, *αὐτός*, *ἐγώ*, etc.

Revelation the, negligent, hebraistic, solecistic style of 2, 50, 75. Specifications: use of Alex. Acc. in *ν* 13; *κατήγωρ* 25; *κεκοπίακες* 43; *νικούντι* 44; *ὁ ἦν* 50; *ἐθαυμάσθη* 59; appositive Nom 78, cf. 299; irregularities of Gen. in adjectival adjuncts 80, cf. 130; *εἶδον καὶ ἰδοὺ* 139; *νικᾶν ἐκ* 147; Gen. in specifications of size 163; *αἰνεῖν* with Dat. 176 note (cf. *διδάσκειν* 149); *ὕψα* 204; *ἵνα* with Fut. 234; *ἐδόθη ἵνα* 238, cf. 234; Infin. with *τοῦ* and *εἰς τὸ* 263, 266; *αὐτός* in Rel. clauses 280; *μετανοεῖν ἐκ* 327; never uses *μέν* 364. Cf. Hebraisms.

Rivers names of are Masc. 21; always take the Art. 87.

Schema, *ἀπὸ κοινοῦ* 160, 178 note, 181, 187, 332, 339, 355; *Κολοφώνιον* 180; *καθ' ὅλον καὶ μέρος* 186.

Sentences, connection of 401 (and refces. there); anacoluthon resulting from loose connection of 386. Cf. also Apodosis, Clauses, Conditional, Final, Illative, etc.

Septuagint the, style of, and its influence on the N. T. 1, 76. Syntactical peculiarities: *αὐτός* as subject 108 sq.; *ἐαυτοῦ* and *αὐτοῦ* 111; pleonastic use of Prons. 118, cf. 142, and *αὐτός*, *ἐγώ*, etc., in the Greek Index; *αὔξειν αὐξήσιν*, etc. 148; *ποιεῖν* or *εἶναι εἰς τι* 150; *λογίζεσθαι εἰς τι*

151; *καλεῖν ὄνομα* 151; *ὕστερῃ* 169; *πιστεύειν* 174 sq.; *ἐλπίζειν* 175; *αἰνεῖν*, *ὁμολογεῖν* 176; *ὁμοιοῦν* 177 bot.; *χαρᾷ χαίρειν* 183; *ἀγαλλιᾶσθαι* and similar verbs of emotion 185; use of the Aor. 203; restricted in its use of moods 208; *οὐ μή* with Fut. and Subjunc. 211, 212; Indic. with *ἐάν* 223; fond of direct discourse 245; use of *αἶ* in questions 249; *τίς* for *ὅς* 251; *ὅ, τι* for *διὰ τί* 254; Infin. with *τοῦ* abounds in 271; employs attraction 285; avoids participial constructions 289; use of *προσέθετο* 299 sq.; *ἰδὼν εἶδον*, etc. 313; *ἀπὸ* after *φυλάσσειν* 324; *ἐν* instrumental like Hebr. *ב* 329; formula in oaths 358 sq.; *ὅσον ὅσον* 373; *θέλειν ἐν τινι* 376; *ἀνηγγέλη λέγοντες* 384. For peculiarities in forms see Alexandrian dialect.

Sermon on the Mt., Aor. Subjunc. and Neg. Imperat. in 211; asyndeton in 403. Cf. Matthew.

Singular for the Plural of Substs. 76 sq.; predicate 126; with the Rel. 281 sq.

Subject the, pronominal freely expressed 131 sq.; unexpressed 132 sq.; to be supplied by the reader 133; partit. Gen. taking the place of 158; separately expressed with Acc. and Inf. 274; subject of a dependent clause made the object of the leading clause 376.

Subjunctive the, of the Fut. 35; of copula sometimes omitted 137; deliberative 208; adhortative 209, 243, 245; imperative 211; Aor. after *οὐ μή* 211 sq. 218; takes the place of the Optat. as a dependent mood and after historical tenses 215, 223 sq., 227, 230 sq., 233, 242, 255, 256; Aor. with *ἄν* 219; without *ἄν* in general Rel. sentences 228; with particles expressing limit or goal 230; after *ὥστε* 243. See Final Sentences, Future.

Substantives derivation of 73; syntax of 76 sqq.; Plur. forms for Sing. and vice versa 77; omitted 81 sq., 189, see Ellipsis; several connected by *καὶ* and without connective 400 sq. Art. with, see Article.

Superlative expressed by the positive 83; by the comparative 84; for the comparative 84.

Supposition expressed by the Fut. 218.

Synesis, see Constructio ad Syn.

Synoptics, see Gospels.

Textus receptus 3.

Temporal particles 230, cf. *Particles*.

Temporal sentences 230 sqq.; *ἐν* with the Infin. to express time 263 sq.; *καὶ ἐγέρετο* 276.

Tenses use of the 194 sqq. See *Aorist*, *Future*, etc., also *Enallage*.

Trajection, see *Hyperbaton*.

Transition from *oratio obliqua* to *recta*, etc., see *Direct discourse*, *Participles*, *Variatio Structurae*, etc.

Variatio structurae 257, 271, 274, 283, 293, 298, 318, 378 sq., 383. Cf. *Blending*, etc.

Verbals in *-τος* 41 (and *-τεος* rare 190); construction of 190 sq.

Verbs, augment of 32 sq.; forms of 35 sqq., 42 sq.; *Fut. Subjunc.* 35;

Attic Fut. 38; *Alex. Aor.* 39; 3d *Fut.* 40; in *λ, μ, ν, ρ* 41; contracted 44; in *μ* 44 sqq.; *deponents Pass.* 51; anomalous list of 53 sqq.; syntax of 187 sqq.; active used intransitively 144; finite instead of participles 289 sqq.; construction of compound 344. See *Middle*, *Passive*, *Moods*, *Tenses*; and on the construction of verbs of asking, etc., see *δεῖσθαι*, etc., in the *Greek index*.

Vocative the, 138 sqq.; with and without *ὦ* 140; *Nom.* used for 140 sq.

Voices the, 187 sq. Cf. *Middle*, *Passive*, *Verb*.

Wish, copula omitted in current formulas for expressing 137; optative used in 214, 233 sq.; *ἵνα* after 237.

Zeugma 400 sq.

II. INDEX OF GREEK WORDS AND FORMS.

The Figures refer to Pages.

α changed into ε in γήρει 15; in τέσσερα 29; κεκαθερισμένος 29; in verbs in -άω 44.
 -α Gen. -ης after a vowel or ρ 11; with proper names 17.
 -α Gen. -ας with proper names 17.
 -α Gen. -ων in names of cities 18.
 Ἀβαρίμ, τό 22.
 ἔβυσσος, ἡ 12.
 ἀγαθός comparison 27.
 ἀγαθωσύνη 73.
 ἀγαλλιάομαι 51; constr. of 185; with Participle 300.
 ἀγαλμα omission of 82.
 ἀγαπᾶν ἀγάπην 148 sq.
 ἀγάπη with ἐν and εἰς 329.
 ἀγαπητός constr. of 190.
 ἄγε Interjection 70.
 ἄγειν 53; used impersonally 134; and its compounds used intransitively 144.
 ἄγια, τὰ, ἄγια ἁγίων 24, 83.
 ἁγιωσύνη 73.
 ἄγνυμι 53.
 ἀγοράζειν τιμῆς 164.
 Ἀγρίππας 20.
 ἀγωνίζεσθαι ἀγῶνα 148.
 ἀδελφός omission of 94.
 ἄδης meaning and construction of 171.
 ἀδύνατόν ἐστι with Infin. 260.
 Ἀερμών, τό and ἡ 22.
 ἕζυμα, τὰ 23.
 ἀθῶς ἀπό 158.
 αἰ and ε interchanged 5, 40 note.
 -αι in 1st Aor. Opt. Act. 42.
 αἰχμαλωτεύειν αἰχμαλωσίαν 148.
 Αἰγυπτῶν without Art. 87; ἐν Αἰγύπτου 171.
 αἰνεῖν constr. of 176 note.
 -αινω Aor. of verbs in 41.
 αἰρέω 53.
 -αιρω Aor. of verbs in 41.
 αἰρω: Aor. Pass. in reflex. sense 52; sc. ἄγκυραν 146; constr. of 157 sq.
 αἰσχύνεσθαι ἀπό 192, 323.
 αἰτεῖν and compounds constr. of 149, 189; Aor. Mid. 191; Act. and Mid. 193; αἰτεῖσθαι ἵνα 237.
 αἰτιώματα, αἰτιάματα 73.
 αἰῶνες, οἱ 24.

αἰώνιος 26.
 ἀκατάπαστος, ἀκατάπαντος 65.
 ἀκμήν adhuc 153.
 ἀκούειν Fut. of 53; constr. of 165 sq. 301 sq.; ἀκοῇ 184; Perf. force of Pres. 203.
 ἀκρος in Neut. with Gen. following 94.
 Ἀκύλας 20.
 ἄλῃς, [ἄλα], ἄλς 24.
 ἀλείφεσθαι with Acc. 192.
 ἀλλά elided 10; οὐκ... ἀλλά 356; for δέ 365; ἀλλ' οὐ 368; ἀλλά but otherwise 369; οὐ γὰρ ἀλλά 369; ἀλλ' ἢ 374; ἀλλά in ellipsis 392.
 ἀλλήλων 31.
 ἄλλομαι 54.
 ἄλλος and ἕτερος 32, 102, 122; followed by Part. with Art. 93, 295; redundant 373.
 ἄλς, ὁ, ἄλῃς and ἄλα, τό, 24.
 ἀμαρτάνειν 54; ἁμαρτίαν 148; signif. and constr. of 173.
 ἀμύνειν in Middle 194 note.
 ἀμφιάζω 49.
 ἀμφιέννυμι, ἀμφιέζω 49; in Mid. 191.
 ἄν rare 72; for ἄν? 72, 220; use of 216; with Ind. Pret. 216, 224; supposed omission of with ἔδει etc. 216; with Subjunc. 217, 231; with Optat. 217; in interrog. clauses 254; Subjunc. with οὐ μή for οὐκ ἄν with Opt. 218; with Aor. Subjunc. 219; ὥς ἔν without a verb 219; omission of 225 sq.; in relative sentences 227 sq.; with the Fut. 228, 231 cf. 222; ὅπου ἔν 228; with particles of time 231; with ὅπως 234.
 -αν in 2d Aor. 3d Plur. 43; for -ασι in Perf. 43.
 ἀνὰ 331; used adverbially in distributive sense 30, 331 sq.; ἀνὰ μέσον 332.
 ἀναβαίνειν Fut. force of 204.
 ἀνάγαιον, ἀνώγειον, ἀνώγειον 13.
 ἀνάγομαι, ἀνήχθη 51.
 ἀναθεματίζειν ἀναθέματι 184.
 ἀναλύνειν used intransitively 145.
 Ἀνανίας 20.
 ἀναπνεύσθαι constr. of 158; ἀναπαύσονται, ἐναπαύονται 65.

ἀνάστα -στηθι 47.
 ἀνάστασις νεκρῶν 89.
 ἀναστρέφειν 145.
 ἀναφανέντες Κύπρον 190.
 Ἀνδρέας 18.
 ἀνέβη ἐπὶ καρδίαν 135.
 ἀνέχομαι augment 35; ἀνέχεσθαι with Gen. 161.
 ἀνῆκεν 216.
 ἀνῆρ, ἄνδρες omission and insertion of 82; when anarthrous 89.
 ἀνθυπατεύειν 169.
 Ἄννα, -as 17.
 Ἄννας 20.
 ἀνοίγω forms of 63; without object 145.
 ἄνομος with Gen. 169.
 ἀνορθώθη 34.
 ἀντί 321; ἀνθ' ὧν 105; ἀντί with verbs of buying etc. 164; with Infin. 263.
 ἀντιλαμβάνεσθαι always with Gen. 160; Mid. 194.
 Ἀντίπας 20.
 ἀντιπέρα -ν accent etc. 321.
 ἀντίχριστος anarthrous use of 89.
 ἀνώτερος etc. 28.
 ἄξιος constr. of 240 cf. 229.
 ἀπαγγέλλειν ἵνα 237.
 ἀπαντήσω 53.
 ἀπαρνήσεται 53.
 ἀπάρτι 321.
 ἀπειλὴ 54.
 ἀπείραστος with Gen. 170.
 ἀπεκρίθη, ἀπεκρίνατο 51.
 ἀπεκατεστάθη augment 35.
 ἀπεκτάνθη 41.
 ἀπέναντι 319
 ἀπέχει impersonal use of 135; ἀπέχειν intrans. 144; ἀπέχειν Perf. force of Pres. 203.
 ἀπό elided 10; ἀπὸ ἄνωθεν, μακρόθεν, etc. 70; uses of 321 sq.; in specifics of space and time 153; before Gen. of separation 157 sq.; with words of plenty 163; of hearing etc. 166; after Passives 187; and Middles 192; before adverbs 320; for Gen. alone or instead of an Acc. 323; for ἐκ 324; with ἐκ in specifications of origin 324; for παρά 324; after μανθάνειν 324; for ὑπὸ 325; for Dat. after Pass. 325; ἀπὸ προσώπου 323, 324; ἀφ' ἧς and ἀφ' οὗ of time 82, 105.
 ἀπογενέσθαι with Dat. 178.
 ἀποδεκτός with Dat. 190.
 ἀποθνήσκειν with Acc. 149; with Dat. 178; οἱ ἀποθνήσκοντες 206.
 ἀποκαλύπτειν 146.
 ἀποκρύπτειν constr. of 149; in Pass. 189.
 ἀποκτείνειν ἐν θανάτῳ 184.
 ἀποκτείνω, ἀποκταίνω 61.
 ἀπακύνω, ἀποκύνω 62.
 ἀπόλλυμι 64; οἱ ἀπολλύμενοι 206.

Ἀπολλῶς inflection 21
 ἀπολογεῖσθαι τινι 172.
 ἀπορρίπτειν 145.
 ἀποστέλλειν 146; ἐν 329.
 ἀποστρέφειν 192.
 ἀποτάσσειν τινι 179.
 ἀποφεύγειν constr. of 158.
 ἀπταιστος 42
 ἄπτεσθαι constr. of 167.
 Ἀπφία 8.
 ἄρα in questions 247; interchanged with ἄρα 247, 371; ἄρα οὖν 371; ἄραγε 371.
 ἄραφος, ἄραφος 32.
 ἄργος Fem. ἄργη 25.
 ἄργύρια, τὰ 24.
 ἀρεσκεία 12.
 ἀρεστός with Dat. 190.
 Ἀρέτας 20.
 ἀριθμὸν used adv. 153.
 ἀρκεῖν ἵνα 240.
 ἀρκετὸν εἶναι ἵνα 240; with Infin. 260.
 ἀρμόσασθαι 193.
 ἀρνέομαι as Dep. Mid. 51.
 ἀρξάμενος ἀπὸ as a fixed formula 79; ἀρξάμενος 374.
 ἀρπάζειν 54.
 ἄρρην and ἔρσην 7; Acc. -αν 13.
 Ἀρτεμῆς 20.
 ἀρτέμων 24.
 ἄρχειν constr. of 169.
 ἀρχήν used adv. 153.
 ἀρχης, -αρχός 73.
 -as Prop. names in 17, 19.
 -as Gen. a 20.
 ἀσαίνομαι? 263.
 ἄσιλος 158.
 ἀσφαλῆν -ήν -ῆ 14.
 ἀσφαλισθῆναι 52.
 ἄτερ 320.
 αὐθεντεῖν 169.
 αὐλίζομαι with Aor. Pass. 51.
 αὐξάνω, αἴξω 54, 145; αἴξουσιν 148; in Pass. 189.
 αἴρα omission of 82.
 αὐτός constr. ad syn. with 105 sq.; loose reference 106; for unemphatic *he* 107 sq.; in the Sept. 108 sq.; for Christ 108; αὐτὴ or αὐτῇ? 109; αὐτό and τοῦτο 109; αὐτοί 109; αὐτὸ τοῦτο, τοῦτο αὐτὸ 109 sq., 280; αὐτοὶ οὗτοι 110; use of Art. with 119; Gen. of no longer used with Adj. Prons. 117; excessive use of 107, 118, 142 sq., 306, 315, 380; δ αὐτός with Dat. 177; supposed resumptive use of with Infin. 279; in relative sentences 280, 283; after a Part. 143, 306; ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτό 338.
 αὐτοῦ, αὐτοῦ, ἐαυτοῦ 111 sq.; used for the reflex. of the 1st or 2d Pers. 113; position of in reference to the Art. 116.

ἀφαιρῖν, -σθαι, constr. of 149, 158; in Pass. 189.

ἀφανίζειν sc. χρήματα 146.

ἰφείς 49.

ἰφέωνται, ἀφίενται 49.

ἴφες with Subjunctive 210.

ἀφελπίζω 7.

ἀφίδω 7.

ἀφίεναι ἴνα 238; ἀφίειμι with Infin. 258; with Part. 304; in the sense of *permit* 210, 258; *leave* 304.

ἀφίονται 49.

ἀφορίζω Fut. of 37.

ἄχρις and ἄχρι 10; moods with 231.

-άω changed into -έω 44.

Βάαλ, δ, ἡ 21.

•βαθέως 26.

βαίνειν 54.

βάλλειν Aor. Pass. in reflex. sense 52; intrans. 145; εἰς τ. καρδ. ἴνα 238.

βάπτειν with Gen. 170.

βαπτίζειν ἐν ὕδατι and ὕδατι, etc. 182.

βαπτισθῆναι βάπτισμα 148.

Βαραχίας 17.

Βαρνάβας 20.

Βαρραβᾶς 20.

Βαρσαβᾶς 20.

βαρέω, βαρύνω 54.

βασκαίνειν 41.

βασιλεύειν constr. of 169.

βασίλισσα 73.

βάτος, ἡ 12.

βέβαιος 25.

Βεελζεβούλ spelling 6.

Βελίαρ 6.

Βηθανία 17.

Βηθλεέμ, ἡ 21.

Βηθσαιδά 17.

Βηθθαγή -γή 15.

βιάζεσθαι 53.

βίδω 54.

βλαστᾶ 55.

βλασταίνειν 55.

βλασφημεῖν 146.

βλέπειν i.q. φυλάσσειν constr. of 242sq., 323; with Part. 301.

βότρυς Acc. Plur. -ας 14.

βοῦλομαι augment 33; βοῦλει 42; with the Subj. 208; ἐβουλόμην without ἔν 217.

βοῦς, βόας 14.

βραδύς foll. by Infin. etc. 265, 269.

Γάζα 17.

γάμοι, οἱ 23.

γαμέω 55, 145, 177.

γάρ interrog. and ellipt. use of 370.

γεγονώς i.q. natus 55.

Γεδεών inflection 15.

γέεννα 17.

Γεθσημανῇ -νεῖ -νεῖ 15.

γελᾶσω 53.

γέμειν constr. of 163, 164.

γεμίζειν constr. of 163.

γενέσθαι constr. of 167.

γῆ omission of 82; anarthrous use of 89.

γῆρας Dat. -ει 15.

γίνομαι 55; Aor. Pass. and Mid. 52; καὶ

ἐγένετο and ἐγένετο δέ 135, 276, cf. 312; ellipsis of 138; εἰς τι 150, 333; with Gen. 162 sq.; Fut. force of Pres. 204; μὴ γένοιτο 248; ἐγέν. foll. by Infin. and τοῦ 270, foll. by an Infin. and finite verb 276 sq., or by Acc. and Infin. 277; with Part. in periphrasis 308 sq.; followed by εἰ 330; ὅπο 340 sq.

γινώσκω 55; Pass. with Dat. 187; with Part. 301.

γλώσσα spelling 7.

γνοῦ Aor. Subjunctive 46.

γνώμη omission of 82.

γνωρίζω Fut. of 37.

γνωστός with Dat. 190.

Γόμορρα inflection 18.

γονυπετεῖν constr. of 148.

γράφω, ἔγραψα in letters 198; γραφ. ἴνα or ὅτι 237.

γυνή without the Art. 89; omission of 94.

Δαμασκός 18.

Δαυεῖδ spelling 6.

δέ 363; in the apodosis 364; often added by the copyists 363 sq., 403; καὶ . . . δέ 364; μὲν . . . δέ 364 sq.; omitted 365.

δεῖ 135, 147, 164, 259; to be supplied 272; not to be supplied 273; ἔδει without ἄν 216, 225 sq.

δέομαι 55; constr. of 164; ἴνα 237; with εἰ 256; with Infin. 258, and εἰς 265, 273.

δεῖκνυμι forms of 45.

δέρειν πολλάς sc. πληγὰς 148; in Pass. 189.

δέσμιος Ἰησοῦ 169.

δεσμός forms of Plur. 23.

δεῦρο, δεῦτε 70.

Δημᾶς 20.

θηναρίον Gen. of price 164.

διά elided 10; with Gen. of Pers. 182; in modal periphrasis 183; after Passives 187; with Infin. 263; general use of 334; in adverbial phrases 334.

διάβολος anarthrous 89.

διάγειν intrans. 144.

διακατελέγεσθαι 177.

διακονέω augment 35; Pass. 188.

διάκονοι omission of 82.

διακρίνεσθαι constr. of 177; διακριθῆναι intrans. 52.

διαλέγεσθαι constr. of 177.

διαλείπω (οὐ) followed by a Part. 300.

διαμαρτυρεῖσθαι ἴνα 237.

διαστέλλεσθαι ἴνα 237.
 διατάρσσειν and -εσθαι 193.
 διατελεῖν with complement. clause 104.
 διατίθεσθαι διαθήκη 148.
 διατρίβειν 145.
 διδάσκειν constr. of 149; διδασκαλίας 148;
 in Pass. 188.
 διδοῖ 46.
 δίδωμι forms of 45 sq., 47; in sense of
acquire? 133; δ. δόματα 148; constr.
 with Gen 159; Aor. and Perf. in-
 terchanged 199; ἴνα 238; followed
 by interrog. clause 251; followed by
 Infin. 258, 260, 261, with εἰς 265;
 ἐν 329.
 διερμήνευεν 34.
 δικαιούσθαι ἀπό 322.
 διό, διόπερ 233.
 διορύσσειν sc. τεῖχος 146.
 διότι 233.
 διπλοῦς, -πλός, -πλότερος 27.
 διψάω contraction 44; with Acc. 147.
 διώκειν ἴνα 237; διώξω 53.
 δοῖ 46.
 δοκῶ μοι, ξμαντῶ 111.
 δόξα θεοῦ anarthrous 89.
 δύναμαι augment 33; forms, etc. 55;
 ἐδυνάμην without ἄν 216.
 δύνασαι, δύνη 55.
 δυνατός with Dat. 190; δυνατός εἰμι with
 Infin. 260.
 δύο inflection 28; δύο δύο 30.
 δύω 56.
 δῶ 46.
 δῶρ (δῶή, δῶή) 46, 233.
 δῶήν 46.
 δῶση 36.
 ε initial in compos. changed into η 74.
 ε interchanged with αι 5, 40 note.
 -ε Voc. in 12.
 εα 72.
 ἐάν, ἤν, ἄν 72; ἐάν for ἄν 72; with Sub-
 junc. 220; with Indic. 221, 222;
 negatives after 345; in asseveration
 358; i.q. ὅς ἔν 360; transposition
 in clauses with 389.
 ἐάντε . . . ἐάντε 221 note.
 ἐαυτὸν ellipsis of 144; with Acc. and Inf.
 contrary to rule 274.
 ἐαυτοῦ, etc., not αὐτοῦ, etc., 111; posi-
 tion of 116; ἐαυτοῖς, etc., for reflex.
 of 1st and 2d. Pers. 113.
 ἐβάσκανεν 41.
 ἐγάμησα, ἐγHEMA 55.
 ἐγγίζω Fut. of 37.
 ἐγγύς, ἐγγύτερον as Pred. 131; with Gen.
 or Dat. 170.
 ἐγείρω, Aor. Pass. in reflex. sense 52;
 intrans. ἐγείραι, ἐγείρει 56; ἐγείρεται
 (Fut.) 204.
 ἐγκαίνια, τὰ 23.
 ἐγκαλεῖν constr. of 177; in Pass. 188.

ἐγκανᾶ 9.
 ἐγκαλεῖσθαι στάσεως 177.
 ἐγχρεῖν constr. of 149 sq.
 ἐγώ, etc., N. T. use of with verbs 131 sq.
 ἐθαφίζω Fut. of 37.
 ἐδολιοῦσαν 43.
 ἐδέετο, ἐδεεῖτο 55.
 ἐδίδοτο -ετο 47.
 ἔδομαι, φάγομαι 58.
 ἔδοτο -ετο 47.
 ἔδυν 56.
 Ἐρεκίας 17.
 ἐθέλω, θέλω 57.
 ἔθνη as Masc. 130.
 ἐθύθη, ἐθύθη 7.
 εἰ for ἰ 5.
 εἰ augment 34.
 εἰ without an apodosis 215; with Indic.
 220; with Subj. 221; with Optat.
 223 sq.; with the Pret. 224; with
 Pres. for Pret. 224; for ὅτι after
 θανμάζω etc. 246, cf. 215; redun-
 dant 248, 249; in questions 250;
 negatives after 345 sq.; in oaths
 358; εἰ καί, εἰ πως, εἰ ἄρα followed
 by Subj. and Opt. (if perchance) 256;
 εἰ οὐ 345; εἰ μή nisi 345, 348, 359;
 εἰ δὲ μή, εἰ δὲ μή γε 345, 393;
 εἰ μὴν 359; εἰ μήτι 219, 221, 359;
 ἐκτός εἰ μή 359.
 -εα, abstracts in 12.
 εἶδαν, εἶδον, ἴδον, ἴδα 39.
 εἶδεα 5.
 εἶδέναι never with Part. 301.
 εἶδον καὶ ἴδού 139.
 εἰκῆ, εἰκῆ 69.
 εἰκόναν 13.
 εἰκοσι and εἰκοσιν 9.
 εἰλάμην 40.
 εἰλισσόμενος 34.
 εἰμι only in composition 50.
 εἰμί forms 49 sq.; ὁ ὢν καὶ ὁ ἦν 50; ellip-
 sis of in 3d Sing. 136; in 3d Plur.
 137; in 1st and 2d Pers. 137;
 in Subjunc. Optat. Imperat. 137;
 of Indic. in doxologies 137; εἰς τι
 150; with Gen. 159, 162 sq.; καὶ
 ἔσται followed by Fut. 278; Part.
 omitted 304, 308; with Part. in
 periphrasis 308 sq.; ἔσομαι with
 Perf. Part. 311; ἦν, ἦσαν with Part.
 like ἐγένετο δέ, etc. 312; ἦν, ἦσαν
 with Pres. Part. in Mark and Luke
 312; with ἐν 330.
 εἰνεκεν 10; with Inf. 266.
 εἰπεῖν 57; εἰπὸν accent 57; ἴνα 237 note;
 with Infin. 275; εἰπὸν omitted 394.
 εἴρηκεν used absolutely 134.
 -εῖς Acc Plur. from -εὺς 14.
 εἰς with Infin. 264 cf. 244, 259; in
 brachylog. and pregn. constr. 327 sq.;
 with verbs of rest 328, 329 sq.; in-
 terchange 1 with ἐν 333; with εἶναι,

- γίνεσθαι, 150, 333; and Acc. after verbs signifying *to appoint* etc. 150; in circumlocution for Dative 172; in adverbial phrases 334.
 εἰς τριάκοντα etc. 30.
 εἰς for πρῶτος 29; for τις 85; εἰς τις 85; in the sense of *alter*, δ ἕτερος, 30, 102; for the reciprocal Pron. 31; Hebraistic? use of 102; εἰς . . . οὐ (μή) 121; ἕως ἐνός 121.
 εἰς καθ' εἰς 28, 30.
 -εισαν in 3d Plur. Pluperf. 43.
 εἴτε . . . εἴτε with Subjunc. 221, in questions 250.
 εἶχαν 40.
 ἐκ use of 326; in periphrasis 156; instead of simple Gen. 157; with Gen. of separation 157; with part. Gen. 156, 158; with words of plenty etc. 163; of buying etc. 164; of hearing 166; after Passives 187, 327; and ἀπό 326 sq.; after Neuter verbs 327; in adverbial expressions 327; in brachylogical phrases 327; in phrases with the Art. 95; denoting origin etc. 324.
 ἐκαθεξῶμην, ἐκαθήμην 56.
 ἑκάστος use of Art. with 120; εἰς ἑκάστος 120; ἀνὰ εἰς ἑκάστος 30; with Plur. verb 131.
 ἑκατονταετής accent 29.
 ἑκατοντάρχης, ἑκατόνταρχος 73.
 ἐκδικεῖν τι ἐκ τίνος 182.
 ἐκδίδεται 47.
 ἐκεῖ 71, 378.
 ἐκείνος and οὗτος 104; use of Art. with 119 sq.; resumptive of Part. 306.
 ἐκεῖσε 71, 378.
 ἐκκαθάρῃ 41.
 ἐκκλίνειν 145.
 ἑκπαλαί 321.
 ἐκτός εἰ μή except 221, 345, 355, 359.
 ἐκτρέπεσθαι 192.
 ἐκφεύγειν constr. of 146 sq.
 ἐκφυῆ, ἐκφύῃ 68.
 ἐκχέετε 44.
 ἐκχέω, ἐκχέω 68.
 *Ελαίων, τὸ ὕπος τῶν ἐλαίων, etc., 22, cf. 151.
 ἐλάσσω and ἐλάττω 7; neut. indeclinable 127 sq.
 ἐλαττώ spelling 7.
 ἐλαχιστότερος 28.
 ἐλεέω, ἐλεῶ 57.
 ἔλεος, τό 22.
 ἐλευθεροῦν constr. of 158.
 ἐλθεῖν to be supplied 138.
 ἐλκός augment 34.
 ἐλλόγα, -άτο etc. 58.
 ἐλπίζω Fut. of 37; constructions of 175, 337; with Infin. especially Aor. 259; with ὅτι and Fut. Ind. 259; ἐπ' ἐλπίδι 337.
 ἐλπῖς 7.
 *Ελύμας 20.
 ἐλῶ 53.
 ἐμαντοῦ etc. use of 110 sq.
 ἐμβριμάσθαι Aor. of 52.
 ἐμέσῳ 8 sq.; ἐν μέσῳ anarthrous 89; with Gen. following 94.
 ἐμός: τῇ ἐμῇ χειρὶ Παύλου 117.
 ἐμοῦ for μου 117.
 ἐμπαίζουσιν 64.
 ἐμπιπλῶν 66.
 ἐμπνέων with Gen. 167.
 ἐμπορεύεσθαι with Acc. 147.
 ἐμπροσθεν 172, 176, 319.
 ἐμφανίζω Fut. of 37.
 ἐν unassimilated in comp. 8.
 ἐν in periphrasis of Gen. 156, 158; with Dat. inst. 181, 182, 329, cf. 264; not a mere sign of Dat. 181; in modal periphrasis 183; with Infin. 263 sq.; with verbs of motion 328; for διὰ with persons 329; with εἶναι, γίνεσθαι 330; with ἔχειν 330; in adverbial phrases 330; ἐν τοῖς 374; ἐν ᾧ 105, 331; ἐν κυρίῳ Χριστῷ etc. 174, 175, 185, 330; ἐν Ἠλίᾳ 331; ἐν and εἰς interchanged 333.
 ἐναντι, ἐναντίον 173, 180, 319.
 ἐνδείκνυσθαι 192.
 ἐνδιδύσκω 56; ἐνδιδύσκεσθαι constr. of 191.
 ἐνδύεσθαι constr. of 191; ἐνδύεσθαι ἔνδυμα 148, 191.
 ἔνεκα, ἔνεκεν, εἵνεκεν 10; followed by Infin. 266.
 ἐνεργεῖν and -εἶσθαι 193.
 ἐνέχειν 144; -εσθαι 161.
 ἐνθάδε 71.
 ἐνι for ἐνεστι 72.
 ἐνισχύειν 145.
 ἐννομος with Gen. 169.
 ἐνορκίζειν constr. of 147.
 ἐνοχος constr. of 170.
 ἐντέλλεσθαι, ἐντολὰς διδόναι, ἵνα 237; Infin. after 273, 275.
 ἐντραπήσσονται verebuntur 52.
 ἐντρέπεσθαι τινα 192.
 ἐνώπιον and κατενώπιον 172, 176, 180, 188, 319.
 ἐόρακα 64.
 ἐξαγοράζεσθαι 192.
 ἐξαντῆς 82.
 ἐξεκρέμετο 61.
 ἐξεστιν constr. with 278; ἐξόν use of 318.
 ἐξήραμαι 41.
 ἐξομολογεῖσθαι 176.
 ἐξορκίζειν constr. of 147; ἵνα 237.
 ἐξ οὗ since 105.
 ἐξουθενέω -όω 28.
 ἐξινθενέω -όω 28.
 ἐξί μία with Infin. 260; ἔχειν with Infin. 260.

- ἐπαινέσω 53.
ἐπαισχύνηθαι 34; ἐπαισχύνεσθαι const. of 192.
ἐπανάγειν intrans. 144.
ἐπάναγκες 27.
ἐπάνω in the sense of πλέον 168, 319.
Ἐπαφρᾶς 20.
ἐπεὶ 233; i.q. for otherwise 359.
ἐπειδή 233.
ἐπειτα after a Part. 306; without δέ 365.
ἔπεσα, ἔπεσαν, ἔπεσον 39.
ἐπέχειν 144.
ἐπί with verbs of accusing 165; ἐφ' ὃ i.q. ἐπὶ τί 253; before adverbs 321; with Gen. of place 336; of time 336; in adverb. phrases 336; with Dative 336 sq.; with words of rest and of motion 337; in braehylogical phrases 337; with Accusative 337; with idea of rest 338; additive 338; ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτό and other adverbial phrases 338.
ἐπιβάλλειν 145; ἐπιβαλὼν 145.
ἐπιβλέπω: its use in Mid. and Imperat. 273.
ἐπιθυμῆν κατὰ τινος 335; ἐπιθυμία 184.
ἐπικαλεῖν with Dat. 151 note.
ἐπιλαμβάνεσθαι const. of 160, 192.
ἐπιλελησμένον ἐστίν in Pass. sense 52.
ἐπιμένω (with Participle) expressing continuance 300.
ἐπιορκήσω 53.
ἐπιούσιος 73 sq.
ἐπίστασθαι with Part. 301.
ἐπίστασις meaning of 180.
ἐπίστηθι 47.
ἐπιστρέφειν 145.
ἐπιφᾶναι 41.
ἐπιφάσσω 68.
ἐπουράνιος 25.
ἐραυνᾶω, ἐρευνᾶω 58.
ἐργάζομαι augment 33.
ἐρημος Fem. 25.
ἐρημουταί Fut. ? 38.
ἐρίζω Fut. of 37.
ἐριθεία 12; ἐριθείαι Plur. 77.
ἐρις, ἐριδες, ἔρεις 24.
Ἐρμᾶς 20.
ἐρρέθην, ἐρρήθην 57.
ἐρχομαι 58; Fut. force of 204, 255; used for εἶμι 50; ὁ ἐρχόμενος of the Messiah 204, 206; τὰ ἐρχόμενα etc. 204; ἔλθειν ἐν 329.
ἐρωτάω contraction 44; ἵνα 237; with Infin. 258; and εἰς 265; followed by direct discourse 272, cf. δεῖσθαι
-es for -as in Perf. 2d Sing. 43.
ἐσθίω, ἔσθω 58; with Gen. 159.
ἐσταθην, ἔστην 47, 52.
ἔστακα 48.
ἐστάναι 48.
ἐστησα intransitively ? 47.
ἐστώς, ἐστός, ἐστηκός 48.
ἔσχατος in Neut. with Gen. following 94; use of with ἡμέρα 94.
ἔσω not ἔσω 72; in the relation of rest 378; ἑσώτερος 28.
ἕτερος followed by Part. with Art. 93; superfluous 373, cf. ἄλλος.
ἐτοιμάζειν sc. κατ'ἀλυσμα 146; ἵνα 237.
ἐτεροζυγεῖν τινί 177.
ἐτοιμος 25; foll. by Infin. etc. 260, 269.
ἔτος Gen. Plur. -ῶν 14; accent of compounds of 29.
εὐ augment of verbs beginning with 34.
Εὐα 17.
εὐαγγελίζω augment 35; use of Act. 148; constr. of 148, 150; Pass. 188.
εὐαρεστέω augment 35; constr. of 185; Pass. 188.
εὐδοκέω augment of 34; constr. of 185; εὐδόκησα in quotns. 203; εὐδόκησεν sc. ὁ θεός 134.
εὐθυδρομέω augment 34.
εὐκαιρίαν ζητεῖν ἵνα 237.
εὐνουχίζω augment 34.
εὐλαβεῖσθαι const. of 241 sq.
εὐλογητὸς ὁ θεός etc. 137.
εὐπορέω augment 34.
εὐρακῶν 16.
εὐρήσῃς etc. 36.
εὐρίσκω 58; augment of 34; Act. and Mid. 193; with Part. i.q. εἶναι 301; with Part. omitted 304; εὐρεθῆναι τινι 187.
εὐρον, εὐραν 40.
-εύς contracts in 14.
εὐχαριστεῖν const. of 300.
εὐχομαι augment 34; constr. of 177, 237, ἡνύχων without ἄν 217.
ἐφανα 41.
ἐφάπαξ 321.
ἐφιδε, ἐπιδε 7.
ἐχειν intrans. 144; καλῶς, ἐσχάτως, 144; κατὰ τινος 144; ἐν γαστρὶ 144; κατὰ κεφαλῆς 146; -εσθαι with Gen. 161; Aor. Mid. 191; signif. of Mid. 192; οὐκ ἐχ. foll. by Rel. clause 229; οὐκ ἐχ. τί for ὅ 251, 229 sq.; followed by Infin. 251; with ἐν 330; signifying to hold for etc. 376.
ἐχέθην, ἐχύθην 69.
ἐχθές not χθές 72.
-έω giving place to -άω 57, 63 cf. 44.
-έως Gen. in 14, 26.
έως, ἕως οὗ, etc., constr. of 230 sq. 319; ἄν with Fut. 231; with Infin. 266; as Prep. 319; before adverbs 320; transposition in clauses with 389.
ζ used for σ before μ 5.
Ζακχαῖος 18.
Ζαχαρίας 18.
ζάω forms and signif. 58 sq.; constr. of 149, 178; Infin. as a subst. 262.
ζῆλος gender of 23.

ζηλοῦν *ἴνα* 237.

Ζηνῶς 20.

ζητεῖν *ἴνα* 237, 240; with Infin. 258 cf. 279 sq.

ζωή αἰώνιος use of Art. with 90.

ζῶον construed as Masc. 130.

η used for ι 5.

-η proper names in 17.

ἡ omitted after πλεόν etc. 168; in questions 249; ἡ οὐ 360; giving comparative force 360.

ἡγεμονεύειν constr. of 169.

ἡγέομαι 59; constr. of 169.

ἡδεῖσαν 51.

ἡκω 59; Perf. force of Pres. 203.

ἡλθα, ἡλθαν, ἡλθον 39.

Ἡλίας 18.

ἡλίκος in exclamation 253.

ἡλιος anarthrous 89.

ἡμέρα omission of 81; in adverbial specifications 139.

ἡμῖνος forms of 14.

ἡμῶν for possessive 116; position of 116.

ἡνεψίχθησαν 35.

ἤξη 36.

ἤρεμος 28.

ἠρώτουν 44.

-ης proper names in 17, 19; -ῆς Gen. -ῆ 20.

Ἡσαΐας 17.

ἡττάομαι 59; constr. of 168.

ἡττημα 7.

ἡφιεν 49.

ἡχος gender of 23.

θάλασσα spelling 7; anarthrous use of 89.

θάλλω 59.

θάνατος anarthrous use of 89; θανάτω τελευτᾶν 184.

θαρρέω and θαρσέω 7.

θαυμάζω 59; θαῦμα 148; constr. of 185, 264.

θεαθῆναι 52.

θέλω 57; with Subjunc. 208 cf. 240; with εἰ 215, 246; *ἴνα* 237, 240; in the sense of *mallo* 360; never equiv. to adverb 375; θέλων used absolutely i.q. *purposely* 376; θέλειν ἐν τινι 376.

-θεν, -θε particles of place in 70.

θεός Voc. 12, 140; anarthrous use of 89; ellipsis of as Subj. 134; as a limiting Dat. 179 sq.

θερίζω Fut. of 37.

θεωρεῖτε Fut. ? 38; with Part. 331.

Θευδᾶς 20.

θηρίον construed as Masc. 80.

θθ for τθ 8.

θνήσκω 60.

θριαμβεύειν constr. of 147.

Θυάτειρα inflection of 18.

θυμοί Plur. 77.

θύραι, αἱ 24.

θύω, ἐθύθη 7.

ι represented in mss. by ει or by η 5; subscr. omitted in Infin. 44, in adverbs 69; -ι as an adverbial ending 73.

Ἰάειρος 18.

Ἰακώβ and Ἰάκωβος 6, 18.

Ἰαμβρῆς 20.

Ἰαννῆς 20.

ἱαται, ἱαθήσεται 52.

ἱδα, ἱδον 39.

ἱδε and ἱδοῦ *ecce* 62, 70; with a Nom. 139; in place of ἦν 312; repeated 398; εἶδον καὶ ἱδοῦ 139; καὶ ἱδοῦ before the apodosis 362.

ἱδέα spelling 5.

ἱδῖος use of for εἰναυτοῦ etc. 117; οἱ ἱδ., τὰ ἱδ. used substantively 118; in strict sense 118; a favorite word in 2 Pet. 118; omission of Art. with 119.

ἱδοῦ see ἱδε.

Ἰερᾶ πόλει not Ἰερσπόλει 74.

Ἰερεμίας 17.

Ἰεριχώ 15.

Ἰερουσαλήμ, ἡ, Ἰερσόλυμα, τὰ 6, 16, 18, 21.

Ἰερονίας 18.

-ίζω Fut. of verbs in 36.

ἴμμι Aor. of 46; forms of 48.

Ἰησοῦς 21.

ἱκανὸν εἶναι *ἴνα* 240; foll. by Infin. 260.

ἱκνέομαι 60.

ἱμάτια, τὰ 24; ellipsis of 82.

ἴνα in final sentences 229, 233, 377; force of in N.T. 235 sq.; with Indic. Fut. and Pres. 234; with Imperat. 234; classes of preds. which it follows 237 sq.; nearly equiv. to ὥστε 238 cf. 264; omission of (?) 238, 243; interchanged with the Infin. (with and without τοῦ) 238, 240, 264, 267 sq.; may be translated *that*, even so *that* 239; in elliptical constructions 241; for Fut. Part. of purpose 241; for the Imperat. 241; *ἴνα μή ne dicam* 241; *ἴνα τί* 357; attraction with 377; transposition in clauses with 389.

Ἰορδάνης 17, 21.

Ἰούδας 20.

Ἰουνίας 18.

ἰουσιν 48.

-is Gen. -εως, contracts in 14.

ἴσα as predicate 131.

ἴστημι, ἰστάνω etc. forms of 44 sq., 47; and στήσαι with ἐν 329; στήναι with εἰς 332; with ἐπὶ 336.

ἰχθῦς uncontracted 14.

Ἰωάννα 17.

Ἰωάννης, Ἰωάνης 17.

Ἰωνᾶς 20.

Ἰωσῆς 19, 20.

Ἰωσίας 18.

- καγῶ** and **καὶ ἐγῶ** 10.
καθαίρεισθαι, **καθελεῖν**, constr. of 158 note.
καθαρός constr. of 158.
καθέζομαι 56, 60.
καθελεῖν constr. of 158 note.
καθαρίζω (**καθερίζω**) forms of 29; Fut. of 37.
κάθη, **κάθου** 49.
καθήκεν 217.
κάθημαι 60.
καθίζω 60; Fut. of 37; without subject expressed 134; with **εἰς** 332; with **ἐπὶ** 338.
καθιστάναι constr. of 150.
καί uses of 360 sqq.; adjuncts with in Nom. 141; after a Rel. 283, cf. 362; connecting Participles 297; **κἄν** *if only* 360; **τε καί** 360; **καί τε** 361; instead of temporal and other subordinate clauses 361; connecting adjs. not co-ordinate (**πολύς** etc.) 362; for **οὕτως** 362; in the apodosis 362, 373; **καὶ ἰδοὺ** 362; i.q. as 363; strengthening comparatives 363; epexegetic 363, cf. 400; **καὶ δέ** 364; in continuation of a neg. 368; apparently omitted 369; after negatives 368; **καὶ οὐ**, **καὶ μή** 368.
Καῖδφας, **Καῖφας** 20.
καίπερ with Part. 308.
καιρὸν ἔχειν foll. by Infin. 260.
Καῖσαρ -ος 16.
καῖτοι with Part. 308.
καίω, **κατακαίω** 60.
κακεῖ and **καὶ ἐκεῖ** 10.
κακός comparison 27.
καλεῖν constr. 151; **ὁ καλούμενος** 304.
καλὸν ἦν 217.
καμνύσαι, **καμνύσαι** 62.
καμνύω for **καταμύω** 62.
κάμοι and **καὶ ἐμοί** 10.
κάμπτειν γόνατα *ἵνα* 237.
κἄν and **καὶ ἐάν** 10; used elliptically 360.
Κανᾶ, *ἡ* 21.
Κάρμηλος, *ὁ* and *ἡ*, **Χέρμελ**, *ὁ* 22.
κατὰ use of 334 sq.; distributive 30; with the Greek Acc. 152; with Acc. in periphrasis 156, 162; in superserns. of Gospels 157; to express a quality 162; with verbs of accusing 165; in periphrases of manner 183; with local Gen. signifying *throughout* 334; use with Gen. as an Adj. 335.
καταβαίνων and -βάς *ἄρτος* 297.
καταγελᾶν constr. of 165, 167.
καταγινώσκειν 165.
καταδικάζειν constr. of 165.
καταδυναστεύειν with Gen. 169.
κατακαυχῶμαι 42; constr. of 185.
κατακρίνειν constr. of 165.
καταλαλαῖα Plur. 77.
καταλύειν intrans. 145.
καταμαρτυρεῖν constr. of 165; with Gen. 178.
κατάπιστος 65.
καταρᾶσθαι constr. of 177.
καταρτίζω Fut. of 37.
καταφρονεῖν constr. of 165.
κατεαγῶσιν, **κατεδάξει** 53.
κατέναντι 319.
κατενύγην 63.
κατενώπιον 173, 319, cf. *ἐνώπιον*.
κατηγορεῖν constr. of 165; Pass. 188.
κατήγωρ 25.
καυματίζεσθαι καῦμα 148.
καυσούμενα, **καυσόω** 60.
καυχᾶσαι 42; **καυχᾶσθαι** construction of 105; *τινὶ* 172; *ἐνώπιον* 173.
Κεδρών, *ὁ* 21.
κείμαι as Perf. Pass. of *τίθημι* 50.
κείρειν 193; **κείρεσθαι** with Acc. 192.
κεκαθερισμένος 29.
κεκοπίακες 43.
κεκραμένος 60.
κελεύω, **ἐκέλευον** use of 201; never with *ἵνα* 237 note; with Infin. Pass. 275.
κεράννυμι 60.
κέρας uncontracted 15.
κερδαίνω 60.
κήρυξ accent 13.
κηρύσσειν *ἵνα* 237, 275; with Infin. 273, 275.
Κηφᾶς 20.
κῆς spelling 6.
κλαίω 60; constr. of 147.
κλείς inflection 24.
κλέπτειν sc. *χρήματα* 146; **κλέψω** 53.
Κλεόπας 20.
Κλήμης 17.
κληρονομεῖν constr. of 160.
κλίνειν 145.
κλοπαί Plur. 77.
Κλωπᾶς 20.
κοδράντης 17.
κοινωνεῖν constr. of 160.
κοινωνία constr. of 160.
κοινωνός constr. of 160.
κόλποι, *οἱ* 24.
κομίζομαι Fut. of 37; Aor. Mid. 191.
κορβανᾶς 20.
κορέννυσθαι constr. of 167.
κόσμος anarthrous 89.
κουστωδία 17.
κράζω 61; **κράζον** accent 61.
κρατεῖν constructions with 161.
κρέας Plur. of 15.
κρείσσω and **κρείττων** 7; **κρείττον ἦν** 217.
κρεμάννυμι 61.
Κρήσκης 17.
κριθῆναι meaning 52.
κρίμα not *κρίμα* 73.
κρίνειν κρίσιν 148.
κρύπτω, **ἐκρυβον** 40; constr. of 149; in Pass. 188.
κρυφῇ, **κρυφῇ** 69.
κτείνω, **κταίνω**, **κτέννω** 61.

κυριεύειν constr. of 169.

κύριος anarthrous 89.

κωλύειν constr. of 158.

Κῶς inflection 21.

λάβε or λαβέ 62.

λαγχάνειν constr. of 160, 269.

λάβρα, λάβρα 69.

λαλεῖν τινα and μετά τινος 172.

λαμβάνω Alex. spelling 62; τι εἰς τι 151; with Gen. 159; with gerundial Infin. 261; with ἀπό and παρά 324 and note.

λανθάνειν with a Participle 299.

λαός 13; with Plural verb 130.

λάσκω 62.

λέγειν: λέγει sc. ὁ θεός or ἡ γραφή 134;

λέγειν καλῶς, κακῶς with Acc. 146;

τινί and πρὸς τινα 172; ellipsis of 271 sq., 352, 394; for κελεύειν (Infin. after) 273, 276; ἐπὶ τινος and περὶ τινος 336.

λεγιών -εών 16.

λείπω Aor. of 62.

Λευῖς (-εις) inflection 21.

ληψομαι 62.

ληνός, ὁ, ἡ 12, 81.

Δίβανος, ὁ 22.

λιμός, ἡ 12, 81.

λιμπάνω 62.

λογισθῆναι 52.

λογίζομαι εἰς τι 151; ὡς 151.

λοιπόν adverbially 96, 123; τοῦ λοιποῦ 170.

Λουκάς 20.

Λύδδα inflection 18.

λυσιτελεῖν satius esse 360.

Δύστρα inflection 19.

-μα nouns in 73.

μαθητεύειν constr. of 147.

Μαθαῖος 18.

μακαρίζω Fut. of 37.

μακράν sc. ὁδόν 153.

μᾶλλον pleonastic (with the Compar.) 83.

μαμωνᾶς 20.

Μαυασσῆς 19.

μανθάνειν constr. of 167; with Participle 303; with ἀπό and παρά 324.

μαρανθῆσεται *withier away* 52.

Μάρθα -ας 17.

Μαριάμ and Μαρία 6, 17.

μαρτυρεῖν μαρτυρίαν 148; with Dat. 178; Pass. 188; with εἰς and Infin. 265.

Ματθίας 18.

Ματθαῖος 18.

μάχαιρα -ης 11.

μάχεσθαι with periphrasis for Dat. 177;

μάχην 148.

μεγαλωσύνη 73.

μεγιστᾶνες 24.

μεθύω, μεθύσκομαι 62.

Μελέας 20.

μεϊζότερος 28.

μέλλω augm. 33; with Infin. esp. Pres. 259.

μέλομαι 62; μέλει μοι constr. of 164.

μεμβράνα 17.

μεμιάμμαι 41.

μεμλάνται 3d Plur. 41.

μεμνηστευμένη 32.

μέμφεσθαι constr. of 177.

μέν introduced by the copyists 364 sq. variations in 365; without a following δέ 365; omitted 366; μὲν... δέ 364; μὲν οὖν 370; μενούργε 370sq.; μὲν δὴ not found 370 note.

μένειν with Acc. 147.

μεριμᾶν with three cases 186.

μέσος in Neut. with Gen. following 94;

μέσον as Prep. 123, 319; ἀνὰ μέσον 332.

Μεσσίας 18.

μετά with Infin. Acc. 265; constructions with 338 sq.; used brachylogically 339.

μεταδίδωμι constr. of 160.

μετανοεῖν ἀπό 322 note; ἐκ 327.

μεταστραφῆτω reflexive 52.

μετασχηματίζω Fut. of 37.

μετέχειν constr. of 160.

μετοικίζω Fut. of 37.

μέχρις and μέχρι 10; Moods with 231.

μή (μήπως etc.) final 233; after verbs of fearing 241 sq., 377; without a verb of fearing expressed 353; with the Indic. 243, 353; with a following οὐ 248, 354.

μή interrogative (μήποτε, μήτι) 248; *whether not, whether not perchance* 250, 255 sq.; μή οὐ 248, 354.

μή negative with the Infin. 269, 349, 355; in conditional sentences 345; in relative sentences 348; with participles 350 sq.; pleonastic with the Infin. 355; cf. οὐ.

μηδέ 366 sq.; cf. οὐδέ.

μηδεῖς emphatic substitutes for 121; μηδέν with Mass. or Fem. substs. 127, 152; μηδὲν σοί elliptically 138.

μηθεῖς 28.

μήναν 13.

μήποτε, οὔποτε 354; i. q. ἴσως 354 note.

μήτε 366.

μήτηρ omission of 94.

μήτις 31.

-μι verbs in 44 sq. *

μειγνύειν constr. of 177.

μῆρός, μιάρός 29.

μίλιον 18.

μνημονεύειν constr. of 164.

μνησθῆναι 52.

μοιχεῖαι Plur. 77.

μόνος and μόνον 83.

μου etc. used for reflexives 110, 115; for possessives 115; position of 343, 344.

μύω, καμμύω 62.

Μωυσῆς, Μωϋσῆς, Μωσῆς 19.

ν ἐφελκυστικόν 9.
 ν paragogic in the Acc. Sing. 13.
 Ναζαρέθ spelling of 6.
 ναός 13.
 Νεάν πόλιν not Νεάπολιν 74.
 νεκροί anarthrous use of 89 and note 2.
 νή 371.
 νήσταις, νήσταις 26.
 νίζω, νίπτω 63.
 νικάω contraction 44; constr. of with ἐκ 147.
 νίκη, ἡ, and νίκος, τό 23.
 νίπτω νίπτεσθαι 193.
 νόμος without the Art. 89.
 νοῦς forms of 12 sq.
 νυκτός etc. 170.
 νῦν δέ after conditional sentences 396.
 νύσσω, καταλύσσω 63.
 ξενίεσθαι constr. of 185.
 ξηραίνειν Perfect Pass. 41; used intransitively 52.
 ξυρέω, ξυράω 63.
 δ, ἡ, τό use of 85 sq.; with τοιοῦτος and τοσαῦτος 87; with proper names 86 sq.; never indefinite 87 sq.; with Poss. Prons. 87; the rhetorical 88; omission of with appellatives 88 sq.; use of with Part. after indefinites 93; with more closely defined substs. 90 sqq.; in lieu of a subst. 94; οἱ περί τινα 95; οἱ with following Gen. 95; with a Gen. or adverbial limitn. 95; with adv. for adj. 95; τὸ before sentences etc. 96; with connected substs. 98; as a demonstrative 101; δ μὲν . . . δ δέ and its substitutes 102; δ δέ in narration 102; with Prons. πᾶς etc. 119 sqq.; with Part. as Subst. 123; with Pred. 123 sq.; τοῦ with Infin. 266 sqq.; ἐν τοῖς 374. Cf. Article.
 ᾗδε rare 103.
 ὁδός omission of 82; ὁδὸν θαλάσσης 153; τῆς ὁδοῦ εἶναι 163; ὁδοῖς, ὁδοῖς with verbs of going 184.
 ὁδυνᾶσαι 42.
 Οἷας 18.
 ὅθεν in attraction 287 sq.
 οἱ and υ interchanged 5.
 οἶζω, ἀνοίγω 63.
 οἶδα forms of 51; questions after 250, 377; constr. with 301.
 οἰκία with Plur. pred. 130.
 οἰκοδομέω augment 34.
 οἰκτεῖρω 64.
 οἰκτιρμοί 77.
 -οῖν as Infin. ending for -οῦν 44.
 ὅλος with Art. 94.
 ὅλλυμι forms of 45, 64.
 Ὀλυμπᾶς 20.
 ὁμειρομαι, ἡμειρομαι 64.

ὁμειλεῖν constr. of 177.
 ὁμνυμι forms of 45; constr. of 147.
 ὁμοῖος 26; constr. of 170.
 ὁμοιοῦν ὡς 177.
 ὁμοιώθημεν 34.
 ὁμολογέω augment 34; ὁμολογίαν 148, constr. of 173, 176; with Part. 301.
 ὁμῶς position of with Part. 308.
 -ον from the Lat. -um 18.
 ὀνειδίζειν constr. of 177.
 ὄνομα αὐτῷ etc with omission of copula 136; for τοῦνομα or ὀνόματι 139; pleonastic 151, 398; τοῦνομα 153; used absol. 163 note; ὀνόματι, ἐν ὄν., ἐπ' ὄν. 183, 184, 330, 337.
 ὀπίσω 172, 184, 185, 319.
 ὀπότε, ὀπότεν constr. with 232.
 ὅπου, ὅποι 71; ὅπου ἂν with Indic. 228.
 ὅπως constr. with 214, 233 sq.; with αἱ 234; use of in the N. T. 236.
 ὀράω 64; ὥφθη 52; with Dat. 187; i. q. φυλάσσεσθαι constr. of 242 sq.; pleonastic Impera. 243; with Part. 301, 304; ὅρα μή used elliptically 395.
 ὀρκίζειν constr. of 147, 237.
 ὀρος Gen. -έων 14.
 -as proper names in 18; neuters in 14.
 ὅς Gen. of 281; equiv. to καὶ οὗτος 283; ὅς ἂν for ἐάν 288; ἐξ οὗ, ἀφ' οὗ, ἀφ' ἧς etc. 82, 105; ὅς μὲν . . . ὅς δέ 102.
 -οσαν for -ον 43.
 ὀσάκις constr. with 232.
 ὅς δέ for δ δέ 102.
 ὅσιος 26.
 ὅς μὲν . . . ὅς δέ 102.
 ὅσος 373; ὅσον ὅσον 373.
 ὅστις loose use of 115; with Subjunc. and Fut. 219, 228; ὅ, τι i. q. διὰ τί 253; Gen. of 281.
 ὀστούν forms of 13.
 ὅταν with Indic. 222 sq., 230.
 ὅτε with Subjunc. 231.
 ὅτι signification of 357; in declar. sentences 245, 357; redundant 237, 245, 274; after μνησκεισθαι etc. 246; before the Subjunc. and Impera. 237, 246; passes over into Acc. and Infin. 383; elliptical τί ὅτι 358; ὡς ὅτι 358; equiv. to δηλον ὅτι 358; οὐχ ὅτι 372; attraction with 376.
 ὅ, τι for διὰ τί 253.
 ὅτου, ἕως ὅτου 31.
 οὐ, οὐκ, οὐχ 7; in direct questions 247; with Fut. for Imperat. 257 sq.; in conditional sentences 344 sq.; negating only a part of the sentence 347, 351; in relative sentences 348 sq.; in illative, causal, declarative sentences 349; after ὅστε with Indic. 349; after ὅτι etc. ἐπεὶ etc. 349; rare with Infin. 349; with Participles 350; for anthesis' sake 352; distinguished from μή 351, 352.

- with substantives 353; pleonastic 355; *οὐ μή* use and constr. of 211 sqq., 218, 245 sq.; *οὐκοῦν* 249; *οὐκ* ... *ἀλλὰ* (δέ) negating relatively 356; *οὐ μόνον* ... *ἀλλὰ καί* 369, 193; *οὐ γάρ* *ἀλλὰ* 369; *οὐχ ὅτι*, *οὐχ οἷον ὅτι* 372; *οὐ πάντως* 389.
- οὐ* 31, 71, 105.
- οὐά*, *οὐαί* 72; *οὐαί* Fem. 126; constr. of 154.
- οὐδέ* (*μηδέ*) single and double 366 sq.; *οὐδέ* with *οὔτε* following etc. 367 note; *ne* ... *quidem* 369; *οὐδέ*, *μηδέ* *εἰς* 121.
- οὐδέ* *εἰς*: use of *οὐδέ* *εἰς*, *εἰς* ... *οὐ*, *οὐ* ... *πᾶς* etc. 121; *οὐδέν* with Masc. or Fem. subst. 127, 152.
- οὐθεῖς* 28.
- οὐν* 370; *ἔρα οὖν* 371; *οὐκοῦν* 249; *μὲν οὖν*, *μενοῦνγε* 370 sq.
- οὐράνιος* 25
- οὐρανοί*, *οἱ* 24.
- Οὐρίας* 18.
- οὖς*: *ῥα ἀκούειν* 259.
- οὔτε* (*μήτε*) single and doubled 366 sq.; used for *οὐδέ*? 369; *οὔτε* ... *τε* (*καί*) 368.
- οὗτος* (*ὅδε*) 103 sq.; and *ἐκεῖνος* N. T. use of 104; in specifications of time 104; omitted before relative 104 sq.; redundantly with forward reference before *ὅτι* etc. 105; with and without the Art. 119 sq.; as subject 125, 128; resumptive 306, 376, 399; *αὕτη* and *αὕτη* 109; cf. *τοῦτο*.
- οὕτως* and *οὕτω* 9; as predicate 131; resumptive of Participle 306 at the beginning of a conclusion 357; resumptive 399; taking place of the Part. 357; after a protasis with *εἰ* 357.
- ὄφελον* constr. with 214 sq., 374.
- ὄφθαλμός* in circumlocutions 319.
- ὀφθῆναί τινι* 187.
- ὀφθῆσομαι* 64.
- ὁ ὄχλος* *πολύς* equiv. to *vulgus* 91; *ὄχλος* with Plur. Pred. 130; and both Sing. and Plur. 130.
- ὁψέ* with Gen. of time 159.
- ὁψεί* - *η* 42 sq.
- ὁψῆσθε* 36.
- ὁψάνια*, *τά* 24.
- ὁ ὦν καὶ ὁ ἦν* 50, 204.
- παῖναι* 65.
- παθητός* 42.
- παῖδες κ. γυναῖκες* 89.
- παιδεύω* in Pass. 189.
- παίζω* 64.
- πάλιν* represented by a fin. verb 300.
- πανοικί* not *πανοικεῖ* 73.
- πάντη*, *πάντη* 69.
- πάντως οὐ* and *οὐ πάντως* 389.
- παρά*, uses of 339; with *ἀκούειν* 166; after passives 187; with Dat. after verb of motion 285; with Acc. used tropically 339; in comparison 339.
- παράδουναί* intrans. 145 note; *εἰς χεῖρας* 182; *ὁ παραδούς* and *παραδίδους* 297.
- παραρνεῖν* constr. of 177, 258; Infin. after 273.
- παραγγέλλειν ἵνα* 237; with Infin. 273, 275.
- παράγειν* intrans. 144.
- παρακαλεῖν ἵνα* 236, 237, 258; Infin. after 273; *παρακαλεῖν* constr. with 270.
- παραρνώμεν* 67.
- παρατηρεῖν ἵνα* 237.
- παραντίκα* 321.
- παρεῖναι* ellipsis of 138.
- παρεῖσθυσαν* 56.
- παβεῖχαν* 40.
- [*παρεμβάλλω* 149.]
- Παρμενᾶς* 20.
- παροργίζω* Fut. of 37.
- πᾶς* with and without the Art. 119 sq.; *οὐ* ... *πᾶς* and *πᾶς* ... *οὐ* 121; *πᾶν* in a concrete and collective sense 122; Gen. *πάντων* as a general expression with Fem. 374.
- πατήρ* omission of 94.
- παύω* 64; constr. of 158; with Participle 300.
- πέθειν ἵνα* 238 note, 240.
- πειθός* 73.
- πεινώ* forms of 37; contraction 44; with Acc. 147.
- πειράζειν* constr. of 164.
- πέμπω*, *ἐπεμψα* apparently for Perf. 198; *ἐν* 329.
- πενθεῖν* constr. of 147.
- πεποιθέναι* constr. of 175, 337.
- περί* use of 335; with verbs of accusing 165; *οἱ περί τινα* 95; in sense of *ὑπέρ* 336.
- περιάγειν* intrans. 144; and with a new object 144.
- περιβάλλειν* constr. of 149; in Mid. 191.
- περιέστραψεν* 34.
- περιέχει* impers. use of 135 note, 144.
- περιζώννυσθαι* in Mid. 191.
- περίκειμαι* 50, 189 sq.
- περιούσιος* 73 sq.
- περιπατεῖν* with Dat. 184.
- περιποιεῖσθαι* 192.
- περισσεύειν* constr. of 164, 169.
- περισσός* with Gen. compar. 168.
- περισσότερον*, *περισσότερως* 69.
- πέτομαι* 65.
- πιδίω* 66; with Gen. 161.
- πιέζω* 66.
- πίεσαι* 42.
- πίθι* 67.
- Πιλάτος* accent 6; inflection 18.
- πίμπλημι* 66.

- πίνω forms of 66; with Gen. 159.
 πίπτω 67; ἐν 329.
 πιστεύν signification and constructions of 173 sq., 337; τῇ καρδίᾳ and ἐν τ. κ. 182; Infin. after 273.
 πιστὸς ἐν etc. 174.
 -πλασίον 30.
 πλεῖον indecl. 127.
 πλεονεκτεῖν constr. of 168; in Pass. 188.
 πλεονεξία 77.
 πληγὴ omitted 82.
 πλῆθος with Plur. pred. 130.
 πλημύρης 11.
 πλὴν in N. T. 320; for δέ 365.
 πλησίον as Pred. 131.
 πλοῦς Gen. of 13.
 πλούτος, τό and ὁ 22.
 πνεῦμα ἅγιον anarthrous 89.
 ποδῆρην 13.
 ποιεῖν εὖ, καλῶς 146; with Part. 300; with Acc. of time i.q. spend 146; constr. of 149, 150; Middle 193; τί ποιήσομεν and ποιήσωμεν 209; ἵνα 238, 240; Infin. with τοῦ 270; to be supplied 394.
 πολλά adverb 123.
 πολὺς followed by Part. with Art. 93.
 πονηρία Plur. 77.
 πορεύεσθαι: εἰς and ἐν εἰρήν. 184; Fut. force of Pres. 204.
 πόρρω as Pred. 131.
 πότερον . . . ἢ 32, 250.
 ποτίζω constr. of 149; in Pass. 188.
 Ποταῖοι 18.
 τοῦ, τοῖ 71.
 Πούθης 17.
 πραέως 26.
 πρᾶς, πραῦς 26.
 πράτης, πάντης 26.
 πρασιαί 30, 139.
 πράττειν εὖ, with Participle 300.
 πρέπει 135; constrns. with 278.
 πρὶν ἢ constr. with 231, 232, 279.
 πρὸ in specifics. of space and time 153; foll. by τοῦ and Infin. 265; πρὸ προσώπου 319.
 προάγειν intrans. and with new obj. 144; Fut. force of Pres. 204.
 προβάλλειν 145.
 προέρχεσθαι with Acc. of pers. 144.
 προκόπτειν 145.
 προορῶμεν 64.
 πρὸς with Infin. Acc. 266; with Gen. and Dat. 340; with Acc. to denote rest 340; in comparison 340; in elliptical and adverbial phrases 340; as periphrasis for Dat. 172, 177; πρὸς με, πρὸς σε 31.
 προσαναλῶσαι 172.
 προσέπαισαν 40 note.
 προσευχῇ προσεύχεσθαι 184; ἵνα 237.
 προσέχειν 144; ἀπὸ 323; ἐπὶ 337.
 προσήλυτος 74.
 προσκαλεῖσθαι τινα 192.
 προσκυνεῖν constr. of 147.
 προσλαμβάνεσθαι constr. of 60 sq., 192.
 προσπαῖω 40.
 προστίθεσθαι with Part. i.q. again 299 sq
 προσωποληψία Plur. 77.
 πρόσωπον in circumlocution 90, 319.
 πρότερος and πρῶτος 22.
 προφητεῦν augment 35.
 πρῶρα accent and spelling 11; Gen. -ης 11.
 πρωτοκλισία Plur. 77.
 πρῶτος and πρῶτον 83; πρῶτος for πρότερος 32, 84.
 πύλη omission of 82.
 πυνθάνομαι constr. of 167.
 ρ Gen. after in -ης 11.
 ρ doubling of after augment 32.
 ραββί spelling 6.
 ραρίζω Fut. of 37.
 ρεραντισμένοι 33.
 ρεμιμένον 33.
 ῥέω 67.
 ῥήγνυμι sc. φωνήν 146.
 ῥῆμα κυρίου, λέγων 298.
 ρρ and ρσ 7.
 -σαι 2d Pers. Sing. in 42.
 σσ and ττ 7.
 σάββατον etc. 23.
 -σαι in 2d Sing. Pass. 42.
 σαλπίζω forms 37; σαλπίζει sc. σαλπικτής 134.
 σαλπιστής 37.
 Σαλωμών 16.
 Σαμάρεια 17.
 Σαούλ and Σαῦλος 6, 18.
 Σίππειρα, -ης 8, 11.
 Σαρών Acc. -ῶνα, -ἄρωνα, -νᾶ 16.
 σατανᾶς 20; without the Art. 89.
 σεαυτοῦ etc. use of 110.
 σημᾶναι 41.
 σημεῖον περιτομῆς 78.
 σημειοῦσθαι 192.
 -σθωσαν 3d Plur. Imperative 42.
 Σιδῶν -ῶνος 16.
 σίκερα, τό 24.
 Σίλας, Σιλουανός 20.
 Σιλῶμ, ὁ and ἡ 21.
 Σίμων -ωνος 16.
 Σινᾶ, τό 21.
 σινάπεως 14.
 Σιών. τό 21; ἡ 22.
 σκανδαλισθῆναι etc. sense 52.
 σκάπτειν sc. γῆν 146.
 σκέπτομαι 67.
 Σκενᾶς 20.
 σκοπεῖν μή 243.
 σκότος, τό 22.
 Σόδομα, τά 21.
 Σολομών declension and accent 16.
 σός 115.

- σου for reflexive 110, 115; for possessive 115; position of 3-14.
 σουδάριον 18.
 Σουσάννα 17.
 σπάσασθαι μάχαιραν 192.
 σπείρα accent 11; -ρης 11.
 σπείρειν σπόρον 148.
 σπλαγγίζεσθαι sense 52; constr. 164.
 σπουδάσω 53.
 σσ and ττ 7.
 σταθήσομαι sense 47.
 στάχυς uncontracted 14.
 Στεφανῶς 20.
 στήκω forms of 48; with Dat. 178 note².
 στήναι cf. ἵστημι.
 στηρίζω characteristic 36.
 στοιχεῖν with Dat. 184.
 στόμα use of in circumln. 90, 183, 187, 320 and note.
 στρατεύεσθαι στρατεῖαν 148.
 στρατιά with Plur. pred. 130.
 στρατοπεδάρχης 73.
 στρέφειν intrans. 145.
 στρώννυμι 67; sc. κλίνην 146.
 στρωννύω 45.
 συγγενῆν 13; συγγενεῦσι 25.
 συγκαλεῖν and -εῖσθαι 193.
 συλλαμβάνειν and συλ. ἐν γαστρὶ 146.
 συμβάλλειν 145.
 Συμεῶν indecl. 16.
 συμπόσια συμποσία 30, 139.
 συμφέρειν ἵνα 240.
 σύμφυτοι with Gen. 169.
 συμφωνεῖν with Gen. and with ἐκ 164.
 συν unassimilated in compos. 8; used for καί 331; besides 331.
 συνειδυῖς 12.
 συνεργεῖν 193.
 -συνη abstract nouns in 73.
 συνήθειά ἐστιν ἵνα 240.
 συνήχθησαν meaning and use of 52.
 συνιέναι constr. of 167.
 συνιοῦσιν, -ίουσιν 48.
 συνιστάναι ἵνα 237.
 συνίων, -ίων, (-ιών) 48 sq.
 σχίζω Fut. of 37.
 ταβέρναι 17.
 ταπεινώθητε reflexive 52.
 τὰ πολλά adverbially 96.
 -τάτως adverbs in 69.
 ταῦτά and τὰ αὐτά 10.
 ταχύς comparison of 27.
 τέ connecting Participles 297; τε καὶ 360 sq.; καὶ τε 361; τέ... τέ 361.
 τέκνον with Gen. of abstract 161 sq.
 τελευτάω 145.
 τελέω with Part. 300.
 -τεος verbals in 190.
 τέρας uncontracted 15.
 -τέρως adverbs in 69.
 τεσσαρεσκαίδεκατος 29.
 τέσσερες, τεσσεράκοντα 29.
 τέτευχα, τέτυχα 67.
 τήρειν ἐκ 327.
 τίθημι forms of 45, 46; constr. of 150; ἵνα 238; ἐν 329.
 τιμῆς dearly 164.
 τίς, τίς 31.
 τίς, τί for Indef. Art. 85; followed by Part. with Art. 93, 295; in pregnant or emphatic sense 114 cf. p. 127; omitted 158, 159.
 τίς, τί, for simple Rel. and vice versa 115; for πότερος 115; τί ἐμοὶ καὶ σοὶ 138; τί πρὸς σέ etc. 138; τί quam 253; τί ὅτι 358.
 τοῖον 372.
 τοιοῦτος, τοσοῦτος with Art. 87.
 -τος verbals in 41 sq., 190.
 τότε as a connective 401.
 τούναντιον 10.
 τούνομα 10; used adverbially 139.
 τοῦτ' ἔστι, τοιούτῳ 11, 400.
 τοῦτο as a preparatory Demons. before ἵνα, ὅτι, or the Infin., 105, 240, 262, 263 cf. 400.
 ττ and σσ 7.
 τυγχάνω 67; τυχόν used absolutely 318.
 υ and οι interchanged 5.
 ὑγιαίνειν ἐν τῇ πίστει and τῇ πίστει 182.
 ὑγίης Acc. -ῇ 15.
 ὕδωρ or ὑετός to be supplied 82.
 υἱός Voc. 12; with Gen. of abstract 161 sq.
 ὑμέτερος use of 116.
 -υμι and -ύω 45.
 ὕμῶν for possessive 116; between Subst. and Art. 116.
 ὑπάγειν intrans. for ἵεναι 144, 204, cf. 255; Fut. force of Pres. 204.
 ὑπάρχειν with Part. 300; without ὧν 304.
 ὑπέρ for περί 335; with Acc. in comparison 335; adverbially and in composition 321; ὑπὲρ ἐγώ 321.
 ὑπεράνω 321.
 ὑπερεκπερισσοῦ with Gen. compar. 168, 321.
 ὑπέρχειν intrans. and with new obj. 141; with Gen. or Acc. 169.
 ὑπερλίαν 321.
 ὑπὸ after Passives 187, 340; with Gen. and Acc. 340 sq.; with Acc. particularly after εἶναι, γίνεσθαι 341.
 ὑποδείσθαι constr. of 191.
 ὑποκάτω 321.
 ὑποκρίσεις Plur. 77.
 ὑπόταγῃτε reflexive 52.
 ὕστερῃν constr. of 158, 169.
 ὕψιστος without the Art. (ἐν ὕψιστοις) 89 and note.
 φαγεῖν with Gen. 159.
 φάγεσαι 42, 58.
 φάγος, φαγός 73.
 φαιλόνης 17.

φαίνεσθαι with Participle 300, 304.
 φάνη (φαίνη, φανῆ) 41.
 φαραώ 15.
 φαύσκω 67.
 φείδεσθαι constr. of 165.
 φέρω 68.
 φεύγειν constr. of 146.
 Φηλιξ accent 13; -κος 16.
 φησί sc. ὁ θεός or ἡ γραφή 134; with indef. Subj. 136.
 φθάνω 68.
 φθόνοι Plur. 77.
 φθονεῖν constr. of 165.
 Φιλῆς 20.
 Φίλιπποι, οἱ 21.
 φιμωθῆναι intrans. sense 52.
 φοβεῖσθαι constr. with 148, 192, 323; with μή 241 sq.
 φορέω 37.
 φορτίζειν constr. of 149.
 φραγγέλιον 18.
 φυλάσσειν φυλακὰς 148; Aor. in Pass. 191; constr. of 192, 323; Act. and Mid. 193 sq.; φυλ. ἵνα 237.
 φύω 68.
 φωνή . . . λέγων 130.
 χαλκολίβανος (not -νον) Fem. 80 note.
 χαίρειν, χαράν 148; χαρᾶ 184; construc. of 185; ἐν κυρίῳ 185; with Participle 300.
 χαρήσομαι, χαροῦμαι 68.
 χάρις, Acc. χάριτα 13.
 χαρίζομαι Fut. of 37; Aor. Pass. 52.
 χειλέων 14.
 χειμῶνος 170.
 χεῖρ ellipsis of 82; use of in periphrases 90, 182 sq., 187, 319.
 χερουβεῖν spelling 6; Gend. 21.
 χέω 68.
 χιλιάρχος 73.
 Χοραζῖν spelling 6.
 χορτασθῆναι constr. of 163, 167.
 Χουζᾶς 20.
 χρεῖαν ἔχειν ἵνα 240; with Infin. 164, 259 note

χρή constr. of 147, 164.
 χρήζειν (for δεῖν) 164.
 χρηματίζω Fut. of 37; in Pass. 188.
 χρήσθαι, καταχρήσθαι with Acc. 181.
 χρηστά, χρήστα 11.
 χρίειν constr. of 149.
 Χριστός anarthrous 89.
 χρονίζειν Fut. of 37.
 χρόνος omission of 82.
 χρύσεος 26.
 χύνω, χύνω, χύνω 69.
 χάρα omission of 82.
 χωρίζω Fut. of 37.
 Χῶρος 18.
 ψεύδεσθαι with Dat. 172.
 ψυγήσομαι 69.
 ὃ its use with Voc. 140..
 ὃδε as a local particle 71
 ὠθέω 69.
 -ων proper names in 15 sq.
 -ων, -ιστος adverbs formed from 70.
 ὦν omitted 330 sq.
 ὠνέομαι 69.
 ὦρα ellipsis of 82; ἡ ἔρχεται ἵνα 240; ἐστίν foll. by Infin. 260; πρὸς ὦραν for the moment 340.
 -ως adverbs in 69.
 -ως, Gen. -ω, proper names in 20 sq.
 ὥς after ὁμοιοῦν 177; ὥς ἂν εἰ μήτι 219 sq.; ὥς ἂν as soon as with Subjunc. 232; as causal particle 233; for ὥστε with Infin. 244; ὥς ἔπος εἰπείν 261; with Fut. Part. 296, 307 sq.; not found with Acc. abs. 317; before Gen. abs. 318; ὥς ἔτι 358; transposition in clauses with 389.
 ὥστε constr. with 243 sq. 279, after τοσοῦτος 244; ὥς instead of 244; with telic force 244; negatives with 349.
 ὠφελον 374.
 ὠφθ· appeared 52, 64, 187.
 ὠτα ἀκούειν 259.

III. INDEX OF PASSAGES CITED FROM THE SEPTUAGINT.

The Figures refer to Pages.

Gen. ii. 17	183	Exod. xxiii. 26	313
Gen. ii. 24	150	Exod. xxx. 18	68
Gen. iv. 2	299	Exod. xxx. 19	68
Gen. iv. 25, 26	151	Exod. xl. 2	30
Gen. v. 2, 3	151		
Gen. viii. 10	300	Lev. i. 14	223
Gen. xii. 2	150	Lev. iv. 12	68
Gen. xv. 1	298	Lev. vii. 35	316
Gen. xv. 5 sq.	356	Lev. x. 6	211
Gen. xv. 6.	151	Lev. xi. 32, 34	280
Gen. xv. 13	57	Lev. xiv. 16	170
Gen. xvii. 17	356	Lev. xvi. 32	280
Gen. xviii. 13	358	Lev. xvii. 10, 13	58
Gen. xix. 17	313	Lev. xix. 12	257
Gen. xxi. 23	358	Lev. xxiii. 32	24
Gen. xxii. 17	359		
Gen. xxii. 20	384	Num. v. 24, 26	37
Gen. xxx. 38, 41	81	Num. vi. 3	24
Gen. xxxi. 30	183	Num. xix. 17	68
Gen. xxxiii. 10	185		
Gen. xxxiii. 19	94	Deut. i. 29	324
Gen. xxxiv. 6	94	Deut. xii. 16	69
Gen. xxxiv. 7	63	Deut. xiii. 15	184
Gen. xxxviii. 20	182	Deut. xiv. 23	285
Gen. xxxviii. 24	384	Deut. xiv. 26	24
Gen. xlii. 7	59	Deut. xv. 18	285
Gen. xliii. 2	183	Deut. xvi. 2, 5, 18	285
Gen. xliii. 6	249	Deut. xvi. 13	81
Gen. xliv. 4	358	Deut. xviii. 19	278
Gen. xliv. 7	248	Deut. xix. 15	320
Gen. xlv. 16	59	Deut. xx. 17	184
Gen. xlv. 27	57	Deut. xxviii. 13	150
Gen. xlvii. 4	59	Deut. xxix. 13	211
		Deut. xxix. 18	161, 251
Exod. ii. 21	47		
Exod. iii. 10	209	Josh. ii. 13	53
Exod. iv. 9	68	Josh. vi. 18	324
Exod. iv. 17	280	Josh. xi. 3	22
Exod. v. 13	47	Josh. xi. 6	324
Exod. v. 22	43	Josh. xi. 19	145
Exod. viii. 21	12, 223	Josh. xi. 22	17
Exod. viii. 24	12	Josh. xiv. 9	358
Exod. x. 28	299	Josh. xxiii. 2	143
Exod. xiv. 13	299	Josh. xxiv. 13	280
Exod. xvi. 27	7	Josh. xxiv. 20	143
Exod. xvii. 12	102		
Exod. xix. 11, 18	22	Judg. v. 8	358
Exod. xx. 10	121	Judg. vii. 14, 18	15

Judg. ix. 28	358	1 Chron. xvi. 36	176
Judg. xi. 27	173	1 Chron. xvii. 6	254
Judg. xiii. 4	121		
Judg. xiii. 11	249	2 Chron. iv. 6	63
Judg. xvi. 17	327	2 Chron. ix. 8	376
Judg. xvi. 28	12	2 Chron. xi. 22	150
Judg. xxi. 3	12	2 Chron. xix. 10	173
		2 Chron. xx. 19	176
Ruth iii. 2	280	2 Chron. xxxv. 21	138
		2 Chron. xxxvi. 21	183
1 Sam. i. 2, 5	17		
1 Sam. i. 13	151	Ezra (2 Esdr.) ix. 6	12
1 Sam. i. 17	184	Ezra (2 Esdr.) x. 16	30
1 Sam. iii. 14	358		
1 Sam. iii. 17	359	Neh. iii. 23	20
1 Sam. ix. 9	151	Neh. viii. 12	280
1 Sam. x. 3	102	Neh. ix. 21	169
1 Sam. x. 24	249	Neh. ix. 34	143
1 Sam. xii. 25	183		
1 Sam. xiv. 36	68	Job i. 11	358
1 Sam. xv. 10	298	Job v. 13	291
1 Sam. xv. 20	184	Job vi. 24	149
1 Sam. xvii. 34	223	Job vii. 2	67
1 Sam. xviii. 22	376	Job xvi. 22	59
1 Sam. xx. 41	145	Job xix. 16	55
1 Sam. xxiv. 16	182	Job xxii. 3	223
1 Sam. xxv. 20	12	Job xxii. 20	358
1 Sam. xxvii. 12	174	Job xxv. 5	67
		Job xxix. 14	49
2 Sam. iii. 28	158	Job xxx. 25	358
2 Sam. iii. 34	39	Job xxxi. 36	358
2 Sam. iii. 35	359	Job xxxix. 5	23
2 Sam. v. 6	57	Job xl. 5	49
2 Sam. vi. 20	254		
2 Sam. vii. 4	298	Psalms iv. 2	64
2 Sam. vii. 7	254	Psalms v. 9	43
2 Sam. vii. 14	150	Psalms v. 12	176, 185
2 Sam. xi. 11	358	Psalms vii. 2	176
2 Sam. xii. 3	121	Psalms xiv. 1, 3	121
2 Sam. xv. 26	376	Psalms xvii. 1	316
2 Sam. xv. 31	384	Psalms xxii. 1	169
2 Sam. xvi. 10	138	Psalms xxv. 20	176
2 Sam. xix. 1	384	Psalms xxviii. 7	59
2 Sam. xix. 22	138	Psalms xxxii. 21	176
2 Sam. xx. 20	358	Psalms xxxix. 6	251
		Psalms xxxix. 7	185
1 Kings viii. 29	287	Psalms xli. 12	57
1 Kings x. 9	376	Psalms xliii. 23	151
1 Kings xiii. 10	280	Psalms xlvii. 4	223
1 Kings xvii. 8	298	Psalms xlviii. 13, 21	35
1 Kings xviii. 42	22	Psalms lxxv. 14	61
1 Kings xx. (xxi.) 13	85	Psalms lxxvii. 19	148
		Psalms lxxvii. 22	174
2 Kings ii. 25	22	Psalms lxxx. 14	184
2 Kings ix. 7	182	Psalms lxxxv. 9	172
2 Kings xi. 3	40	Psalms lxxxvii. 6	69
2 Kings xviii. 5	176	Psalms xc. 11	358, 359
2 Kings xviii. 13	18	Psalms cx. 1	49
2 Kings xxiii. 34	18	Psalms cxvii. 22	150, 288
2 Kings xxiv. 4	69	Psalms cxviii. 23	123
		Psalms cxviii. 32	223
1 Chron. iii. 17	18	Psalms cxix. 7	223
1 Chron. vi. 77	22	Psalms cxx. 7	324

Psalms cxxxii. 13	22	Ezek. ii. 6	324
Psalms cxlv. 13	24	Ezek. iii. 9	324
		Ezek. iv. 9	150
Prov. i. 27	232	Ezek. vi. 2	36
Prov. vi. 6	50	Ezek. xxii. 5	64
Prov. xii. 10	164		
Prov. xxvi. 11	117	Dan. viii. 3	85
Eccl. iii. 19	169	Joel iii. 1 sq.	68
Eccl. vi. 2	169		
Eccl. viii. 12	324	Amos i. 1	153
		Amos iv. 7	153
Cant. ii. 7	358	Amos ix. 12	234
Cant. vii. 6	254		
		Jonah ii. 5	69
Isa. vi. 4	287	Jonah iii. 3	180
Isa. vi. 9	183		
Isa. vi. 10	62, 211	Mic. vi. 14	58
Isa. viii. 21	12		
Isa. xiv. 24	358	Hab. i. 10	64
Isa. xix. 22	183	Hab. ii. 3	373
Isa. xxii. 13	205	Hab. ii. 4	134
Isa. xxiv. 3	183		
Isa. xxvi. 20	373	Zech. viii. 2	22
Isa. xxviii. 16	174	Zech. ix. 5	17
Isa. xxix. 10	62	Zech. ix. 9	179
Isa. xxx. 19	183		
Isa. xxxii. 15 sq.	22	Mal. ii. 5	324
Isa. xxxiii. 4	64		
Isa. xxxiii. 15	62	Tobit iv. 5	184
Isa. xlii. 4	176	Tobit v. 12 (13)	20
Isa. xlvii. 3	145		
Isa. xlix. 1	327	Judith i. 12	359
Isa. xlix. 6	150		
Isa. li. 5	176	Sap. iv. 4	59
Isa. liii. 12	151	Sap. ix. 1	12
Isa. lxvi. 10	183		
Isa. lxvi. 23	172	Sir. (Ecclus.) xi. 5	37
		Sir. xv. 3	37
Jer. i. 17	324	Sir. xvii. 14	324
Jer. ii. 20	23	Sir. xx. 16	58
Jer. ii. 36	254, 324	Sir. xx. 22	45
Jer. ix. 23	185	Sir. xxiv. 31	37
Jer. x. 2	324	Sir. xlv. 12	59
Jer. xii. 6	174		
Jer. xii. 13	324	Bar. i. 3	18
Jer. xx. 13	176	Bar. ii. 28	316
Jer. xxi. 10	36		
Jer. xxv. 1	18	Sus. 27	17
Jer. xxvi. (xlv.) 5	183	Sus. 52	59
Jer. xxvi. (xlv.) 18	22		
Jer. xxxi. (xlviii.) 9	183	1 Macc. i. 6	143
Jer. xxxi. 13	324	1 Macc. iii. 30	169
Jer. xxxviii. (xxx.) 15, 33	291	1 Macc. x. 89	25
Jer. xxxviii. (xxx.) 34	212	1 Macc. xi. 40	46
		1 Macc. xv. 2	144
Lam. i. 17	22		
Lam. iii. 57	316	2 Macc ix. 18	144
Lam. iii. 43	62	2 Macc xi. 16	144

IV. INDEX OF PASSAGES IN THE NEW TEST. EXPLAINED OR CITED.

The Figures refer to Pages; those followed by an Asterisk indicate passages not merely referred to or quoted, but commented upon.

Matt. i. 6	16, 94	Matt. iv. 15	153
Matt. i. 10	19	Matt. iv. 16	143, 381
Matt. i. 11	336	Matt. iv. 18	312
Matt. i. 15	6	Matt. iv. 23	106 (<i>bis</i>), 297
Matt. i. 18	131, 164, 279, 301, 314, 315*, 327	Matt. iv. 24	297
		Matt. iv. 25	342
Matt. i. 19	69		
Matt. i. 20	12, 17	Matt. v. 1	315 (<i>bis</i>)
Matt. i. 21	106, 151	Matt. v. 2	63, 398
		Matt. v. 3	109, 163
Matt. ii. 2	261	Matt. v. 4	108, 109
Matt. ii. 3	18*	Matt. v. 5	109
Matt. ii. 4	38, 98, 203*	Matt. v. 6	109, 147
Matt. ii. 6	158	Matt. v. 7	109
Matt. ii. 8	231	Matt. v. 8, 9, 10	109
Matt. ii. 9	144, 166	Matt. v. 11	177, 223
Matt. ii. 10	184	Matt. v. 13	124, 182
Matt. ii. 12	188	Matt. v. 15	44
Matt. ii. 13	49, 270	Matt. v. 16	172
Matt. ii. 15	118	Matt. v. 17	261
Matt. ii. 16	64	Matt. v. 18	121, 126, 127
Matt. ii. 18	147, 291	Matt. v. 19	83, 229
Matt. ii. 20	77	Matt. v. 20	168*, 169, 246
Matt. ii. 22	169 (<i>bis</i>)	Matt. v. 21	57, 170*, 187
Matt. ii. 23	6, 332	Matt. v. 22	170*
		Matt. v. 24	115, 402
Matt. iii. 1 sq.	298	Matt. v. 25	31, 46, 231
Matt. iii. 3	309	Matt. v. 27	257
Matt. iii. 4	324	Matt. v. 29	110, 170, 240
Matt. iii. 9	113	Matt. v. 30	110, 170, 240
		Matt. v. 33	53, 257
Matt. iii. 11	108, 182*, 204*	Matt. v. 34	349
Matt. iii. 12	37, 280	Matt. v. 34 sq.	147, 367
Matt. iii. 13	270	Matt. v. 37	168
Matt. iii. 14	31, 205*, 259	Matt. v. 38	291, 394
Matt. iii. 15	131, 278, 401	Matt. v. 39	37, 122, 219, 349
Matt. iii. 16	24, 63, 112	Matt. v. 40	52*, 143, 177, 381
Matt. iii. 17	124, 198	Matt. v. 41	219, 229
		Matt. v. 42	324
Matt. iv. 1	261	Matt. v. 44	146
Matt. iv. 4	58	Matt. v. 47	83
Matt. iv. 8	45	Matt. v. 48	257
Matt. iv. 9 sq.	401		
Matt. iv. 11	401	Matt. vi. 1	52, 393
Matt. iv. 12	303	Matt. vi. 2	37, 110, 203*
Matt. iv. 13	6 (<i>bis</i>), 118, 297, 332	Matt. vi. 3	315

Matt. vi. 8	265	Matt. ix. 1	118*
Matt. vi. 10	52, 362*	Matt. ix. 2	49
Matt. vi. 12	48	Matt. ix. 4	357
Matt. vi. 13	137	Matt. ix. 5	49, 56
Matt. vi. 15	345, 346	Matt. ix. 6	56, 385, 401
Matt. vi. 16	300	Matt. ix. 9	338
Matt. vi. 18	300	Matt. ix. 10	277, 312, 315
Matt. vi. 19	111, 146 (<i>bis</i>)	Matt. ix. 14	123
Matt. vi. 20	111, 367	Matt. ix. 15	204*
Matt. vi. 22	125	Matt. ix. 17	64, 69*
Matt. vi. 23	136	Matt. ix. 18	58*, 118, 315
Matt. vi. 24	9 (<i>bis</i>), 28, 102 (<i>bis</i>)	Matt. ix. 25	161
Matt. vi. 25	127, 186, 255, 366	Matt. ix. 29	52
Matt. vi. 26	125, 366	Matt. ix. 30	12 (<i>bis</i>), 63, 243
Matt. vi. 28	54, 125, 251, 366	Matt. ix. 35	106
Matt. vi. 29	16, 369	Matt. ix. 36	33, 52, 164
Matt. vi. 30	49, 206*	Matt. ix. 38	55
Matt. vi. 34	127, 186		
		Matt. x. 1	244
Matt. vii. 1	52*	Matt. x. 4	297*
Matt. vii. 2	182	Matt. x. 9	328*, 366
Matt. vii. 4	115, 210	Matt. x. 10	366
Matt. vii. 5	115, 257	Matt. x. 14	288, 349
Matt. vii. 6	182, 211, 368	Matt. x. 16	132, 329
Matt. vii. 7	63, 290	Matt. x. 18	364
Matt. vii. 8	205	Matt. x. 19	223, 251, 255 (<i>bis</i>)
Matt. vii. 9	223, 248, 284*, 384	Matt. x. 20	124, 356
Matt. vii. 10	223, 248	Matt. x. 22	311
Matt. vii. 13	253	Matt. x. 23	213, 223
Matt. vii. 14	253*	Matt. x. 24	335
Matt. vii. 15	70	Matt. x. 25	151*, 239*, 384*
Matt. vii. 16	249, 324*	Matt. x. 26	211, 355, 368
Matt. vii. 20	324, 371	Matt. x. 27	327
Matt. vii. 21	122	Matt. x. 28	61, 192, 211
Matt. vii. 22	183*	Matt. x. 29	121
Matt. vii. 23	141, 176	Matt. x. 30	310*
Matt. vii. 24	166, 219	Matt. x. 32	172, 176, 219, 229, 379
Matt. vii. 25	40*	Matt. x. 33	172, 229
Matt. vii. 26	166	Matt. x. 37	89, 335
Matt. vii. 27	289	Matt. x. 38	348, 368
Matt. vii. 28	277	Matt. x. 39	112, 193
Matt. vii. 29	311	Matt. x. 42	82, 213
Matt. viii. 1	143, 315	Matt. xi. 1	106*, 270, 277, 300*
Matt. viii. 3	29	Matt. xi. 3	249
Matt. viii. 4	68, 106*, 243	Matt. xi. 5	148
Matt. viii. 5	143, 315	Matt. xi. 6	52
Matt. viii. 8	52, 73, 115, 240, 344	Matt. xi. 8	49, 82, 191
Matt. viii. 9	341	Matt. xi. 8 sq.	261
Matt. viii. 12	88*	Matt. xi. 9	363
Matt. viii. 13	73	Matt. xi. 10	172
Matt. viii. 14	312	Matt. xi. 11	84, 169
Matt. viii. 14 sq.	289	Matt. xi. 12	53*
Matt. viii. 20	251*, 255 (<i>bis</i>)	Matt. xi. 17	369
Matt. viii. 22	112	Matt. xi. 18	367
Matt. viii. 23	143	Matt. xi. 19	322*
Matt. viii. 24	244, 312, 340	Matt. xi. 21	224
Matt. viii. 25	45	Matt. xi. 23	171, 224
Matt. viii. 28	143, 315	Matt. xi. 25	149, 176, 362
Matt. viii. 29	61, 71, 138, 394	Matt. xi. 26	140, 172
Matt. viii. 30	312	Matt. xi. 29	26*, 110, 290, 324
Matt. viii. 31	273		
Matt. viii. 34	320*	Matt. xii. 1	14, 23, 37

Matt. xii. 2	186, 348	Matt. xiv. 3	329
Matt. xii. 3	37, 126	Matt. xiv. 3 sq.	200
Matt. xii. 3 sqq.	249	Matt. xiv. 6	317
Matt. xii. 5	23, 186	Matt. xiv. 7	227
Matt. xii. 7	165	Matt. xiv. 8	71, 336
Matt. xii. 9	106*	Matt. xiv. 9	275
Matt. xii. 10	233, 249 (<i>bis</i>), 312*	Matt. xiv. 14	106 (<i>bis</i>)
Matt. xii. 12	23, 243	Matt. xiv. 15	112
Matt. xii. 13	35, 122	Matt. xiv. 16	132
Matt. xii. 15	106	Matt. xiv. 17	14
Matt. xii. 18	185	Matt. xiv. 18	71
Matt. xii. 19	37, 366	Matt. xiv. 22	230
Matt. xii. 20	23, 53	Matt. xiv. 26	325
Matt. xii. 21	37, 176*	Matt. xiv. 27	314
Matt. xii. 22	244, 312	Matt. xiv. 28	31, 110
Matt. xii. 23	124*	Matt. xiv. 29	338
Matt. xii. 25	38*, 47, 112, 127	Matt. xiv. 33	124*
Matt. xii. 28	68, 371	Matt. xiv. 36	233
Matt. xii. 29	54		
Matt. xii. 32	367	Matt. xv. 2	63
Matt. xii. 36	229, 379	Matt. xv. 5	213
Matt. xii. 37	398	Matt. xv. 12	51
Matt. xii. 38	325	Matt. xv. 16	153
Matt. xii. 42	16	Matt. xv. 20	262
Matt. xii. 45	125	Matt. xv. 23	44
Matt. xii. 50	108, 279*	Matt. xv. 27	159
		Matt. xv. 28	140
Matt. xiii. 2	88*, 244	Matt. xv. 30	112
Matt. xiii. 3	270	Matt. xv. 31	301
Matt. xiii. 4	102, 263	Matt. xv. 32 26*, 119, 129, 186, 255, 369	
Matt. xiii. 5	263, 349	Matt. xv. 33	244, 245*
Matt. xiii. 8	30, 102	Matt. xv. 35	275*
Matt. xiii. 9	259		
Matt. xiii. 12	348, 349	Matt. xvi. 7	358*
Matt. xiii. 13	48	Matt. xvi. 8	113
Matt. xiii. 14	53, 178, 184, 212*, 313	Matt. xvi. 14	102
Matt. xiii. 15	62, 211, 368	Matt. xvi. 16	124
Matt. xiii. 17	369	Matt. xvi. 17	146*
Matt. xiii. 19	125, 309, 329, 350	Matt. xvi. 18	200, 337, 364
Matt. xiii. 20	125	Matt. xvi. 19	24, 72, 311*
Matt. xiii. 20 sqq.	399	Matt. xvi. 20	108, 245
Matt. xiii. 22	125	Matt. xvi. 21	45, 98, 245, 326
Matt. xiii. 23	30, 49	Matt. xvi. 22	137, 161, 212
Matt. xiii. 25	263, 332	Matt. xvi. 23	117*, 319*
Matt. xiii. 26	55	Matt. xvi. 24	112
Matt. xiii. 28	208 (<i>bis</i>)	Matt. xvi. 25	72, 229
Matt. xiii. 30	150	Matt. xvi. 26	189
Matt. xiii. 31	14	Matt. xvi. 28	71, 213, 330*
Matt. xiii. 32	44, 54, 84		
Matt. xiii. 33	343	Matt. xvii. 3	52*, 127*, 312
Matt. xiii. 35	63	Matt. xvii. 4	71, 103
Matt. xiii. 37 sq.	125	Matt. xvii. 7	52
Matt. xiii. 39	309	Matt. xvii. 8	118
Matt. xiii. 43	259	Matt. xvii. 9	230
Matt. xiii. 44	118, 142, 325	Matt. xvii. 11	365
Matt. xiii. 47	159	Matt. xvii. 12	149, 341
Matt. xiii. 49	37	Matt. xvii. 14	316
Matt. xiii. 51	46	Matt. xvii. 16	33
Matt. xiii. 53	277	Matt. xvii. 17	140
Matt. xiii. 55	17	Matt. xvii. 19	33
Matt. xiii. 56	340	Matt. xvii. 20	54
		Matt. xvii. 25	299, 324
Matt. xiv. 2	108	Matt. xvii. 26	316, 324, 371

Matt. xvii. 27	104*, 110	Matt. xx. 32	208
		Matt. xx. 33	63
Matt. xviii. 1	84		
Matt. xviii. 2	142, 329	Matt. xxi. 1	22
Matt. xviii. 4	112, 229	Matt. xxi. 3	363
Matt. xviii. 5	337	Matt. xxi. 5	179
Matt. xviii. 6	174	Matt. xxi. 7	77
Matt. xviii. 7	322*	Matt. xxi. 8	116, 130, 329
Matt. xviii. 8	110, 118, 306, 360	Matt. xxi. 8 sq.	200
Matt. xviii. 9	110, 170	Matt. xxi. 9	137, 184
Matt. xviii. 10	243	Matt. xxi. 11	157
Matt. xviii. 12	125, 338*	Matt. xxi. 12	99
Matt. xviii. 14	172	Matt. xxi. 15	98
Matt. xviii. 15	54, 60, 110, 402	Matt. xxi. 16	302
Matt. xviii. 16	28, 110, 320	Matt. xxi. 18	144
Matt. xviii. 18	311	Matt. xxi. 19	52, 85
Matt. xviii. 19	229, 285	Matt. xxi. 21	52 (<i>bis</i>), 173
Matt. xviii. 21	54, 173, 290*	Matt. xxi. 22	173
Matt. xviii. 22	30	Matt. xxi. 23	98, 143, 309, 315
Matt. xviii. 24	315	Matt. xxi. 26	150, 173
Matt. xviii. 25	275, 315, 351	Matt. xxi. 28	84
Matt. xviii. 27	164	Matt. xxi. 31	32, 115, 204
Matt. xviii. 29	273	Matt. xxi. 32	173, 269
Matt. xviii. 30	230	Matt. xxi. 33	47, 115
Matt. xviii. 31	116	Matt. xxi. 36	84
Matt. xviii. 33	217	Matt. xxi. 37	52*, 192
Matt. xviii. 34	230 (<i>bis</i>)	Matt. xxi. 40	149
		Matt. xxi. 41	47, 64, 143*, 229
Matt. xix. 1	277	Matt. xxi. 42	90, 123, 288, 320
Matt. xix. 2	106*	Matt. xxi. 45	98
Matt. xix. 3	249	Matt. xxi. 46	150, 289
Matt. xix. 5	10		
Matt. xix. 6	349	Matt. xxii. 2	23
Matt. xix. 10	131	Matt. xxii. 3	369
Matt. xix. 11	122	Matt. xxii. 5	102, 117
Matt. xix. 12	34, 112	Matt. xxii. 11	148, 351*
Matt. xix. 13	233	Matt. xxii. 12	52, 71, 351*
Matt. xix. 16	85	Matt. xxii. 15	244
Matt. xix. 18	96	Matt. xxii. 16	51, 121, 336
Matt. xix. 19	257	Matt. xxii. 22 sq.	39
Matt. xix. 20	152, 192	Matt. xxii. 23	350
Matt. xix. 22	310	Matt. xxii. 25	351
Matt. xix. 25	38	Matt. xxii. 26	363
Matt. xix. 27	46	Matt. xxii. 28	163
Matt. xix. 28	37, 60, 119	Matt. xxii. 29	351
		Matt. xxii. 34	52
Matt. xx. 1	320	Matt. xxii. 36	83
Matt. xx. 2	164	Matt. xxii. 37	143, 182
Matt. xx. 3	83	Matt. xxii. 38	83, 128,
Matt. xx. 6	301	Matt. xxii. 40	126
Matt. xx. 7	402	Matt. xxii. 43	330*
Matt. xx. 8	374	Matt. xxii. 44	49
Matt. xx. 9	332		
Matt. xx. 13	164	Matt. xxiii. 2	198
Matt. xx. 15	248*, 249	Matt. xxiii. 3	364, 369
Matt. xx. 17	312	Matt. xxiii. 4	364
Matt. xx. 18	98, 165, 204	Matt. xxiii. 5	52, 118
Matt. xx. 19	264	Matt. xxiii. 8	364
Matt. xx. 20	149, 193	Matt. xxiii. 11	364
Matt. xx. 21	103, 237	Matt. xxiii. 12	112
Matt. xx. 22	193, 259	Matt. xxiii. 13	297
Matt. xx. 23	66, 163, 262	Matt. xxiii. 14	172
Matt. xx. 25	51	Matt. xxiii. 15	27*, 70*

Matt. xxiii. 16	11, 127, 288	Matt. xxv. 41	90
Matt. xxiii. 18	127, 288	Matt. xxv. 42 sqq.	369
Matt. xxiii. 23	46, 217, 349, 364		
Matt. xxiii. 24	364	Matt. xxvi. 1	277
Matt. xxiii. 25	163, 364	Matt. xxvi. 2	205, 264
Matt. xxiii. 27	13, 163, 304, 364	Matt. xxvi. 3	98
Matt. xxiii. 28	304, 364	Matt. xxvi. 5	392
Matt. xxiii. 30	50, 160, 224	Matt. xxvi. 6	315
Matt. xxiii. 31	113	Matt. xxvi. 8	309, 312
Matt. xxiii. 33	146, 208	Matt. xxvi. 9	33
Matt. xxiii. 34	158	Matt. xxvi. 10	33
Matt. xxiii. 35	69, 138	Matt. xxvi. 11	113
Matt. xxiii. 37	18	Matt. xxvi. 12	266
Matt. xxiii. 39	230, 232	Matt. xxvi. 16	268
		Matt. xxvi. 17	208, 240
Matt. xxiv. 2	212*, 338, 355	Matt. xxvi. 18	31, 38 (<i>bis</i>), 131, 209, 340
Matt. xxiv. 3	255, 315	Matt. xxvi. 22	248
Matt. xxiv. 4	243	Matt. xxvi. 23	329
Matt. xxiv. 6	243*	Matt. xxvi. 24	217, 226, 345, 347
Matt. xxiv. 12	69	Matt. xxvi. 25	248, 297
Matt. xxiv. 13	306	Matt. xxvi. 26	45, 125, 200
Matt. xxiv. 15	48, 81	Matt. xxvi. 28	69, 125, 206, 336
Matt. xxiv. 17	54, 378	Matt. xxvi. 32	265, 275
Matt. xxiv. 18	334	Matt. xxvi. 35	213
Matt. xxiv. 20	171	Matt. xxvi. 36	230
Matt. xxiv. 21	212	Matt. xxvi. 42	348*, 359
Matt. xxiv. 22	121	Matt. xxvi. 44	297
Matt. xxiv. 27	131	Matt. xxvi. 45	96, 182, 361
Matt. xxiv. 31	161*, 343*	Matt. xxvi. 46	297
Matt. xxiv. 32	68	Matt. xxvi. 47	98
Matt. xxiv. 34	230	Matt. xxvi. 48	108, 297
Matt. xxiv. 35	212	Matt. xxvi. 50	253*
Matt. xxiv. 37	131	Matt. xxvi. 51	193
Matt. xxiv. 38	10, 295, 312	Matt. xxvi. 52	64, 182
Matt. xxiv. 40	103, 205	Matt. xxvi. 53	16, 168, 249
Matt. xxiv. 45	91*, 270	Matt. xxvi. 54	208
Matt. xxiv. 50	286, 342	Matt. xxvi. 55	56
		Matt. xxvi. 58	70, 312
Matt. xxv. 1	116, 320*	Matt. xxvi. 59	214 (<i>bis</i>)*
Matt. xxv. 4	116	Matt. xxvi. 60	308
Matt. xxv. 6	171	Matt. xxvi. 62	165, 251*
Matt. xxv. 7	116	Matt. xxvi. 63	147
Matt. xxv. 8	159	Matt. xxvi. 65	70
Matt. xxv. 9	113, 213, 218, 353, 354	Matt. xxvi. 66	170
Matt. xxv. 10	25	Matt. xxvi. 67	32
Matt. xxv. 11	398*	Matt. xxvi. 68	309
Matt. xxv. 14 sq.	393	Matt. xxvi. 69	50, 85
Matt. xxv. 16	33	Matt. xxvi. 71	143
Matt. xxv. 17	392	Matt. xxvi. 74	45
Matt. xxv. 20	197	Matt. xxvi. 75	145
Matt. xxv. 21	50, 402		
Matt. xxv. 22	392	Matt. xxvii. 1	98, 244, 279
Matt. xxv. 23	50	Matt. xxvii. 2	6
Matt. xxv. 24	197, 288, 376, 378	Matt. xxvii. 3	98, 297
Matt. xxv. 26	288, 378	Matt. xxvii. 4	57, 138
Matt. xxv. 27	216, 217*	Matt. xxvii. 6	57
Matt. xxv. 29	295	Matt. xxvii. 7	164
Matt. xxv. 31	37, 119	Matt. xxvii. 12	51, 98, 188
Matt. xxv. 32	37, 52	Matt. xxvii. 14	121
Matt. xxv. 33	365	Matt. xxvii. 15	186
Matt. xxv. 34	169	Matt. xxvii. 17	208, 315
Matt. xxv. 35	46, 50, 261	Matt. xxvii. 19	138, 315
Matt. xxv. 39	31	Matt. xxvii. 20	98, 238

Matt. xxvii. 21	208	Mark ii. 1	118, 333
Matt. xxvii. 22	149	Mark ii. 2	95, 349
Matt. xxvii. 23	370	Mark ii. 4	336
Matt. xxvii. 24	118, 158	Mark ii. 6	312
Matt. xxvii. 25	138, 394	Mark ii. 7	253
Matt. xxvii. 29	329	Mark ii. 8	109*, 194
Matt. xxvii. 31	64	Mark ii. 9	402
Matt. xxvii. 32	139, 238	Mark ii. 11	402
Matt. xxvii. 33	128	Mark ii. 14	338
Matt. xxvii. 34	66, 261	Mark ii. 15	276
Matt. xxvii. 37	200	Mark ii. 16	253, 358
Matt. xxvii. 39	146	Mark ii. 18	95, 311
Matt. xxvii. 40	141, 297	Mark ii. 19	248, 331
Matt. xxvii. 41	98	Mark ii. 20	385, 400
Matt. xxvii. 42	173, 174, (<i>bis</i>)	Mark ii. 21	32
Matt. xxvii. 43	175 (<i>bis</i>)	Mark ii. 22	69*, 190
Matt. xxvii. 44	77, 152, 363	Mark ii. 23	277
Matt. xxvii. 46	12, 357	Mark ii. 24	348
Matt. xxvii. 48	297	Mark ii. 26	279
Matt. xxvii. 49	70, 210	Mark ii. 28	387
Matt. xxvii. 51	70		
Matt. xxvii. 55	312	Mark iii. 1	41, 312
Matt. xxvii. 56	20, 94	Mark iii. 2	234, 255
Matt. xxvii. 57	153	Mark iii. 5	297
Matt. xxvii. 58	275	Mark iii. 6	244
Matt. xxvii. 60	116, 329	Mark iii. 8	342
Matt. xxvii. 61	312	Mark iii. 9	237
Matt. xxvii. 62	98	Mark iii. 11	223
Matt. xxvii. 64	27, 52 (<i>bis</i>), 275	Mark iii. 14	238, 261
Matt. xxvii. 65	52, 142, 402	Mark iii. 14 sqq.	386
		Mark iii. 16	200
Matt. xxviii. 1	29*, 68, 159	Mark iii. 17	128
Matt. xxviii. 2	298	Mark iii. 20	367, 369
Matt. xxviii. 3	5	Mark iii. 21	198*
Matt. xxviii. 4	326	Mark iii. 24 sq	47
Matt. xxviii. 12	24*, 297	Mark iii. 26	112
Matt. xxviii. 14	336	Mark iii. 27	54
Matt. xxviii. 19	106, 147	Mark iii. 28	146
		Mark iii. 29	146
		Mark iii. 31	127
Mark i. 2	132	Mark iii. 31sq.	108
Mark i. 3	295	Mark iii. 32	56
Mark i. 6	58	Mark iii. 33	126, 127
Mark i. 7	280	Mark iii. 34	139
Mark i. 8	365		
Mark i. 9	6, 157, 277, 334*	Mark iv. 3	270
Mark i. 10	301	Mark iv. 4	102, 125, 277 (<i>bis</i>)
Mark i. 12	289	Mark iv. 8	30*, 45, 103*
Mark i. 13	289, 311	Mark iv. 10	44, 95*, 331
Mark i. 14	265	Mark iv. 13	218
Mark i. 15	174*	Mark iv. 15	128
Mark i. 22	311	Mark iv. 16	390
Mark i. 23	96*, 330	Mark iv. 16 sq.	383
Mark i. 24	138, 377, 394	Mark iv. 20	103*
Mark i. 27	112, 132	Mark iv. 25	228, 348
Mark i. 31	161	Mark iv. 27	55
Mark i. 32	56 (<i>bis</i>)	Mark iv. 29	46, 145
Mark i. 33	313	Mark iv. 30	131
Mark i. 34	49	Mark iv. 32	44, 84
Mark i. 39	311, 333*	Mark iv. 33	33
Mark i. 42	29	Mark iv. 36	364
Mark i. 43	52	Mark iv. 37	145
Mark i. 44	106, 402	Mark iv. 38	312, 338

Mark iv. 39	402	Mark vii. 22	77
Mark v. 3	367, 369	Mark vii. 24	33, 362
Mark v. 5	312 (<i>bis</i>)	Mark vii. 25	280
Mark v. 7	138	Mark vii. 26	152
Mark v. 9	16 (<i>bis</i>)	Mark vii. 31	332
Mark v. 11	312	Mark vii. 35	401
Mark v. 15	16, 297	Mark vii. 36	70, 83
Mark v. 18	315	Mark viii. 1	118, 130, 251, 255
Mark v. 23	69, 123, 214, 241	Mark viii. 2	251, 255
Mark v. 26	157, 351	Mark viii. 3	26*, 59*
Mark v. 26 sq.	297	Mark viii. 6	275
Mark v. 29	52	Mark viii. 7	40*, 276*
Mark v. 30	301, 309*, 329	Mark viii. 12	359*
Mark v. 34	184	Mark viii. 15	243
Mark v. 36	91, 302*	Mark viii. 17	94
Mark v. 40	105	Mark viii. 23	248, 254
Mark v. 41	106, 140	Mark viii. 26	121, 366*
Mark v. 42	163	Mark viii. 27	93
Mark v. 43	46, 233, 261, 276 (<i>bis</i>)	Mark viii. 29	124
Mark vi. 2	182	Mark viii. 31	41, 326 (<i>bis</i>)
Mark vi. 3	19, 20, 99, 124, 340	Mark viii. 34	112, 331
Mark vi. 4	25, 342*	Mark viii. 35	116, 229
Mark vi. 5	142, 359	Mark viii. 36	152, 189
Mark vi. 6	144	Mark viii. 38	192
Mark vi. 7	30*, 45	Mark ix. 1	213
Mark vi. 8	359, 385	Mark ix. 4	312, 331
Mark vi. 8 sq.	384*	Mark ix. 5	103
Mark vi. 9	271	Mark ix. 6	255 (<i>bis</i>)
Mark vi. 16	284	Mark ix. 7	124
Mark vi. 17	55	Mark ix. 9	359
Mark vi. 20	166, 304	Mark ix. 10	262
Mark vi. 21	98, 100	Mark ix. 11	253
Mark vi. 23	14, 193	Mark ix. 12	28 (<i>ter</i>), 237, 365
Mark vi. 24	193	Mark ix. 13	149
Mark vi. 25	46	Mark ix. 15	130
Mark vi. 27	276 (<i>bis</i>)	Mark ix. 16	112
Mark vi. 29	329 (<i>bis</i>)	Mark ix. 17	31
Mark vi. 31	34	Mark ix. 19	140
Mark vi. 33	144	Mark ix. 20	130*, 299*, 384
Mark vi. 36	255	Mark ix. 21	70
Mark vi. 37	132	Mark ix. 22	55, 342
Mark vi. 39	30*, 139*, 336	Mark ix. 23	97
Mark vi. 40	30*, 40, 139	Mark ix. 27	161 (<i>bis</i>)
Mark vi. 45	17, 227, 231*	Mark ix. 28	143, 253, 315 (<i>bis</i>)
Mark vi. 46	106, 179	Mark ix. 30	46, 233
Mark vi. 48	264	Mark ix. 31	182
Mark vi. 50	314	Mark ix. 34	84
Mark vi. 52	337*	Mark ix. 36	329
Mark vi. 55	336	Mark ix. 37	87, 356
Mark vi. 56	10, 45, 216, 360	Mark ix. 38	355
Mark vii. 2	306	Mark ix. 41	149, 163, 213, 229
Mark vii. 4	261	Mark ix. 42	173, 174, 226
Mark vii. 5	306	Mark ix. 43	360
Mark vii. 10	184	Mark ix. 45	360
Mark vii. 12	149	Mark ix. 49	24
Mark vii. 13	46, 286	Mark ix. 50	24 (<i>bis</i>), 113
Mark vii. 14	48	Mark x. 10	328, 334
Mark vii. 15	306	Mark x. 11	229
Mark vii. 19	79	Mark x. 12	177
Mark vii. 20	306	Mark x. 15	212

Mark x. 16	142	Mark xiii. 1	315 (<i>bis</i>)
Mark x. 17	315	Mark xiii. 2	212, 218, 338, 355
Mark x. 19	257	Mark xiii. 3	315, 332
Mark x. 20	192	Mark xiii. 4	57, 223, 255
Mark x. 21	169*	Mark xiii. 5	243
Mark x. 22	310	Mark xiii. 7	223
Mark x. 24	175	Mark xiii. 9	10, 113, 333*, 336
Mark x. 28	46	Mark xiii. 11	255
Mark x. 30	204*, 360*	Mark xiii. 14	48, 81*, 130
Mark x. 31	360*	Mark xiii. 15	54
Mark x. 32	112, 312 (<i>bis</i>)	Mark xiii. 16	334, 378
Mark x. 33	165	Mark xiii. 17	98
Mark x. 34	64	Mark xiii. 19	285
Mark x. 35	126, 229	Mark xiii. 21	70
Mark x. 36	149	Mark xiii. 22	266
Mark x. 38	66, 148	Mark xiii. 25	311
Mark x. 39	66	Mark xiii. 28	68, 324
Mark x. 40	262	Mark xiii. 30	231
Mark x. 45	188	Mark xiii. 31	212
Mark x. 49	56, 276*	Mark xiii. 32	342, 366
Mark x. 51	149	Mark xiii. 35	170, 255
Mark xi. 2	338	Mark xiv. 1	255
Mark xi. 9	98, 144	Mark xiv. 2	363
Mark xi. 13	256	Mark xiv. 4	295, 309, 312
Mark xi. 15	99, 100	Mark xiv. 5	168, 319
Mark xi. 15 sqq	200	Mark xiv. 7	113, 146
Mark xi. 16	49, 238	Mark xiv. 10	46, 233
Mark xi. 18	255	Mark xiv. 11	24, 46, 233, 255
Mark xi. 19	223	Mark xiv. 12	208, 240
Mark xi. 20	41	Mark xiv. 13	53
Mark xi. 21	41, 177	Mark xiv. 14	255
Mark xi. 23	204	Mark xiv. 15	13
Mark xi. 24	228	Mark xiv. 16	304
Mark xi. 25	223	Mark xiv. 19	30
Mark xi. 26	345, 346*, 347	Mark xiv. 21	217, 226, 345, 347
Mark xi. 27	315	Mark xiv. 24	206
Mark xi. 28	238, 309	Mark xiv. 25	246
Mark xi. 31	173	Mark xiv. 28	275
Mark xi. 32	376, 385*	Mark xiv. 29	392 (<i>bis</i>)
Mark xii. 1	47	Mark xiv. 30	132
Mark xii. 2	159	Mark xiv. 31	213, 363
Mark xii. 4	300	Mark xiv. 32	136, 230
Mark xii. 5	102*, 293*	Mark xiv. 36	252*
Mark xii. 7	163	Mark xiv. 40	51, 54, 255
Mark xii. 8	40	Mark xiv. 41	123, 135*
Mark xii. 11	123, 320	Mark xiv. 42	297
Mark xii. 12	362	Mark xiv. 43	342
Mark xii. 14	249, 336	Mark xiv. 44	108, 297
Mark xii. 18	350	Mark xiv. 47	85
Mark xii. 19	237*	Mark xiv. 49	241, 340
Mark xii. 26	12, 137, 314, 336*	Mark xiv. 51	85
Mark xii. 28	128, 301, 374	Mark xiv. 54	312, 320
Mark xii. 30	143, 182	Mark xiv. 58	301
Mark xii. 31	109	Mark xiv. 60	121, 251*, 332
Mark xii. 32	336	Mark xiv. 64	165, 166, 278
Mark xii. 33	101*, 112	Mark xiv. 67	50
Mark xii. 34	376	Mark xiv. 68	367 (<i>ter</i>)*
Mark xii. 38	79*, 375*	Mark xiv. 71	45
Mark xii. 39	79*	Mark xiv. 72	145*, 285
Mark xii. 40	79*, 306	Mark xv. 2	124
Mark xii. 42	85, 129	Mark xv. 6	201

Mark xv. 7	33, 43	Luke i. 36	15, 109, 120, 304
Mark xv. 8	392	Luke i. 37	121
Mark xv. 10	33	Luke i. 39	20
Mark xv. 11	237	Luke i. 41	277
Mark xv. 12	105, 149	Luke i. 42	83
Mark xv. 16	128, 281	Luke i. 43	240
Mark xv. 17	56	Luke i. 44	333
Mark xv. 20	117, 234	Luke i. 48	37
Mark xv. 22	128	Luke i. 57	267*
Mark xv. 23	66, 102*	Luke i. 58	98, 100
Mark xv. 24	115, 250	Luke i. 59	205, 277
Mark xv. 25	361	Luke i. 60	205
Mark xv. 26	148, 313	Luke i. 62	97, 254
Mark xv. 27	103	Luke i. 64	63, 400
Mark xv. 29	141, 154	Luke i. 66	329
Mark xv. 33	338, 363	Luke i. 72	119
Mark xv. 36	85, 210, 250	Luke i. 73	288
Mark xv. 39	82	Luke i. 73 sq.	306
Mark xv. 40	19, 94, 312	Luke i. 75	173
Mark xv. 41	296	Luke i. 76	89
Mark xv. 42	279*	Luke i. 77	270
Mark xv. 44	196, 246, 250	Luke i. 79	41, 270
Mark xv. 45	86		
Mark xv. 46	329	Luke ii. 1	260, 277
Mark xv. 47	94	Luke ii. 2	84*, 109, 121*, 128
		Luke ii. 3	117
Mark xvi. 1	94	Luke ii. 4	115, 324, 327
Mark xvi. 2	29*	Luke ii. 5	17, 32
Mark xvi. 5	39	Luke ii. 6	267, 277
Mark xvi. 6	139	Luke ii. 7	112
Mark xvi. 8	146, 363	Luke ii. 8	312
Mark xvi. 9	29	Luke ii. 13	25, 130
Mark xvi. 16	173	Luke ii. 15	277
Mark xvi. 18	214	Luke ii. 16	17, 40
Mark xvi. 19	62	Luke ii. 18	185
		Luke ii. 19	17
Luke i. 2	46	Luke ii. 20	39, 286
Luke i. 3	27	Luke ii. 21	151, 265, 267*, 268, 362
Luke i. 4	46, 284	Luke ii. 22	18, 362
Luke i. 5	136	Luke ii. 23	90
Luke i. 6	101, 180 (<i>bis</i>)	Luke ii. 24	90, 270
Luke i. 8	277 (<i>bis</i>)	Luke ii. 25	18, 136
Luke i. 9	269	Luke ii. 26	188, 231, 232, 313, 350
Luke i. 10	312	Luke ii. 27	123, 270
Luke i. 14	68	Luke ii. 28	107*
Luke i. 15	24, 89, 180, 211, 212	Luke ii. 32	119
Luke i. 17	261, 329	Luke ii. 33	50, 127*, 129, 312
Luke i. 19	150	Luke ii. 34	34
Luke i. 20	10, 231, 311, 351, 369, 399	Luke ii. 35	117, 234, 364
Luke i. 21	130, 185, 264*	Luke ii. 36	109 (<i>bis</i>)
Luke i. 22	107*, 312	Luke ii. 41	186
Luke i. 23	277	Luke ii. 42	18, 163
Luke i. 24	40, 146	Luke ii. 43	18
Luke i. 25	7, 342	Luke ii. 44	25
Luke i. 26	6, 136, 326*	Luke ii. 45	206
Luke i. 27	17, 32, 136	Luke ii. 46	56, 277
Luke i. 28	137	Luke ii. 48	126, 129
Luke i. 29	254	Luke ii. 49	358
Luke i. 30	17	Luke ii. 50	109
Luke i. 31	146, 151		
Luke i. 32	89	Luke iii. 2	20
Luke i. 34	349	Luke iii. 5	150
Luke i. 35	89, 123, 206	Luke iii. 7	146

Luke iii. 8	369	Luke vi. 1	277
Luke iii. 12	261	Luke vi. 2	348
Luke iii. 13	339	Luke vi. 3	108, 112, 126, 232
Luke iii. 14	24	Luke vi. 4	112, 278
Luke iii. 15	108, 250, 254	Luke vi. 6	277
Luke iii. 16	108, 182, 280	Luke vi. 7	254
Luke iii. 17	280	Luke vi. 8	108, 332
Luke iii. 18	362	Luke vi. 9	249
Luke iii. 19	286	Luke vi. 11	42, 254
Luke iii. 21	63, 264, 277	Luke vi. 12	277, 312
Luke iii. 23	108	Luke vi. 15	304
Luke iii. 24	8, 21	Luke vi. 16	94
Luke iii. 29	8	Luke vi. 17	282
		Luke vi. 19	130
Luke iv. 7	163, 172	Luke vi. 20	108, 116
Luke iv. 10	270	Luke vi. 21	53
Luke iv. 11	118	Luke vi. 25	60, 61, 141
Luke iv. 14	334	Luke vi. 26	146
Luke iv. 15	108, 294	Luke vi. 27	146
Luke iv. 16	6, 123, 313	Luke vi. 28	177 (<i>bis</i>)
Luke iv. 17	313	Luke vi. 29	158
Luke iv. 18	10, 197*	Luke vi. 30	149
Luke iv. 19	42	Luke vi. 34	223
Luke iv. 20	312	Luke vi. 35	7, 89, 108
Luke iv. 22	161, 178	Luke vi. 37	369
Luke iv. 23	303, 333*	Luke vi. 38	66
Luke iv. 25	12, 336	Luke vi. 39	248
Luke iv. 29	244, 397	Luke vi. 40	311
Luke iv. 30	108	Luke vi. 41	117 (<i>bis</i>)
Luke iv. 32	330	Luke vi. 42	108, 210, 351
Luke iv. 34	138, 377	Luke vi. 43	351
Luke iv. 35	152	Luke vi. 44	38, 117, 120
Luke iv. 38	312	Luke vi. 47	167
Luke iv. 39	133	Luke vi. 48	11, 33
Luke iv. 40	56 (<i>bis</i>)*	Luke vi. 49	99
Luke iv. 41	51, 124, 125, 301	Luke vii. 1	199, 328*
Luke iv. 42	269	Luke vii. 4	229
		Luke vii. 5	34
Luke v. 1	108, 270, 277, 312	Luke vii. 6	240, 351
Luke v. 3	144	Luke vii. 9	185, 369
Luke v. 4	144, 300	Luke vii. 11	277
Luke v. 5	40	Luke vii. 12	109 (<i>bis</i>), 362
Luke v. 6	32	Luke vii. 21	263
Luke v. 7	270	Luke vii. 24	340
Luke v. 9	285, 286	Luke vii. 25	191, 330
Luke v. 10	160, 311	Luke vii. 25 sq.	261
Luke v. 12	277	Luke vii. 27	132
Luke v. 14	106, 108, 385	Luke vii. 28	84, 169
Luke v. 15	322*	Luke vii. 32	93
Luke v. 16	108, 312, 329	Luke vii. 33	367
Luke v. 17	106, 108, 277, 313	Luke vii. 35	322*
Luke v. 19	82, 171	Luke vii. 37	297
Luke v. 24	385*	Luke vii. 39	224
Luke v. 25	337*	Luke vii. 41	102
Luke v. 27	21, 338	Luke vii. 45	82, 300
Luke v. 29	21, 312	Luke vii. 47	105
Luke v. 33	95*	Luke vii. 50	184
Luke v. 35	400		
Luke v. 36	37, 93	Luke viii. 1	108, 277
Luke v. 36 sq.	393	Luke viii. 2	125, 313, 322*
Luke v. 37	108	Luke viii. 4	50
Luke v. 38	190	Luke viii. 5	102, 27C

Luke viii. 6	68	Luke x. 4	366
Luke viii. 7	68	Luke x. 6	65, 393
Luke viii. 8	30, 68	Luke x. 8	383*
Luke viii. 9	254	Luke x. 13	130
Luke viii. 12	73, 356	Luke x. 15	171
Luke viii. 13	395	Luke x. 19	213, 268
Luke viii. 14	340	Luke x. 20	185, 356
Luke viii. 17	211, 229, 355	Luke x. 21	100, 149, 176
Luke viii. 18	349	Luke x. 22	228
Luke viii. 19	126	Luke x. 27	118
Luke viii. 20	316	Luke x. 29	87, 131
Luke viii. 22	108, 126, 277	Luke x. 30	283, 304
Luke viii. 24	100, 398*	Luke x. 35	264, 275
Luke viii. 26	321*	Luke x. 36	87, 131
Luke viii. 27	56	Luke x. 38	108, 277
Luke viii. 28	138, 394	Luke x. 40	57
Luke viii. 29	32, 54	Luke x. 41	398*
Luke viii. 30	16, 125	Luke x. 42	83, 149, 189
Luke viii. 37	108		
Luke viii. 38	55	Luke xi. 1	277 (<i>bis</i>), 363
Luke viii. 40	277	Luke xi. 2	223
Luke viii. 41	136, 304	Luke xi. 4	48
Luke viii. 42	109	Luke xi. 5	208, 211
Luke viii. 43	172, 330	Luke xi. 6	229, 251
Luke viii. 45	309	Luke xi. 7	211, 333
Luke viii. 46	110	Luke xi. 8	346
Luke viii. 47	172	Luke xi. 9	63, 290
Luke viii. 50	173	Luke xi. 10	63
Luke viii. 54	108, 161	Luke xi. 11	384*
		Luke xi. 12	222
Luke ix. 3	30, 271*, 367, 384*, 385	Luke xi. 13	377
Luke ix. 9	203	Luke xi. 14	109, 277, 312
Luke ix. 12	130	Luke xi. 17	108, 338*
Luke ix. 13	14, 128, 168, 220*, 221*	Luke xi. 19	330
Luke ix. 14	139	Luke xi. 20	330, 371
Luke ix. 18	277	Luke xi. 21	112, 223
Luke ix. 20	388	Luke xi. 22	175, 231
Luke ix. 22	326	Luke xi. 26	204
Luke ix. 25	112	Luke xi. 27	277 (<i>bis</i>)
Luke ix. 27	213	Luke xi. 28	108, 371
Luke ix. 28	139	Luke xi. 31	166
Luke ix. 30	312	Luke xi. 35	243*, 254, 353
Luke ix. 33	103, 277	Luke xi. 37	264
Luke ix. 35	166	Luke xi. 39	70, 98, 141
Luke ix. 36	43, 64, 109, 286, 304	Luke xi. 40	70
Luke ix. 37	277	Luke xi. 42	48, 98
Luke ix. 38	273*	Luke xi. 44	51
Luke ix. 41	140	Luke xi. 46	118, 121, 149
Luke ix. 42	315	Luke xi. 48	178, 371
Luke ix. 43	286	Luke xi. 50	182
Luke ix. 45	152, 239*	Luke xi. 51	182
Luke ix. 46	84, 97, 254, 329	Luke xi. 52	24
Luke ix. 47	339*		
Luke ix. 48	304, 306	Luke xii. 1	113
Luke ix. 51	36, 108, 270, 277	Luke xii. 2	355, 368
Luke ix. 52	146, 244 (<i>bis</i>)	Luke xii. 4	61, 192
Luke ix. 54	208	Luke xii. 5	255
Luke ix. 55	163	Luke xii. 6	52, 121, 188*, 351
Luke ix. 57	277*	Luke xii. 7	310*
Luke ix. 61	179, 332, 378	Luke xii. 8	176, 229
		Luke xii. 9	53*
Luke x. 1	108, 129, 373	Luke xii. 10	146
Luke x. 3	329	Luke xii. 11	98, 255

Luke xii. 12	90*	Luke xiv. 32	131
Luke xii. 15	192, 264		
Luke xii. 16	34	Luke xv. 1	312
Luke xii. 17	251	Luke xv. 4	230
Luke xii. 18	53	Luke xv. 5	116
Luke xii. 19	66	Luke xv. 6	98, 193
Luke xii. 20	38, 135, 140, 149	Luke xv. 7	348, 360
Luke xii. 22	255	Luke xv. 8	230
Luke xii. 23	127	Luke xv. 9	98, 193
Luke xii. 24	366	Luke xv. 10	172, 204
Luke xii. 26	347*, 369	Luke xv. 12	145
Luke xii. 28	49	Luke xv. 14	12, 108
Luke xii. 29	255, 369	Luke xv. 15	132
Luke xii. 33	113, 366	Luke xv. 16	164, 285
Luke xii. 36	23, 63, 116, 145, 251, 255, 315, 316	Luke xv. 20	315 (<i>bis</i>)
Luke xii. 42	270, 363	Luke xv. 23	68
Luke xii. 46	286	Luke xv. 24	58
Luke xii. 47	82, 189	Luke xv. 25	166
Luke xii. 48	135, 288	Luke xv. 26	218, 254 (<i>bis</i>)
Luke xii. 49	215, 246	Luke xv. 29	119
Luke xii. 50	230	Luke xv. 32	58
Luke xii. 51	374		
Luke xii. 52	311 337	Luke xvi. 1	307
Luke xii. 53	338	Luke xvi. 2	56, 142, 203
Luke xii. 54 sq.	204	Luke xvi. 3	149
Luke xii. 57	113	Luke xvi. 4	134
Luke xii. 58	211, 232, 368	Luke xvi. 5	116
Luke xii. 59	230	Luke xvi. 8	161, 335
		Luke xvi. 9	113
Luke xiii. 2	339	Luke xvi. 11	388
Luke xiii. 4	109, 283, 339, 380	Luke xvi. 11 sq.	346
Luke xiii. 7	357	Luke xvi. 12	116, 388
Luke xiii. 8	146, 230	Luke xvi. 13	9, 102 (<i>bis</i>)
Luke xiii. 9	393, 396	Luke xvi. 15	180
Luke xiii. 11	351	Luke xvi. 16	53, 148
Luke xiii. 13	34	Luke xvi. 19	56
Luke xiii. 17	341	Luke xvi. 20	33, 34
Luke xiii. 19	119, 125, 150	Luke xvi. 21	163
Luke xiii. 23	248	Luke xvi. 22	277 (<i>bis</i>)
Luke xiii. 25	63	Luke xvi. 23	24, 171, 330
Luke xiii. 28	36*, 223	Luke xvi. 24	107*, 170
Luke xiii. 32	38	Luke xvi. 25	42, 103
Luke xiii. 34	112	Luke xvi. 26	378
Luke xiii. 35	36, 231 (<i>bis</i>)*	Luke xvi. 29	19
		Luke xvi. 31	346, 347
Luke xiv. 1	277, 312		
Luke xiv. 3	249	Luke xvii. 1	269
Luke xiv. 4	142, 160	Luke xvii. 2	133, 241, 360*
Luke xiv. 5	127	Luke xvii. 3	54
Luke xiv. 8	23	Luke xvii. 4	54
Luke xiv. 10	28, 40, 67, 234	Luke xvii. 6	52, 225 (<i>bis</i>)*
Luke xiv. 12	366	Luke xvii. 7	40, 67
Luke xiv. 14	251	Luke xvii. 8	40, 58, 66, 230, 251*
Luke xiv. 15	58	Luke xvii. 9	248 (<i>bis</i>)*
Luke xiv. 18	82, 272	Luke xvii. 11	108, 277
Luke xiv. 20	55	Luke xvii. 12	315
Luke xiv. 23	101	Luke xvii. 14	277
Luke xiv. 24	167	Luke xvii. 16	108
Luke xiv. 26	100, 348	Luke xvii. 20	255
Luke xiv. 27	348	Luke xvii. 22	7
Luke xiv. 29	315	Luke xvii. 24	82
Luke xiv. 31	330	Luke xvii. 25	326
		Luke xvii. 27	10

Luke xvii. 29	9	Luke xx. 11	300
Luke xvii. 31	54, 283	Luke xx. 12	300
Luke xvii. 34	102, 205	Luke xx. 14	163
Luke xvii. 35	102 (<i>bis</i>), 338	Luke xx. 15	149
Luke xviii. 1	266	Luke xx. 16	248
Luke xviii. 2	351, 369	Luke xx. 19	362
Luke xviii. 4	346	Luke xx. 20	98, 160, 244, 274
Luke xviii. 6	161	Luke xx. 22	279
Luke xviii. 7	214	Luke xx. 24	391
Luke xviii. 8	247	Luke xx. 25	372
Luke xviii. 9	93, 175, 295	Luke xx. 26	160
Luke xviii. 10	47	Luke xx. 27	79*, 355
Luke xviii. 11	34, 140	Luke xx. 33	163
Luke xviii. 12	23, 159	Luke xx. 35	368
Luke xviii. 13	140, 362, 369	Luke xx. 36	369
Luke xviii. 14	104, 339	Luke xx. 37	12, 336*
Luke xviii. 20	257	Luke xx. 38	162
Luke xviii. 21	192	Luke xx. 40	350
Luke xviii. 23	310	Luke xx. 46	375*
Luke xviii. 28	118*	Luke xx. 47	79
Luke xviii. 29	218	Luke xxi. 6	337, 355, 380*, 381
Luke xviii. 30	30	Luke xxi. 8	243
Luke xviii. 31	178*	Luke xxi. 14	329, 349
Luke xviii. 32	64	Luke xxi. 16	159
Luke xviii. 32 sqq.	289	Luke xxi. 18	212
Luke xviii. 34	189, 362	Luke xxi. 21	42
Luke xviii. 35	277 (<i>bis</i>)	Luke xxi. 22	120, 268
Luke xviii. 36	218, 254 (<i>bis</i>)	Luke xxi. 24	231, 311, 320
Luke xviii. 39	108	Luke xxi. 25	23
Luke xviii. 40	275, 315	Luke xxi. 30	145
Luke xviii. 41	238	Luke xxi. 33	212 (<i>bis</i>)
Luke xix. 2	108*, 289, 382	Luke xxi. 34	54
Luke xix. 3	289, 325, 377	Luke xxi. 36	47
Luke xix. 4	82, 171, 397	Luke xxi. 37	22, 332
Luke xix. 7	339*	Luke xxii. 2	97, 255
Luke xix. 8	14	Luke xxii. 3	89
Luke xix. 9	108	Luke xxii. 4	46, 255
Luke xix. 11	300	Luke xxii. 5	270
Luke xix. 14	172	Luke xxii. 6	268, 320
Luke xix. 15	46, 115, 233, 277	Luke xxii. 9	208
Luke xix. 16	33	Luke xxii. 10	315
Luke xix. 22	51	Luke xxii. 11	397
Luke xix. 23	216*	Luke xxii. 12	13
Luke xix. 29	15, 22, 277	Luke xxii. 14	126
Luke xix. 35	32	Luke xxii. 15	184, 265, 275
Luke xix. 36	329	Luke xxii. 16	212, 231
Luke xix. 37	22, 130, 286, 340*, 374	Luke xxii. 17 sqq.	211
Luke xix. 40	61*, 222	Luke xxii. 18	159, 231
Luke xix. 42	149, 215, 320, 396*	Luke xxii. 19	157
Luke xix. 43	149, 361	Luke xxii. 20	206
Luke xix. 44	37, 337	Luke xxii. 22	365
Luke xix. 45	98, 100	Luke xxii. 23	97, 254
Luke xix. 47	96	Luke xxii. 24	84, 97, 250
Luke xix. 48	34, 61*, 97, 255	Luke xxii. 26	394
Luke xx. 1	277	Luke xxii. 30	58, 60, 211, 234
Luke xx. 2	309, 314	Luke xxii. 31	399*
Luke xx. 4	342	Luke xxii. 32	36
Luke xx. 7	350	Luke xxii. 33	342
Luke xx. 9	47	Luke xxii. 34	2*, 214, 230, 231, 232, 355
Luke xx. 10	159, 234, 237	Luke xxii. 35	320

Luke xxii. 37	96, 151	Luke xxiv. 28	70, 108
Luke xxii. 39	22	Luke xxiv. 29	270
Luke xxii. 40	349	Luke xxiv. 30	45, 277 (<i>bis</i>)
Luke xxii. 41	108	Luke xxiv. 31	108
Luke xxii. 42	42, 396*	Luke xxiv. 32	312
Luke xxii. 44	70	Luke xxiv. 35	187
Luke xxii. 45	325	Luke xxiv. 36	108
Luke xxii. 47	144	Luke xxiv. 38	135
Luke xxii. 49	95*, 248, 296	Luke xxiv. 39	13, 108
Luke xxii. 50	85	Luke xxiv. 45	270
Luke xxii. 53	315	Luke xxiv. 47	79, 134, 318, 374*
Luke xxii. 55	312	Luke xxiv. 49	290
Luke xxii. 58	159	Luke xxiv. 50	143, 397
Luke xxii. 62	145	Luke xxiv. 51	277
Luke xxii. 64	309	Luke xxiv. 53	311
Luke xxii. 66	116		
Luke xxii. 67	214	John i. 1	124*, 340
Luke xxii. 68	214	John i. 3	121, 399
		John i. 4	124
Luke xxiii. 1	130	John i. 5	369
Luke xxiii. 2	274	John i. 6	136
Luke xxiii. 4	304	John i. 8	124, 241
Luke xxiii. 5	335, 374	John i. 10	369, 398
Luke xxiii. 6	166*	John i. 11	118, 369
Luke xxiii. 8	312	John i. 12	174, 295
Luke xxiii. 9	108	John i. 13	282, 366
Luke xxiii. 11	149, 331	John i. 15	32, 61*, 84, 245, 272, 377*
Luke xxiii. 12	299	John i. 16	321, 363
Luke xxiii. 14	165 (<i>bis</i>)	John i. 18	306, 333
Luke xxiii. 15	187	John i. 19	125, 131, 388
Luke xxiii. 18	115	John i. 20	124, 369, 399
Luke xxiii. 19	309*, 313	John i. 21	124
Luke xxiii. 22	304	John i. 22	131
Luke xxiii. 30	40	John i. 25	124, 347*, 366, 367
Luke xxiii. 31	208, 388	John i. 26	48, 364
Luke xxiii. 32	373*	John i. 27	240
Luke xxiii. 38	313, 337	John i. 28	311
Luke xxiii. 41	286, 392	John i. 29	139
Luke xxiii. 42	329	John i. 30	32, 84, 204, 377
Luke xxiii. 44	361	John i. 32	338, 382
Luke xxiii. 48	116	John i. 33	124, 283, 338, 382
Luke xxiii. 49	93	John i. 34	124
Luke xxiii. 51	313	John i. 35	126
Luke xxiii. 53	313, 329, 351	John i. 36	139
Luke xxiii. 54	68	John i. 40	39, 290, 364, 402
Luke xxiii. 55	313	John i. 41	167
Luke xxiii. 56	171	John i. 42	83, 84, 117, 128, 402
		John i. 43	128, 200, 364
Luke xxiv. 1	23, 26*, 171, 284	John i. 44	196
Luke xxiv. 4	76, 277	John i. 45	17, 324, 327
Luke xxiv. 5	76	John i. 46	402
Luke xxiv. 6	314	John i. 47	62, 290, 402
Luke xxiv. 10	94	John i. 48	139, 402
Luke xxiv. 11	126, 172	John i. 49	265, 341, 402
Luke xxiv. 13	136, 153, 312	John i. 50	124, 402
Luke xxiv. 15	277	John i. 51	402
Luke xxiv. 16	161, 269	John i. 52	63
Luke xxiv. 18	20, 136, 290		
Luke xxiv. 19	82, 180	John ii. 1	157
Luke xxiv. 21	108, 134*, 144, 331*	John ii. 2	126
Luke xxiv. 25	108, 140, 152, 174, 269, 286	John ii. 4	138, 203, 364, 394
		John ii. 5	228
Luke xxiv. 27	34, 342, 374	John ii. 6	312, 332

John ii. 9	51, 167	John v. 2	82, 93
John ii. 11	120, 174	John v. 4	329
John ii. 12	126	John v. 6	247
John ii. 14	14, 98, 100*	John v. 7	229, 310*, 331
John ii. 15	14, 18	John v. 11	102 (<i>bis</i>)*, 306
John ii. 17	364	John v. 12	245
John ii. 18	45	John v. 13	119
John ii. 19	227	John v. 19	229, 350
John ii. 20	34, 186 (<i>bis</i>)	John v. 20	45, 239*
John ii. 22	174, 285	John v. 23	403
John ii. 23	118, 174	John v. 24	173
John ii. 24	108, 112, 175, 275	John v. 25	53, 58, 166
John ii. 25	240	John v. 28	53, 166, 403
		John v. 29	364 (<i>bis</i>)
John iii. 1	136	John v. 30	350
John iii. 4	248	John v. 30 sqq.	403
John iii. 5 sqq.	403	John v. 31	110
John iii. 8	255, 369	John v. 32	110
John iii. 10	369	John v. 33	178
John iii. 11	131, 369	John v. 35	51*, 125
John iii. 12	346, 369	John v. 35 sqq.	403
John iii. 15	121, 174 (<i>bis</i>)	John v. 36	91*, 94, 132, 168, 199
John iii. 16	121, 174, 244	John v. 37	166, 367
John iii. 18	174 (<i>bis</i>), 349*	John v. 38	104
John iii. 19	105, 290	John v. 39	124
John iii. 20	369	John v. 42	113, 376
John iii. 23	311	John v. 44	382
John iii. 24	351	John v. 45	176, 295*
John iii. 27	350	John v. 46	173 (<i>bis</i>)
John iii. 29	184	John v. 47	174, 208, 346, 347
John iii. 31	327		
John iii. 35	329	John vi. 1	400
John iii. 36	338	John vi. 2	130
		John vi. 3	56, 88*
John iv. 5	285 (<i>bis</i>)	John vi. 5	398
John iv. 6	56, 306, 399	John vi. 7	240
John iv. 7	66	John vi. 9	282
John iv. 8	233	John vi. 10	363
John iv. 9	66	John vi. 13	125, 179
John iv. 10	66	John vi. 14	125, 284
John iv. 11	368	John vi. 15	398
John iv. 12	126, 199	John vi. 18	34
John iv. 14	159, 213, 285	John vi. 19	301
John iv. 18	388, 389	John vi. 21	283*, 375*
John iv. 22	402	John vi. 22	293*
John iv. 23	204	John vi. 22 sq.	200, 385
John iv. 23 sq.	336	John vi. 24	293
John iv. 24	123, 124	John vi. 27	124, 206
John iv. 26	172, 391	John vi. 29	105, 240
John iv. 27	172	John vi. 31	134
John iv. 31	273, 364	John vi. 32	199 (<i>bis</i>)
John iv. 34	87, 240	John vi. 33	124, 297
John iv. 35	82, 376	John vi. 35	214
John iv. 39	388	John vi. 36	362
John iv. 46	21	John vi. 37	122, 211, 212
John iv. 47	33	John vi. 39	122, 380
John iv. 47 sqq.	289	John vi. 40	132
John iv. 49	54	John vi. 41	297
John iv. 50	285, 364	John vi. 43	364
John iv. 51	315 (<i>bis</i>)	John vi. 45	167, 169, 364
John iv. 52	70, 72, 153	John vi. 46	372
John iv. 53	153, 173, 342, 392*	John vi. 50	125, 159, 290, 297
John iv. 54	120*, 364	John vi. 51	125, 297, 364

John vi. 53	113	John ix. 4	58, 231
John vi. 57	362	John ix. 6	180*, 344, 388
John vi. 58	125	John ix. 7	128
John vi. 62	105, 396*	John ix. 8	124
John vi. 63	124, 402	John ix. 10	63
John vi. 64	296	John ix. 11	245, 344
John vi. 67	248	John ix. 13	400
John vi. 69	124*	John ix. 14	63
John vi. 71	33	John ix. 15	180, 344
John vii. 3	54	John ix. 17	63 (<i>bis</i>), 388
John vii. 4	279*, 290, 330	John ix. 19	124, 247, 376
John vii. 8	38, 204	John ix. 20	124
John vii. 10	308	John ix. 21	63 (<i>bis</i>), 112
John vii. 12	102, 365	John ix. 22	33, 224, 270
John vii. 16 sqq.	403	John ix. 25	250, 254
John vii. 17	32, 250	John ix. 26	63
John vii. 18	118, 306	John ix. 30	9, 63 (<i>bis</i>)
John vii. 19	199 (<i>bis</i>)	John ix. 32	9, 63 (<i>bis</i>)
John vii. 22	199, 341, 372	John ix. 33	217, 226
John vii. 23	240	John ix. 36	229, 395
John vii. 27	377	John ix. 37	64
John vii. 30	66, 362	John ix. 41	226, 396
John vii. 31	287	John x. 1	120
John vii. 34	50*, 131	John x. 3	118, 166, 401
John vii. 35	358*	John x. 4	118, 205
John vii. 36	50*, 131	John x. 5	205, 213
John vii. 38	67, 380	John x. 6	254
John vii. 39	285 (<i>bis</i>)	John x. 7	124
John vii. 40	159, 166*	John x. 12	163, 301, 351, 401
John vii. 41	370	John x. 12 sqq.	205
John vii. 42	247	John x. 14	124
John vii. 44	362	John x. 16	53, 167
John vii. 48	342	John x. 18	202*, 205
John vii. 49	130	John x. 22	361
John vii. 51	134*	John x. 27	126, 167
John vii. 52	204, 290	John x. 28	54, 211, 212 (<i>bis</i>)*, 214
John viii. 7	300	John x. 29	84, 142, 389
John viii. 9	30, 374	John x. 32	205
John viii. 12	124, 212, 214, 314	John x. 34	245
John viii. 14	204	John x. 35	120, 348*
John viii. 15	364	John x. 36	124, 245, 272*, 377, 385, 390
John viii. 16	364	John x. 37	346
John viii. 17	364	John x. 38	174
John viii. 18	110, 124	John x. 39	182
John viii. 19	226	John xi. 1	17, 312
John viii. 25	253*, 388, 389	John xi. 3	105
John viii. 30	315	John xi. 6	365
John viii. 31	173	John xi. 7	397
John viii. 36	223	John xi. 8	247
John viii. 39	224*, 226	John xi. 11	37*
John viii. 40	166, 196, 281, 396	John xi. 15	390*
John viii. 44	7, 106*, 118, 120, 327, 375	John xi. 18	153
John viii. 49	115, 362	John xi. 19	17, 95
John viii. 51	214	John xi. 20	56
John viii. 52	214	John xi. 21	50, 224
John viii. 54	127, 376	John xi. 25	124
John viii. 55	170*	John xi. 26	212
John viii. 56	51*, 239*	John xi. 30	199
John ix. 2	239*	John xi. 32	17, 50, 105, 224
John ix. 3	77, 241	John xi. 38	336
		John xi. 44	189

John xi. 47	38*, 209*	John xiv. 28	204, 225*
John xi. 49	85	John xiv. 29	266
John xi. 56	218	John xiv. 30	241
John xi. 57	46, 224, 236		
John xii. 1	153	John xv. 1	124 (<i>bis</i>), 125
John xii. 3	163	John xv. 2	142*, 380*
John xii. 5	134, 393*	John xv. 5	124, 382
John xii. 9	91*, 130	John xv. 6	106*, 199, 202*
John xii. 11	388	John xv. 7	72
John xii. 12	91*, 130, 296	John xv. 8	87, 198*
John xii. 13	320*, 397	John xv. 9	157*
John xii. 15	338	John xv. 10	344
John xii. 16	178, 337	John xv. 13	239*
John xii. 18	130, 303	John xv. 16	46 (<i>bis</i>), 238
John xii. 19	403	John xv. 18	84
John xii. 20	234	John xv. 20	53, 285
John xii. 21	17	John xv. 21	149
John xii. 22	126	John xv. 22	43*, 226*, 396
John xii. 36	174	John xv. 24	43*, 226*, 396
John xii. 38	174	John xv. 25	241
John xii. 40	211, 368	John xv. 27	364
John xii. 44	356	John xvi. 13	204*, 229
John xii. 46	122	John xvi. 13 sq.	205
John xii. 47	167	John xvi. 15	205
John xii. 48	306	John xvi. 16	38*, 205, 373*
John xii. 49	199, 255	John xvi. 17	38*, 132, 158
John xii. 50	132	John xvi. 19	205
John xiii. 1	293*	John xvi. 20	60, 150
John xiii. 2	46, 233, 238	John xvi. 20 sq.	205
John xiii. 3	199, 329	John xvi. 21	328
John xiii. 6	205, 388	John xvi. 23	72
John xiii. 8	160, 214	John xvi. 25	240
John xiii. 9	392	John xvi. 28	204
John xiii. 10	122, 369 (<i>bis</i>)*	John xvi. 32	240
John xiii. 11	122	John xvii. 2	36*, 106, 122, 234, 380
John xiii. 13	151	John xvii. 3	90, 235 (<i>bis</i>), 240
John xiii. 14	388	John xvii. 4	199
John xiii. 15	199, 362	John xvii. 5	265, 286
John xiii. 18	122, 241	John xvii. 6	199 (<i>ter</i>)
John xiii. 19	265	John xvii. 7	43, 126, 199
John xiii. 20	72	John xvii. 8	199
John xiii. 24	218	John xvii. 9	87, 199, 287
John xiii. 27	339, 397, 400	John xvii. 11	286, 362
John xiii. 28	377	John xvii. 14	199
John xiii. 29	46	John xvii. 15	327
John xiii. 31	198*	John xvii. 19	132, 336
John xiii. 33	362	John xvii. 22	199
John xiii. 35	87	John xvii. 23	137, 333
John xiii. 38	214, 230	John xvii. 24	199
		John xvii. 26	37, 148
John xiv. 2	204	John xviii. 1	21
John xiv. 3	58, 204 (<i>bis</i>)	John xviii. 2	297
John xiv. 6	124	John xviii. 5	297
John xiv. 7	224	John xviii. 9	199
John xiv. 9	186, 245	John xviii. 11	199, 208
John xiv. 11	137, 393	John xviii. 12	200
John xiv. 12	204, 363	John xviii. 13	83
John xiv. 19	38*, 373	John xviii. 15	126
John xiv. 21	37, 124	John xviii. 17	159
John xiv. 22	358	John xviii. 22	199
John xiv. 27	93, 398		

John xviii. 24	200	Acts i. 3	29
John xviii. 26	105	Acts i. 4	166, 349, 385
John xviii. 30	224	Acts i. 5	104*, 182
John xviii. 33	124	Acts i. 6	44, 248
John xviii. 34	114	Acts i. 7	163
John xviii. 37	132, 167, 249*	Acts i. 8	62, 342
John xviii. 39	208, 240	Acts i. 10	77, 312, 362
John xviii. 40	352, 392	Acts i. 11	283
		Acts i. 12	22, 93
John xix. 2	149	Acts i. 13	8, 94
John xix. 3	45	Acts i. 14	17, 312
John xix. 5	139	Acts i. 15	9
John xix. 6	398*	Acts i. 16	183
John xix. 9	199	Acts i. 17	313
John xix. 10	398	Acts i. 18	62, 370
John xix. 11	226*	Acts i. 19	118
John xix. 12	112	Acts i. 21	390*
John xix. 14	139	Acts i. 22	287, 374
John xix. 16	264	Acts i. 23	8
John xix. 17	112, 129, 283	Acts i. 25	117
John xix. 23	32, 120		
John xix. 24	163, 194	Acts ii. 1	338
John xix. 25	20	Acts ii. 2	56, 312
John xix. 26	139	Acts ii. 3	134*
John xix. 27	139	Acts ii. 4	261
John xix. 28	390	Acts ii. 5	324
John xix. 31	53, 126, 390	Acts ii. 6	9, 131, 301
John xix. 32	122	Acts ii. 7	7, 124
John xix. 36	13	Acts ii. 11	301
John xix. 41	329	Acts ii. 12	218, 254 (<i>bis</i>)
		Acts ii. 17	68, 159, 278
John xx. 3	122, 126	Acts ii. 18	68
John xx. 4	27, 32, 83, 122	Acts ii. 21	278
John xx. 4 sqq.	196	Acts ii. 22	9, 286, 306, 326
John xx. 8	122	Acts ii. 23	40, 182, 399
John xx. 12	82, 103	Acts ii. 25	34
John xx. 16	17	Acts ii. 26	7, 34
John xx. 17	204	Acts ii. 27	171, 333
John xx. 18	17	Acts ii. 29	318
John xx. 19	105, 332	Acts ii. 30	304
John xx. 20	300	Acts ii. 31	171* 333, 368
John xx. 23	72	Acts ii. 37	63*, 360
John xx. 26	332, 378	Acts ii. 38	394
John xx. 27	139	Acts ii. 39	332, 378
John xx. 28	140	Acts ii. 40	9
John xx. 30	362	Acts ii. 45	216
		Acts ii. 46	330
John xxi. 3	204 (<i>bis</i>), 210*	Acts ii. 47	45
John xxi. 4	332		
John xxi. 6	325	Acts iii. 2	45, 270
John xxi. 8	14, 153	Acts iii. 3	258
John xxi. 10	159, 286	Acts iii. 4	331
John xxi. 12	388	Acts iii. 5	144
John xxi. 18	50	Acts iii. 6	56
John xxi. 19	255	Acts iii. 7	161
John xxi. 20	338	Acts iii. 10	337, 376
John xxi. 21	388, 394	Acts iii. 11	16, 81, 337
John xxi. 22	31, 138, 231	Acts iii. 12	51, 118, 270, 307
John xxi. 23	138, 231	Acts iii. 13	104*, 283, 365*, 366
John xxi. 24	99	Acts iii. 14	82, 99
		Acts iii. 18	183
Acts i. 1	140, 286, 365, 374	Acts iii. 19	234, 264
Acts i. 2	10, 388*	Acts iii. 21	116, 183, 286, 366

Acts iii. 23	278	Acts vi. 6	132, 133
Acts iii. 24	364	Acts vi. 9	342
Acts iii. 25	124, 286	Acts vi. 11	19, 301
Acts iii. 26	264	Acts vi. 13	100
		Acts vi. 14	301
Acts iv. 1	315	Acts vi. 15	56
Acts iv. 3	329		
Acts iv. 5	106*, 277	Acts vii. 1	249
Acts iv. 7	329, 330, 342	Acts vii. 4	352 (<i>bis</i>), 342
Acts iv. 9	310*, 330	Acts vii. 5	351
Acts iv. 10 sq.	104*, 330	Acts vii. 7	229
Acts iv. 11	125	Acts vii. 8	357
Acts iv. 12	296, 367	Acts vii. 10	15, 40
Acts iv. 13	376	Acts vii. 11	34, 87
Acts iv. 16	208, 209, 365	Acts vii. 12	303, 332
Acts iv. 17	54, 184, 337	Acts vii. 16	69, 94, 286, 329
Acts iv. 18	263, 366	Acts vii. 17	34, 54, 286
Acts iv. 19	180	Acts vii. 19	104, 264, 270
Acts iv. 20	39	Acts vii. 20	179, 283
Acts iv. 21	54, 97, 255	Acts vii. 21	40, 150, 194
Acts iv. 22	163, 168, 338	Acts vii. 22	189
Acts iv. 25	183, 357	Acts vii. 23	29, 135
Acts iv. 27	126, 336	Acts vii. 24	194*
Acts iv. 29	7, 264	Acts vii. 25	9
Acts iv. 32	121, 131*	Acts vii. 26	205, 357
Acts iv. 33	360, 387	Acts vii. 27	69, 205
Acts iv. 35	45, 47, 216	Acts vii. 28	248
Acts iv. 36	129, 152, 326*	Acts vii. 30	93
		Acts vii. 32	125
Acts v. 1	8, 11	Acts vii. 33	337*
Acts v. 2	12, 159*	Acts vii. 34	40, 166, 209, 313
Acts v. 4	172, 329, 356, 358	Acts vii. 35	12, 19, 93, 182
Acts v. 7	277, 351, 361	Acts vii. 37	57
Acts v. 9	358	Acts vii. 38	309
Acts v. 10	304, 340	Acts vii. 39	69
Acts v. 12	16	Acts vii. 40	379
Acts v. 14	173	Acts vii. 41	34
Acts v. 15	360*	Acts vii. 42	145
Acts v. 16	130, 283	Acts vii. 43	37
Acts v. 17	23	Acts vii. 44	19
Acts v. 18	329 (<i>bis</i>)	Acts vii. 45	69, 286
Acts v. 19	63	Acts vii. 47	16 (<i>bis</i>), 34 (<i>bis</i>)
Acts v. 20	162	Acts vii. 48	389
Acts v. 21	193, 276	Acts vii. 51	170*, 362
Acts v. 23	365, 378	Acts vii. 53	151
Acts v. 24	97, 254	Acts vii. 56	63
Acts v. 25	329 (<i>bis</i>)	Acts vii. 58	194
Acts v. 26	242*, 377, 384	Acts vii. 60	57
Acts v. 27	329 (<i>bis</i>)		
Acts v. 28	53, 184, 337	Acts viii. 1	312
Acts v. 29	127*	Acts viii. 2	193*
Acts v. 31	261	Acts viii. 5	78, 106
Acts v. 32	155	Acts viii. 6	264
Acts v. 35	113, 523, 337*, 388	Acts viii. 7	133*
Acts v. 36	114, 274, 283	Acts viii. 9	44, 48, 114, 274
Acts v. 38	210, 220	Acts viii. 10	125, 129
Acts v. 39	220	Acts viii. 11	48*, 186
Acts v. 41	163	Acts viii. 13	48
		Acts viii. 14	17
Acts vi. 1	233	Acts viii. 15	34, 233
Acts vi. 2	62, 363	Acts viii. 16	299, 337
Acts vi. 4	100	Acts viii. 17	45
Acts vi. 5	79*, 82, 173	Acts viii. 19	238

Acts viii. 21	180	Acts x. 40	9
Acts viii. 22	256, 322*	Acts x. 41	93, 122
Acts viii. 23	301, 333	Acts x. 43	174
Acts viii. 24	287	Acts x. 45	233
Acts viii. 26	104*, 314	Acts x. 47	269
Acts viii. 27	296		
Acts viii. 28	312	Acts xi. 7	301
Acts viii. 30	247, 301	Acts xi. 11	82
Acts viii. 31	222, 223, 224, 254, 370	Acts xi. 12	306
Acts viii. 34	341	Acts xi. 14	126
Acts viii. 35	150, 398	Acts xi. 15	264
Acts viii. 38	400	Acts xi. 17	174, 226*, 364*
Acts viii. 39	54	Acts xi. 18	371
Acts viii. 40	266, 333	Acts xi. 21	183
		Acts xi. 22	327
Acts ix. 1	167*	Acts xi. 26	278
Acts ix. 2	163, 224, 233	Acts xi. 28	12, 41, 81, 259, 283
Acts ix. 3	34*, 277	Acts xi. 29	34, 131
Acts ix. 4	6, 112, 166, 302*, 399*	Acts xi. 30	182
Acts ix. 6	47, 50		
Acts ix. 7	166, 351	Acts xii. 1	324
Acts ix. 8	63 (<i>bis</i>)	Acts xii. 2	11
Acts ix. 9	351, 366	Acts xii. 3	300
Acts ix. 12	214	Acts xii. 4	283, 329
Acts ix. 13	149, 167	Acts xii. 6	9, 259
Acts ix. 15	268	Acts xii. 7	40, 47
Acts ix. 20	376	Acts xii. 10	39, 63
Acts ix. 21	124, 309	Acts xii. 11	40, 182
Acts ix. 22	9, 69, 124	Acts xii. 14	48, 63, 325
Acts ix. 24	233	Acts xii. 16	39, 300
Acts ix. 26	351	Acts xii. 18	7, 250
Acts ix. 27	160	Acts xii. 19	275, 332, 351
Acts ix. 31	184, 335	Acts xii. 20	107, 340
Acts ix. 32	18, 277	Acts xii. 21	106*
Acts ix. 33	337*	Acts xii. 24	48
Acts ix. 34	47, 146		
Acts ix. 35	16, 18, 283	Acts xiii. 2	152, 342
Acts ix. 36	286	Acts xiii. 3	142
Acts ix. 37	277, 329	Acts xiii. 9	395
Acts ix. 38	18	Acts xiii. 10	89, 140, 258*
Acts ix. 39	45, 193, 283	Acts xiii. 11	144
Acts ix. 40	63	Acts xiii. 13	95*
Acts ix. 42	174, 335	Acts xiii. 16	141
Acts ix. 43	277	Acts xiii. 18	29
		Acts xiii. 19	362
Acts x. 1	93, 139	Acts xiii. 21	6, 86
Acts x. 2	331	Acts xiii. 22	150, 283
Acts x. 10	106*	Acts xiii. 24	319
Acts x. 11	29, 63, 196	Acts xiii. 25	240, 252*
Acts x. 13	138	Acts xiii. 26	141, 162
Acts x. 14	121	Acts xiii. 27	297*
Acts x. 15	29, 138	Acts xiii. 29	158, 329
Acts x. 17	254, 338, 362	Acts xiii. 32	150, 376
Acts x. 18	254	Acts xiii. 36	401
Acts x. 22	166, 188	Acts xiii. 39	287, 322*, 342
Acts x. 24	193	Acts xiii. 40	243
Acts x. 25	270	Acts xiii. 41	140, 175, 214 (<i>bis</i>)
Acts x. 31	52	Acts xiii. 43	98, 100
Acts x. 33	82, 300, 326*	Acts xiii. 45	314
Acts x. 34	398	Acts xiii. 46	113
Acts x. 36	153*, 288	Acts xiii. 47	150, 194, 268
Acts x. 37	79*, 153, 335	Acts xiii. 48	26
Acts x. 39	40, 53, 283, 286, 342		

Acts xiv. 1	244, 277	Acts xvii. 4	361
Acts xiv. 3	182	Acts xvii. 5	161
Acts xiv. 5	260	Acts xvii. 6	306, 351
Acts xiv. 6	19	Acts xvii. 7	319
Acts xiv. 8	19, 283	Acts xvii. 10	115, 283
Acts xiv. 9	268, 283	Acts xvii. 11	96, 254
Acts xiv. 10	54, 94	Acts xvii. 14	357*
Acts xiv. 12	14	Acts xvii. 15	43, 44
Acts xiv. 16	184	Acts xvii. 18	99, 102, 254
Acts xiv. 17	66, 112	Acts xvii. 20	218, 254
Acts xiv. 18	269	Acts xvii. 21	34, 83
Acts xiv. 19	60	Acts xvii. 27	42, 256, 351, 371
Acts xiv. 21	19, 342	Acts xvii. 28	101, 156, 401
Acts xiv. 22	385	Acts xvii. 30	370
Acts xiv. 26	313, 378	Acts xvii. 31	286
Acts xiv. 27	63	Acts xvii. 32	53
		Acts xvii. 33	357
Acts xv. 1	183*		
Acts xv. 2	98	Acts xviii. 2	89
Acts xv. 4	98	Acts xviii. 3	33, 152
Acts xv. 5	324	Acts xviii. 6	76, 138
Acts xv. 6	98	Acts xviii. 8	173
Acts xv. 7	159	Acts xviii. 9	399
Acts xv. 8	363	Acts xviii. 10	270
Acts xv. 10	261, 367, 388 (<i>bis</i>)	Acts xviii. 12	169
Acts xv. 12	130	Acts xviii. 14	35, 140, 226
Acts xv. 17	234, 280, 282, 338*	Acts xviii. 17	160
Acts xv. 20	101, 270	Acts xviii. 21	397
Acts xv. 22	20, 53*, 98, 112, 305	Acts xviii. 23	146
Acts xv. 22 sq.	299	Acts xviii. 24	21
Acts xv. 23	91, 100, 103, 394	Acts xviii. 25	313
Acts xv. 24	273	Acts xviii. 28	45, 177
Acts xv. 25	305		
Acts xv. 28	27*, 349	Acts xix. 1	21, 277
Acts xv. 29	300, 327	Acts xix. 2	11, 248, 369
Acts xv. 33	146	Acts xix. 4	366 (<i>bis</i>), 339
Acts xv. 36	282, 377	Acts xix. 7	120*
Acts xv. 37	33	Acts xix. 8	150 (<i>bis</i>)*
Acts xv. 38	306, 326, 377*, 399	Acts xix. 11	93, 182
		Acts xix. 16	54, 147
Acts xvi. 3	51, 112	Acts xix. 21	329
Acts xvi. 4	45	Acts xix. 22	144, 334
Acts xvi. 9	148, 313	Acts xix. 23	7
Acts xvi. 11	34, 74*	Acts xix. 26	123*, 370*
Acts xvi. 12	281	Acts xix. 27	151, 158*, 350*
Acts xvi. 14	19	Acts xix. 30	315
Acts xvi. 15	273	Acts xix. 32	15, 313
Acts xvi. 16	277	Acts xix. 33	172
Acts xvi. 19	160	Acts xix. 34	298
Acts xvi. 21	305	Acts xix. 35	13, 82, 355
Acts xvi. 22	32 (<i>bis</i>), 201	Acts xix. 36	147, 299
Acts xvi. 24	28, 328	Acts xix. 40	177, 181, 188, 230, 400*
Acts xvi. 26	48, 63		
Acts xvi. 27	297	Acts xx. 2	106
Acts xvi. 31	174	Acts xx. 3	146, 268*, 298, 341
Acts xvi. 32	95	Acts xx. 4	364
Acts xvi. 33	95, 322*	Acts xx. 5	364
Acts xvi. 34	73, 173, 300	Acts xx. 6	10
Acts xvi. 36	43, 184	Acts xx. 7	29*
Acts xvi. 37	40, 369	Acts xx. 9	322*
		Acts xx. 11	10, 306
Acts xvii. 2	23, 133*	Acts xx. 13	194, 313
Acts xvii. 3	385	Acts xx. 14	332

Acts xx. 16	224, 333	Acts xxii. 29	313, 364
Acts xx. 18	120*, 315, 342	Acts xxii. 30	97, 329
Acts xx. 19	93		
Acts xx. 20	270	Acts xxiii. 1	10
Acts xx. 22	204	Acts xxiii. 3	49
Acts xx. 23	147	Acts xxiii. 5	146
Acts xx. 24	244	Acts xxiii. 6	102, 159, 165, 363
Acts xx. 26	158	Acts xxiii. 8	350, 367 (<i>bis</i>)*
Acts xx. 27	270	Acts xxiii. 9	108, 127, 248, 396*
Acts xx. 30	113, 172, 270	Acts xxiii. 10	242
Acts xx. 34	401*	Acts xxiii. 11	9, 334
Acts xx. 38	286	Acts xxiii. 12	230
		Acts xxiii. 13	128, 168
Acts xxi. 1	21, 277	Acts xxiii. 14	113, 184, 230
Acts xxi. 2	206	Acts xxiii. 15	266, 269, 307, 331
Acts xxi. 3	190*	Acts xxiii. 20	270, 307
Acts xxi. 4	273	Acts xxiii. 21	128, 157*, 168, 230
Acts xxi. 5	89, 277	Acts xxiii. 22	370, 385
Acts xxi. 6	118	Acts xxiii. 23	385
Acts xxi. 8	82, 95	Acts xxiii. 26	27, 394
Acts xxi. 10	316	Acts xxiii. 27	40
Acts xxi. 11	116, 163	Acts xxiii. 29	177
Acts xxi. 12	270	Acts xxiii. 30	198, 259, 318*, 336
Acts xxi. 13	334	Acts xxiii. 34	392*
Acts xxi. 16	158, 159, 228, 284*, 339		
Acts xxi. 17	315	Acts xxiv. 3	13, 27, 69
Acts xxi. 19	287, 335	Acts xxiv. 5	293*, 297
Acts xxi. 20	304	Acts xxiv. 5 sq.	383
Acts xxi. 21	184*, 273	Acts xxiv. 6	283
Acts xxi. 22	53	Acts xxiv. 8	165
Acts xxi. 23	312, 336	Acts xxiv. 10	70, 301
Acts xxi. 24	234*, 287, 337	Acts xxiv. 11	168, 281, 296
Acts xxi. 25	101, 192, 270	Acts xxiv. 12	180
Acts xxi. 26	94, 231*	Acts xxiv. 13	368
Acts xxi. 27	40	Acts xxiv. 14	174, 176, 283
Acts xxi. 27 sqq.	383	Acts xxiv. 15	110, 176, 259
Acts xxi. 28	125, 196, 360	Acts xxiv. 16	385
Acts xxi. 29	313	Acts xxiv. 17	296, 363
Acts xxi. 31	69	Acts xxiv. 17 sq.	282*
Acts xxi. 33	9, 218, 254 (<i>bis</i>), 275	Acts xxiv. 18	294, 383*
Acts xxi. 34	275	Acts xxiv. 19	217, 224
Acts xxi. 36	130	Acts xxiv. 20	110
Acts xxi. 37	248	Acts xxiv. 21	165, 287
Acts xxi. 38	125	Acts xxiv. 22	70
Acts xxi. 39	273	Acts xxiv. 23	118
		Acts xxiv. 25	259
Acts xxii. 1	167*	Acts xxiv. 26	259
Acts xxii. 3	75	Acts xxiv. 27	13
Acts xxii. 5	71*, 282, 378*		
Acts xxii. 6	35, 278	Acts xxv. 3	233
Acts xxii. 7	40, 110, 301	Acts xxv. 4	274, 275, 334
Acts xxii. 9	387	Acts xxv. 6	128, 168
Acts xxii. 10	286	Acts xxv. 7	73, 315, 363
Acts xxii. 11	325	Acts xxv. 8	152, 342
Acts xxii. 15	287	Acts xxv. 9	13
Acts xxii. 16	388	Acts xxv. 10	152
Acts xxii. 17	305, 315	Acts xxv. 11	165, 262, 346, 347
Acts xxii. 19	174	Acts xxv. 13	296
Acts xxii. 20	69, 313	Acts xxv. 14	312
Acts xxii. 22	217	Acts xxv. 15	99, 333
Acts xxii. 24	276 (<i>bis</i>)	Acts xxv. 16	188, 230, 232
Acts xxii. 25	73, 248	Acts xxv. 18	286*, 287, 336*
Acts xxii. 26	73, 297, 370	Acts xxv. 20	254

Acts xxv. 21	112*, 230, 274, 275, 276	Acts xxviii. 8	277
Acts xxv. 22	217*, 394	Acts xxviii. 10	283
Acts xxv. 23	93	Acts xxviii. 12	186
Acts xxv. 26	251	Acts xxviii. 13 sqq.	39
Acts xxv. 27	41, 306	Acts xxviii. 14	357
		Acts xxviii. 15	10, 283
Acts xxvi. 2	59, 177	Acts xxviii. 16	73
Acts xxvi. 3	258, 301, 317*	Acts xxviii. 17	277, 315, 351*
Acts xxvi. 4	51, 342, 370	Acts xxviii. 18	33
Acts xxvi. 6	165	Acts xxviii. 20	50*, 190
Acts xxvi. 7	177, 259	Acts xxviii. 22	366
Acts xxvi. 8	246	Acts xxviii. 23	150*, 297, 342
Acts xxvi. 9	111, 370	Acts xxviii. 26	57, 130
Acts xxvi. 10	68, 361	Acts xxviii. 27	62
Acts xxvi. 12	283	Acts xxviii. 28	53
Acts xxvi. 13	110, 171, 335	Acts xxviii. 30	118
Acts xxvi. 14	136, 302*, 314		
Acts xxvi. 15	57	Rom. i. 4	78
Acts xxvi. 16	287 (<i>bis</i>)*, 361	Rom. i. 5	131
Acts xxvi. 17	282	Rom. i. 6	158, 169
Acts xxvi. 18	63, 271	Rom. i. 8	115, 365
Acts xxvi. 19	25, 283	Rom. i. 10	256, 336
Acts xxvi. 20	306, 331*	Rom. i. 11	265
Acts xxvi. 21	10	Rom. i. 12	110, 117
Acts xxvi. 22	93, 287, 301, 305, 351	Rom. i. 15	9
Acts xxvi. 23	42	Rom. i. 20	99, 265*
Acts xxvi. 24	94, 389	Rom. i. 21	34
Acts xxvi. 25	27	Rom. i. 22	278
Acts xxvi. 26	152	Rom. i. 24	268
Acts xxvi. 29	218, 363	Rom. i. 25	137
Acts xxvi. 30	98*, 126	Rom. i. 26	161
Acts xxvi. 32	217, 226	Rom. i. 27	7, 361*
		Rom. i. 28	350
Acts xxvii. 1	139, 270	Rom. i. 29	164
Acts xxvii. 3	305	Rom. i. 29 sq.	402
Acts xxvii. 9	13	Rom. i. 30	89
Acts xxvii. 10	246, 259, 383*	Rom. i. 32	87
Acts xxvii. 12	15, 18, 256		
Acts xxvii. 13	146, 161	Rom. ii. 1	140, 141
Acts xxvii. 14	16, 145	Rom. ii. 3	105, 132, 140
Acts xxvii. 15	54	Rom. ii. 7 sq.	384*
Acts xxvii. 17	242, 306	Rom. ii. 8	9
Acts xxvii. 20	123, 268, 351, 368	Rom. ii. 12	64
Acts xxvii. 21	140, 217, 365*	Rom. ii. 13	188
Acts xxvii. 22	177, 258, 365	Rom. ii. 14	93, 106, 223
Acts xxvii. 23	163	Rom. ii. 14 sq	282
Acts xxvii. 25	233	Rom. ii. 17	42
Acts xxvii. 27	29	Rom. ii. 17 sqq.	386
Acts xxvii. 28	47*	Rom. ii. 21	274, 350
Acts xxvii. 29	34, 242	Rom. ii. 23	42
Acts xxvii. 30	11, 307	Rom. ii. 26	106*, 122, 151
Acts xxvii. 33	29, 304	Rom. ii. 28	392*
Acts xxvii. 34	161*, 340		
Acts xxvii. 35	34	Rom. iii. 2	190, 365
Acts xxvii. 36	161*, 167	Rom. iii. 4	214, 234, 248
Acts xxvii. 37	50, 120	Rom. iii. 5	248
Acts xxvii. 39	224	Rom. iii. 6	218, 233, 248, 359
Acts xxvii. 40	24, 82	Rom. iii. 8	245, 274*, 369
Acts xxvii. 41	11	Rom. iii. 9	341, 389*
Acts xxvii. 42	233	Rom. iii. 10	121
Acts xxvii. 44	277, 336	Rom. iii. 11	48, 295*
		Rom. iii. 12	121, 295 (<i>bis</i>), 312, 351
Acts xxviii. 2	40*	Rom. iii. 13	43

Rom. iii. 14	280	Rom. vii. 3	37, 269, 371
Rom. iii. 20	188	Rom. vii. 4	178, 265
Rom. iii. 24	116, 294	Rom. vii. 5	50, 193, 265
Rom. iii. 25	116	Rom. vii. 6	322*, 349*
Rom. iii. 26	265	Rom. vii. 7	124, 226
Rom. iii. 27	391	Rom. vii. 8	33
Rom. iii. 30	122	Rom. vii. 9	59
		Rom. vii. 10	91, 109, 399
Rom. iv. 2	340	Rom. vii. 12	366
Rom. iv. 3	134, 173	Rom. vii. 13	300, 304
Rom. iv. 4	53*, 88	Rom. vii. 15	306, 348
Rom. iv. 5	53*, 174	Rom. vii. 18	262
Rom. iv. 7	48, 105, 137	Rom. vii. 19	306, 349
Rom. iv. 8	136, 214	Rom. vii. 21	388*
Rom. iv. 9	138, 394	Rom. vii. 22	378
Rom. iv. 10	342	Rom. vii. 23	110
Rom. iv. 11	78*, 264	Rom. vii. 24	162
Rom. iv. 12	184, 350	Rom. vii. 25	187, 371
Rom. iv. 13	138, 392		
Rom. iv. 14	137, 199, 392	Rom. viii. 2	94, 100
Rom. iv. 15	349	Rom. viii. 3	154*, 165, 331, 381
Rom. iv. 16	265, 392*	Rom. viii. 4	294, 391
Rom. iv. 17	286, 287*	Rom. viii. 8	363
Rom. iv. 18	131*, 174, 264	Rom. viii. 9	163, 346, 347
Rom. iv. 19	29*, 355*, 369	Rom. viii. 12	268
Rom. iv. 20	186	Rom. viii. 15	140, 398
Rom. iv. 22	134	Rom. viii. 16	403
Rom. iv. 24	174	Rom. viii. 18	340, 388
		Rom. viii. 21	109
Rom. v. 3	393	Rom. viii. 23	8*, 80, 113, 393, 400
Rom. v. 5	329	Rom. viii. 26	97, 255
Rom. v. 6	389	Rom. viii. 27	58
Rom. v. 7	218	Rom. viii. 28	193*
Rom. v. 10 sq.	292*	Rom. viii. 29	169, 202, 265
Rom. v. 11	292, 393	Rom. viii. 32	87, 118
Rom. v. 12 sq.	386	Rom. viii. 33	93, 177
Rom. v. 13	58	Rom. viii. 35	37
Rom. v. 14	54, 169	Rom. viii. 36	151
Rom. v. 16	54	Rom. viii. 38	367
Rom. v. 18	371, 394		
Rom. v. 19	342	Rom. ix. 1	403
		Rom. ix. 3	34, 91, 217*, 322*
Rom. vi. 1	208, 218	Rom. ix. 6	306, 372*, 399
Rom. vi. 2	178	Rom. ix. 7	11
Rom. vi. 3	92	Rom. ix. 8	120, 125, 151, 306
Rom. vi. 4	92, 162	Rom. ix. 10	327, 380, 393*
Rom. vi. 5	169, 364	Rom. ix. 11	121, 133, 162, 314, 316
Rom. vi. 6	116, 271		390
Rom. vi. 7	322*	Rom. ix. 12	57, 393
Rom. vi. 10	149, 178 (<i>bis</i>)	Rom. ix. 13	134
Rom. vi. 11	113, 178 (<i>bis</i>)	Rom. ix. 14	248
Rom. vi. 12	116, 265	Rom. ix. 15	19 (<i>ter</i>), 64
Rom. vi. 13	113, 307	Rom. ix. 16	57, 163, 366
Rom. vi. 14	341	Rom. ix. 17	109, 194, 214
Rom. vi. 15	54, 208 (<i>bis</i>)	Rom. ix. 18	57
Rom. vi. 16	113, 399	Rom. ix. 19	218
Rom. vi. 17	290	Rom. ix. 20	294, 371, 388
Rom. vi. 19	9, 98	Rom. ix. 21	260*, 387
Rom. vi. 20	50, 179*	Rom. ix. 22	396*
Rom. vi. 21	105, 282*, 365*	Rom. ix. 25	350, 353
Rom. vi. 22	179	Rom. ix. 26	57, 278
		Rom. ix. 27	335
Rom. vii. 2	322*	Rom. ix. 2:	34, 177

Rom. ix. 30	93 (<i>bis</i>)	Rom. xiii. 9	53, 96
Rom. ix. 33	174, 329	Rom. xiii. 11	131, 260, 293
		Rom. xiii. 13	308
Rom. x. 1	366, 403		
Rom. x. 3	117	Rom. xiv. 2	102, 273
Rom. x. 4	123	Rom. xiv. 4	47, 141, 294, 388
Rom. x. 6.	261	Rom. xiv. 4 sqq.	178
Rom. x. 7	261	Rom. xiv. 5	102
Rom. x. 8	131	Rom. xiv. 7	178
Rom. x. 9	176, 182	Rom. xiv. 8	163, 178, 221*, 223
Rom. x. 10	173, 176	Rom. xiv. 9	58
Rom. x. 11	174	Rom. xiv. 10	388
Rom. x. 13	278	Rom. xiv. 11	176
Rom. x. 14	53, 105, 174, 208 (<i>bis</i>)	Rom. xiv. 13	263, 274, 349
Rom. x. 18	248, 371	Rom. xiv. 14	306
Rom. x. 19	37, 248, 337, 353	Rom. xiv. 15	45
Rom. x. 20	187, 290	Rom. xiv. 17	96, 185
		Rom. xiv. 20	365
Rom. xi. 1	69, 248	Rom. xiv. 21	15, 349, 366, 393*
Rom. xi. 2	69, 331*	Rom. xiv. 23	199, 393
Rom. xi. 4	21, 115		
Rom. xi. 6	359, 392*	Rom. xv. 1	113, 350
Rom. xi. 8	267*	Rom. xv. 3	386
Rom. xi. 9	150	Rom. xv. 5	46
Rom. xi. 10	271	Rom. xv. 8	264
Rom. xi. 11	116, 138, 248, 264	Rom. xv. 9	176
Rom. xi. 13	366 (<i>bis</i>), 370	Rom. xv. 11	42
Rom. xi. 14	256	Rom. xv. 12	37, 175
Rom. xi. 15	128	Rom. xv. 13	264
Rom. xi. 16	137, 392	Rom. xv. 15	307
Rom. xi. 18	42, 185, 395*	Rom. xv. 16	265, 275*
Rom. xi. 19	218	Rom. xv. 18	287
Rom. xi. 20	186*	Rom. xv. 21	349, 386
Rom. xi. 21	162, 346, 353, 354	Rom. xv. 22	96, 270
Rom. xi. 22	359, 384*	Rom. xv. 23	268
Rom. xi. 25	86, 231	Rom. xv. 23 sqq.	294*
Rom. xi. 31	157	Rom. xv. 24	232
Rom. xi. 33	23, 58, 140, 154, 155*	Rom. xv. 25	204
Rom. xi. 36	137		
		Rom. xvi. 2	109 (<i>bis</i>), 110, 117, 237
Rom. xii. 1	153*	Rom. xvi. 4	83
Rom. xii. 2	264	Rom. xvi. 6	17, 115
Rom. xii. 3	265, 339, 389	Rom. xvi. 7	43
Rom. xii. 5	30	Rom. xvi. 10	95
Rom. xii. 6	293	Rom. xvi. 11	13, 95
Rom. xii. 6 sqq.	386, 392	Rom. xvi. 12	115
Rom. xii. 9 sqq.	137	Rom. xvi. 13	117
Rom. xii. 13	160	Rom. xvi. 17	100
Rom. xii. 14	369	Rom. xvi. 19	60, 117
Rom. xii. 15	272*, 386	Rom. xvi. 25	186
Rom. xii. 16	352, 386	Rom. xvi. 25 sq.	137, 386
Rom. xii. 17	352	Rom. xvi. 25 sqq.	293
Rom. xii. 18	96, 152	Rom. xvi. 27	283, 383
Rom. xii. 19	352		
Rom. xii. 20	44, 161	1 Cor. i. 7	349
Rom. xii. 21	340	1 Cor. i. 11	24, 95
		1 Cor. i. 12	21, 163
Rom. xiii. 1	341*, 391, 403	1 Cor. i. 13	249
Rom. xiii. 3	226*	1 Cor. i. 17	261, 356
Rom. xiii. 5	136	1 Cor. i. 19	64
Rom. xiii. 6	109	1 Cor. i. 20	398
Rom. xiii. 7	395	1 Cor. i. 21	134, 349
Rom. xiii. 8	199, 262, 293	1 Cor. i. 25	168

1 Cor. i. 26	187, 138	1 Cor. vi. 15	208
1 Cor. i. 27	123	1 Cor. vi. 16	134
1 Cor. i. 28	100, 123	1 Cor. vi. 19	77, 113, 163, 286, 325
1 Cor. i. 29	121, 173, 214	1 Cor. vi. 20	164
1 Cor. i. 30	326*		
1 Cor. i. 31	234, 386	1 Cor. vii. 1	287
		1 Cor. vii. 2	117
1 Cor. ii. 1	206	1 Cor. vii. 3	391
1 Cor. ii. 3	340, 342	1 Cor. vii. 5	219*
1 Cor. ii. 4	73*	1 Cor. vii. 7	102, 119, 363
1 Cor. ii. 9	135	1 Cor. vii. 9	346
1 Cor. ii. 10	58	1 Cor. vii. 12	109
1 Cor. ii. 13	170	1 Cor. vii. 13	383
		1 Cor. vii. 14	125
1 Cor. iii. 1	33, 392	1 Cor. vii. 15	127, 329
1 Cor. iii. 2	149, 367, 369, 401	1 Cor. vii. 16	255
1 Cor. iii. 4	365 (<i>bis</i>)*	1 Cor. vii. 17	183, 359, 389
1 Cor. iii. 5	363, 374, 389	1 Cor. vii. 18	226
1 Cor. iii. 6	54	1 Cor. vii. 19	127, 392
1 Cor. iii. 7	367, 392	1 Cor. vii. 21	226, 392
1 Cor. iii. 8	98, 117	1 Cor. vii. 23	164
1 Cor. iii. 10	255	1 Cor. vii. 25	307
1 Cor. iii. 11	339	1 Cor. vii. 27	226
1 Cor. iii. 14	34	1 Cor. vii. 28	55*, 178, 199
1 Cor. iii. 15	60	1 Cor. vii. 29	352
1 Cor. iii. 17	128, 281	1 Cor. vii. 31	181*
1 Cor. iii. 19	291*	1 Cor. vii. 32	152, 186
1 Cor. iii. 20	376	1 Cor. vii. 32 sq.	255
1 Cor. iii. 21	163, 244	1 Cor. vii. 34	55*
		1 Cor. vii. 35	113, 169
1 Cor. iv. 2	304	1 Cor. vii. 36	132
1 Cor. iv. 3	240, 342	1 Cor. vii. 37	263, 270, 382
1 Cor. iv. 5	88*, 244, 325	1 Cor. vii. 38	363
1 Cor. iv. 6	21, 31, 131, 235, 394*	1 Cor. vii. 39	55*, 177, 260
1 Cor. iv. 7	42, 307		
1 Cor. iv. 8	215*, 398, 402	1 Cor. viii. 3	55*
1 Cor. iv. 9	101	1 Cor. viii. 6	283
1 Cor. iv. 12	117	1 Cor. viii. 7	186
1 Cor. iv. 14	119*, 192, 198, 206, 351, 403	1 Cor. viii. 8	367
		1 Cor. viii. 10	265, 295
1 Cor. iv. 15	364	1 Cor. viii. 11	45
1 Cor. iv. 16	273	1 Cor. viii. 13	37*
1 Cor. iv. 18	318		
1 Cor. iv. 19	204	1 Cor. ix. 1	403
1 Cor. iv. 20	138	1 Cor. ix. 1 sqq.	247
1 Cor. iv. 21	208, 330, 342	1 Cor. ix. 2	346, 364
		1 Cor. ix. 4	66, 248, 260
1 Cor. v. 1	369	1 Cor. ix. 5	248, 260
1 Cor. v. 3	307	1 Cor. ix. 6	126, 248, 260, 268
1 Cor. v. 7	7	1 Cor. ix. 7	159
1 Cor. v. 8	243, 330	1 Cor. ix. 8	249
1 Cor. v. 9	403	1 Cor. ix. 9	164, 249
1 Cor. v. 10	100*, 217, 352, 359, 390*	1 Cor. ix. 10	268
1 Cor. v. 12	138, 378	1 Cor. ix. 11	37, 221*, 247
		1 Cor. ix. 12	117, 392
1 Cor. vi. 1	336, 403	1 Cor. ix. 15	98, 217, 234, 240 (<i>bis</i>), 371, 389
1 Cor. vi. 4	370, 389		
1 Cor. vi. 5	72, 332	1 Cor. ix. 17	190
1 Cor. vi. 6	177, 336	1 Cor. ix. 18	88, 240, 265
1 Cor. vi. 7	113, 370	1 Cor. ix. 21	60, 169
1 Cor. vi. 11	398	1 Cor. ix. 24	357
1 Cor. vi. 12	403	1 Cor. ix. 25	392
1 Cor. vi. 13	138	1 Cor. ix. 26	351, 372

1 Cor. x. 1	341	1 Cor. xiii. 7	175
1 Cor. x. 1 sq.	398	1 Cor. xiii. 8	187
1 Cor. x. 2	19, 53	1 Cor. xiii. 10	95
1 Cor. x. 3	91*	1 Cor. xiii. 11	398
1 Cor. x. 4	124	1 Cor. xiii. 12	55*
1 Cor. x. 6	264	1 Cor. xiii. 13	84
1 Cor. x. 7	66, 261		
1 Cor. x. 9	142	1 Cor. xiv. 1	403
1 Cor. x. 11	26 (<i>bis</i>)*	1 Cor. xiv. 5	221, 355
1 Cor. x. 12	48, 243, 244	1 Cor. xiv. 6	342
1 Cor. x. 13	268	1 Cor. xiv. 7	308*
1 Cor. x. 14	146, 169, 233	1 Cor. xiv. 10	224, 318
1 Cor. x. 16	288	1 Cor. xiv. 12	237
1 Cor. x. 17	160	1 Cor. xiv. 17	365
1 Cor. x. 18	92	1 Cor. xiv. 18	300
1 Cor. x. 21	119	1 Cor. xiv. 19	360*
1 Cor. x. 22	209*	1 Cor. xiv. 24	398
1 Cor. x. 23	403	1 Cor. xiv. 25	357
1 Cor. x. 24	392*	1 Cor. xiv. 27	30, 96, 392
1 Cor. x. 25	40	1 Cor. xiv. 33	162
1 Cor. x. 27	388	1 Cor. xiv. 34	40, 400*
1 Cor. x. 29	357	1 Cor. xiv. 36	249
1 Cor. x. 33	115*	1 Cor. xiv. 39	263
1 Cor. xi. 1	392	1 Cor. xv. 2	35, 221, 251, 355, 390
1 Cor. xi. 3	124*	1 Cor. xv. 6	168, 319
1 Cor. xi. 4	146, 297	1 Cor. xv. 10	356
1 Cor. xi. 5	94, 127, 177	1 Cor. xv. 12	377
1 Cor. xi. 6	63, 346	1 Cor. xv. 13 sqq.	346
1 Cor. xi. 13	113, 278	1 Cor. xv. 18	247, 371
1 Cor. xi. 14	109, 380*, 389	1 Cor. xv. 19	84, 176
1 Cor. xi. 16	87, 395	1 Cor. xv. 21	138
1 Cor. xi. 18	203, 303, 365	1 Cor. xv. 23	95
1 Cor. xi. 21	102	1 Cor. xv. 24	46
1 Cor. xi. 22	53, 208, 248, 264	1 Cor. xv. 25	231
1 Cor. xi. 23	47, 324	1 Cor. xv. 27	392*
1 Cor. xi. 24	157	1 Cor. xv. 29	218, 347
1 Cor. xi. 25	232	1 Cor. xv. 31	157, 371
1 Cor. xi. 26	231, 232	1 Cor. xv. 32	205, 206, 347, 395*
1 Cor. xi. 27	99	1 Cor. xv. 33	11
1 Cor. xi. 28	159	1 Cor. xv. 35	218
1 Cor. xi. 31	114	1 Cor. xv. 36	131, 140, 389
1 Cor. xi. 33	244, 264	1 Cor. xv. 37	131, 224, 296, 318
1 Cor. xi. 34	232	1 Cor. xv. 38	119, 363
		1 Cor. xv. 40	138*
1 Cor. xii. 2	130*, 216, 383*	1 Cor. xv. 41	182
1 Cor. xii. 4 sq.	401	1 Cor. xv. 42	330
1 Cor. xii. 6	124*	1 Cor. xv. 42 sq.	402
1 Cor. xii. 8	102	1 Cor. xv. 43	330
1 Cor. xii. 13	188	1 Cor. xv. 44	330
1 Cor. xii. 15	245, 339, 354*	1 Cor. xv. 45	150
1 Cor. xii. 16	339	1 Cor. xv. 48	363
1 Cor. xii. 17	225	1 Cor. xv. 49	37
1 Cor. xii. 18	329	1 Cor. xv. 51	121*
1 Cor. xii. 19	225	1 Cor. xv. 52	37, 134
1 Cor. xii. 20	365, 396	1 Cor. xv. 56	125
1 Cor. xii. 22	388	1 Cor. xv. 57	23
1 Cor. xii. 28	102, 329, 365*		
1 Cor. xii. 31	45, 96*	1 Cor. xvi. 2	228
		1 Cor. xvi. 3	77
1 Cor. xiii. 1	199	1 Cor. xvi. 4	269
1 Cor. xiii. 2	28 (<i>bis</i>), 45, 127	1 Cor. xvi. 6	105*, 318*
1 Cor. xiii. 3	28, 36, 60, 234	1 Cor. xvi. 7	340

1 Cor. xvi. 9	63, 137	2 Cor. iv. 16	70, 116, 378
1 Cor. xvi. 11	31	2 Cor. iv. 18	316*
1 Cor. xvi. 12	204, 389		
1 Cor. xvi. 13	178	2 Cor. v. 1	116, 155
1 Cor. xvi. 15	130, 376	2 Cor. v. 4	53
1 Cor. xvi. 17	157	2 Cor. v. 5	78*, 109, 328, 395
1 Cor. xvi. 19	131	2 Cor. v. 6	293*
1 Cor. xvi. 21	400	2 Cor. v. 8	340
1 Cor. xvi. 22	49, 348	2 Cor. v. 12	44, 293, 393*
		2 Cor. v. 13	391*
2 Cor. i. 3	99, 100, 137	2 Cor. v. 15	178, 371
2 Cor. i. 4	265, 287	2 Cor. v. 19	106, 329, 358
2 Cor. i. 6	99, 117, 286, 391*	2 Cor. v. 20	318
2 Cor. i. 7	298		
2 Cor. i. 8	269, 335	2 Cor. vi. 2	134, 398
2 Cor. i. 8 sqq.	131	2 Cor. vi. 3	307
2 Cor. i. 9	114, 175	2 Cor. vi. 4	45, 307
2 Cor. i. 10	32, 176	2 Cor. vi. 9	206, 307, 351, 382
2 Cor. i. 11	148, 327	2 Cor. vi. 10	307
2 Cor. i. 12	105, 340	2 Cor. vi. 11	63
2 Cor. i. 13	259, 374	2 Cor. vi. 13	190*, 396
2 Cor. i. 15	186	2 Cor. vi. 14	160
2 Cor. i. 17	88	2 Cor. vi. 15	6
2 Cor. i. 19	20	2 Cor. vi. 18	150
2 Cor. i. 22	329		
2 Cor. i. 24	178*, 372	2 Cor. vii. 2	398
		2 Cor. vii. 4	164
2 Cor. ii. 1	178, 263, 274	2 Cor. vii. 5	298
2 Cor. ii. 2	362	2 Cor. vii. 7	91, 117
2 Cor. ii. 3	110, 162, 175, 217	2 Cor. vii. 10	162
2 Cor. ii. 4	329, 389	2 Cor. vii. 11	109, 261, 274
2 Cor. ii. 5	241	2 Cor. vii. 12	172, 266, 392*
2 Cor. ii. 6	127, 341*	2 Cor. vii. 13	326
2 Cor. ii. 7	274	2 Cor. vii. 14	34, 336*
2 Cor. ii. 8	329	2 Cor. vii. 15	164
2 Cor. ii. 11	168		
2 Cor. ii. 12	63, 173	2 Cor. viii. 2	22, 335
2 Cor. ii. 12 sq.	106	2 Cor. viii. 4	164
2 Cor. ii. 13	178, 264, 275	2 Cor. viii. 5	392*
2 Cor. ii. 14	147	2 Cor. viii. 6	265
2 Cor. ii. 15	206	2 Cor. viii. 7	157, 241, 329
2 Cor. ii. 17	311, 327, 351, 370	2 Cor. viii. 10	263
		2 Cor. viii. 11	137, 263, 268
2 Cor. iii. 1	45, 114, 247	2 Cor. viii. 12	228
2 Cor. iii. 2	124	2 Cor. viii. 13	117, 137
2 Cor. iii. 5	114, 327, 372	2 Cor. viii. 14	117, 137, 150
2 Cor. iii. 6	61, 155, 387*	2 Cor. viii. 15	395
2 Cor. iii. 7	387	2 Cor. viii. 16	329
2 Cor. iii. 8	387	2 Cor. viii. 19	393
2 Cor. iii. 10	10	2 Cor. viii. 19 sq.	292*
2 Cor. iii. 12	87	2 Cor. viii. 21	292, 293*
2 Cor. iii. 13	45, 393	2 Cor. viii. 23	87*, 335
2 Cor. iii. 17	124*	2 Cor. viii. 24	328
2 Cor. iii. 18	190*, 193*, 343*, 396		
		2 Cor. ix. 2	23, 172
2 Cor. iv. 2	45, 57	2 Cor. ix. 5	25
2 Cor. iv. 4	155, 264	2 Cor. ix. 6	394*
2 Cor. iv. 6	274, 395	2 Cor. ix. 7	342, 394*
2 Cor. iv. 7	162, 163	2 Cor. ix. 9	134
2 Cor. iv. 8	351	2 Cor. ix. 10	54, 298
2 Cor. iv. 9	45, 351	2 Cor. ix. 11	180*, 298
2 Cor. iv. 12	365	2 Cor. ix. 12	180*, 298
2 Cor. iv. 15	138	2 Cor. ix. 13	92, 160, 298

2 Cor. ix. 14	337	Gal. i. 7	93, 99, 295
2 Cor. x. 2	164, 263*, 274, 279	Gal. i. 8	127, 220*
2 Cor. x. 4	179	Gal. i. 9	220*, 362
2 Cor. x. 7	137, 163, 175	Gal. i. 10	249
2 Cor. x. 8	286	Gal. i. 11	148
2 Cor. x. 9	219*	Gal. i. 12	188, 366, 367
2 Cor. x. 10	28, 136*	Gal. i. 13	91, 205
2 Cor. x. 12	44, 48 (<i>bis</i>)	Gal. i. 14	69, 75, 335
2 Cor. x. 13	78, 261, 286	Gal. i. 15	134
2 Cor. x. 14	307	Gal. i. 17	110
2 Cor. x. 15	54	Gal. i. 19	373
2 Cor. x. 16	261	Gal. i. 20	394*
2 Cor. x. 18	44	Gal. i. 23	130, 133*
2 Cor. xi. 1	35, 215*	Gal. ii. 2	353*
2 Cor. xi. 2	193*, 261	Gal. ii. 4	234, 385*
2 Cor. xi. 3	242, 322*	Gal. ii. 6	114, 385*, 387
2 Cor. xi. 4	85, 226*, 295	Gal. ii. 7	122, 190
2 Cor. xi. 5	350	Gal. ii. 9	241, 387, 394
2 Cor. xi. 6	137	Gal. ii. 10	109, 241, 280*, 283, 389
2 Cor. xi. 7	150, 249	Gal. ii. 11	188, 191
2 Cor. xi. 8	117	Gal. ii. 12	266
2 Cor. xi. 12	105, 304	Gal. ii. 13	244*
2 Cor. xi. 16	360, 393 (<i>bis</i>)	Gal. ii. 14	7
2 Cor. xi. 20	398	Gal. ii. 16	121, 174, 205, 359, 392
2 Cor. xi. 21	358	Gal. ii. 17	247*, 304
2 Cor. xi. 22	75	Gal. ii. 18	44
2 Cor. xi. 23	321	Gal. ii. 19	132, 178
2 Cor. xi. 23 sq.	96	Gal. ii. 20	93, 149
2 Cor. xi. 24	29, 82, 341	Gal. ii. 21	247
2 Cor. xi. 25	32, 146, 197	Gal. iii. 1	41, 140
2 Cor. xi. 26	398	Gal. iii. 2	324, 342
2 Cor. xi. 28	79*, 180*	Gal. iii. 5	342, 392*, 394
2 Cor. xi. 29	132	Gal. iii. 6	134
2 Cor. xi. 31	137	Gal. iii. 7	120
2 Cor. xii. 2	54, 250	Gal. iii. 8	35
2 Cor. xii. 3	250	Gal. iii. 10	271, 348
2 Cor. xii. 4	54, 318	Gal. iii. 11	188
2 Cor. xii. 6	166	Gal. iii. 12	106*
2 Cor. xii. 7	186, 229, 398	Gal. iii. 14	333
2 Cor. xii. 11	127, 217, 347	Gal. iii. 15	308*
2 Cor. xii. 12	33, 366	Gal. iii. 16	57, 134, 281, 336
2 Cor. xii. 13	59, 152, 335	Gal. iii. 17	264
2 Cor. xii. 15	363	Gal. iii. 18	394
2 Cor. xii. 17	287, 381*	Gal. iii. 19	182, 231
2 Cor. xii. 19	103, 117	Gal. iii. 21	93, 224, 225, 226
2 Cor. xii. 20	24, 187, 242, 354, 402	Gal. iii. 22	123
2 Cor. xii. 21	147, 242, 286, 315	Gal. iii. 23	259, 358
2 Cor. xiii. 1	320	Gal. iii. 25	341
2 Cor. xiii. 2	100	Gal. iii. 28	72
2 Cor. xiii. 4	58	Gal. iii. 29	247
2 Cor. xiii. 5	219, 249, 377*	Gal. iv. 5	229
2 Cor. xiii. 6	259	Gal. iv. 6	61
2 Cor. xiii. 7	177, 304	Gal. iv. 7	349
2 Cor. xiii. 9	117	Gal. iv. 8	351
2 Cor. xiii. 11	123	Gal. iv. 9	55*
Gal. i. 1	93, 366	Gal. iv. 11	242 (<i>bis</i>)*, 353, 377
Gal. i. 4	91*, 336	Gal. iv. 12	152
Gal. i. 5	137	Gal. iv. 15	46, 136, 226
		Gal. iv. 17	235
		Gal. iv. 19	231, 282

Gal. iv. 19 sq	386	Eph. ii. 4	148
Gal. iv. 21	141	Eph. ii. 5	310*
Gal. iv. 22	103	Eph. ii. 5 sq.	202
Gal. iv. 24	103*, 120, 283, 325	Eph. ii. 10	286, 337
Gal. iv. 25	21	Eph. ii. 11	92
Gal. iv. 26	103*, 115	Eph. ii. 11 sq.	383
Gal. iv. 27	25, 141, 146, 350	Eph. ii. 14	125*
Gal. iv. 29	392	Eph. ii. 15	92*, 400
Gal. iv. 30	134, 214	Eph. ii. 19	371
		Eph. ii. 20	337
		Eph. ii. 21	54
Gal. v. 1	178*	Eph. iii. 1	169*
Gal. v. 2	152	Eph. iii. 4	91
Gal. v. 3	260	Eph. iii. 5	99, 186
Gal. v. 4	40	Eph. iii. 8	28, 260, 262
Gal. v. 5	89, 96	Eph. iii. 10	99
Gal. v. 7	355	Eph. iii. 12	99
Gal. v. 8	394	Eph. iii. 13	91, 115, 287
Gal. v. 10	175 (<i>bis</i>)	Eph. iii. 16	46, 233*, 237, 378
Gal. v. 11	247	Eph. iii. 18	299*, 331, 389
Gal. v. 12	53, 214	Eph. iii. 20	168, 287
Gal. v. 13	337, 394*		
Gal. v. 14	96, 114 (<i>bis</i>), 120*	Eph. iv. 1	92, 169, 287
Gal. v. 16	184, 213	Eph. iv. 2	27, 299
Gal. v. 17	239, 335*	Eph. iv. 4	329
Gal. v. 19 sq.	77	Eph. iv. 8	122, 134
Gal. v. 20	24, 402	Eph. iv. 9	28, 96
Gal. v. 24	95	Eph. iv. 10	363*
Gal. v. 25	184	Eph. iv. 11	102
Gal. v. 26	165*	Eph. iv. 13	155, 231
Gal. vi. 1	27, 243*, 377*	Eph. iv. 15	125, 129
Gal. vi. 2	357	Eph. iv. 16	327
Gal. vi. 3	114, 127	Eph. iv. 17	130, 350
Gal. vi. 4	116	Eph. iv. 18	130, 310
Gal. vi. 6	160, 190	Eph. iv. 21	166*
Gal. vi. 7	37	Eph. iv. 22	111, 274 (<i>bis</i>)*
Gal. vi. 8	116	Eph. iv. 26	56, 290*
Gal. vi. 9	118, 300	Eph. iv. 27	367
Gal. vi. 10	210*, 371	Eph. iv. 28	297
Gal. vi. 12	186*, 235	Eph. iv. 29	46, 121, 241, 392
Gal. vi. 15	114, 392		
Gal. vi. 16	184	Eph. v. 4	217, 350*
Gal. vi. 17	171	Eph. v. 5	51*, 121, 127, 129*, 314
Eph. i. 1	174	Eph. v. 11	142
Eph. i. 3	99, 137	Eph. v. 12	69, 106*
Eph. i. 4	112, 173	Eph. v. 14	56, 68, 134, 141, 227
Eph. i. 6	155, 287	Eph. v. 15	255
Eph. i. 7	22, 400	Eph. v. 17	49
Eph. i. 8	286	Eph. v. 22	117 (<i>bis</i>), 392
Eph. i. 12	265, 295	Eph. v. 23	125
Eph. i. 13	400	Eph. v. 24	392
Eph. i. 14	281, 282	Eph. v. 27	241, 352
Eph. i. 15	91, 156	Eph. v. 28	116, 117
Eph. i. 16	336	Eph. v. 29	198, 202*
Eph. i. 17	46 (<i>bis</i>), 233*, 235	Eph. v. 33	30, 159, 241
Eph. i. 18	94, 128, 265, 317*		
Eph. i. 19	155, 295	Eph. vi. 2	100, 128
Eph. i. 20	382	Eph. vi. 5	92
Eph. i. 21	341	Eph. vi. 7	308
Eph. i. 23	115, 125, 129, 189*	Eph. vi. 8	37
		Eph. vi. 11	266
Eph. ii. 3	50, 101, 387	Eph. vi. 12	398

Eph. vi. 17	128, 281	Phil. iv. 3	17, 273, 342
Eph. vi. 19	237	Phil. iv. 5	187
Eph. vi. 21	91	Phil. iv. 7	169
Eph. vi. 22	109	Phil. iv. 8	398
Eph. vi. 23	96	Phil. iv. 10	59, 185, 263
		Phil. iv. 11	372*
Phil. i. 5	157, 160	Phil. iv. 14	300
Phil. i. 6	109	Phil. iv. 15	160
Phil. i. 7	342*	Phil. iv. 16	329
Phil. i. 9	169, 237	Phil. iv. 17	372
Phil. i. 10	265	Phil. iv. 18	400
Phil. i. 11	93, 189	Phil. iv. 20	99
Phil. i. 13	23	Phil. iv. 22	378
Phil. i. 14	175		
Phil. i. 18	185	Col. i. 2	174
Phil. i. 19	99, 100*, 117	Col. i. 4	91
Phil. i. 20	99, 362	Col. i. 6	82, 333, 382
Phil. i. 21	262	Col. i. 7	324
Phil. i. 22	255, 263*, 306, 362	Col. i. 8	91, 117
Phil. i. 23	83, 265, 268	Col. i. 9	82, 149, 189
Phil. i. 25	117	Col. i. 10	12, 54
Phil. i. 26	91	Col. i. 13	32, 155, 162*
Phil. i. 28	128	Col. i. 16	196
Phil. i. 29	174, 262	Col. i. 19	34, 134*
Phil. i. 30	299*	Col. i. 21	198, 310
		Col. i. 22	173, 261
Phil. ii. 1	81*	Col. i. 24	128, 185
Phil. ii. 2	237	Col. i. 26	189, 382
Phil. ii. 2 sqq.	352	Col. i. 27	128, 281, 282
Phil. ii. 3	169	Col. i. 28	149*, 398
Phil. ii. 6	131*, 263	Col. i. 29	110
Phil. ii. 9	93*, 335		
Phil. ii. 11	211, 234	Col. ii. 2	155, 298
Phil. ii. 12	370	Col. ii. 3	98
Phil. ii. 13	263	Col. ii. 8	93, 100, 243, 295
Phil. ii. 15	123, 282, 319	Col. ii. 10	129*
Phil. ii. 17	337	Col. ii. 11	155
Phil. ii. 19	176	Col. ii. 13	101, 142, 143
Phil. ii. 20	186	Col. ii. 14	92*
Phil. ii. 23	7, 110, 232	Col. ii. 15	106, 147, 194
Phil. ii. 24	175	Col. ii. 16	159
Phil. ii. 27	338	Col. ii. 17	128, 129*
Phil. ii. 28	69, 198, 300	Col. ii. 18	69, 349, 376*
Phil. ii. 30	117, 155	Col. ii. 19	54, 282*, 351
		Col. ii. 20	307, 322*
Phil. iii. 2	398	Col. ii. 21	146, 366
Phil. iii. 3	99, 124, 175*, 351	Col. ii. 22	101, 150
Phil. iii. 4	175*, 392	Col. ii. 23	366
Phil. iii. 6	23, 93		
Phil. iii. 7	59*	Col. iii. 5	281
Phil. iii. 8	370	Col. iii. 11	72
Phil. iii. 9	87, 93, 301, 352	Col. iii. 12	27
Phil. iii. 10	100*, 271	Col. iii. 14	129
Phil. iii. 11	256	Col. iii. 16	149*, 293*
Phil. iii. 12	221*, 256, 372	Col. iii. 17	99, 341
Phil. iii. 14	91, 394	Col. iii. 18	217
Phil. iii. 16	184, 272*	Col. iii. 19	140
Phil. iii. 17	9	Col. iii. 22	92
Phil. iii. 18	77, 284	Col. iii. 23	228, 308
Phil. iii. 19	79*, 124*	Col. iii. 24	324
Phil. iii. 20	281*	Col. iii. 25	87, 363
Phil. iii. 21	37, 278	Col. iv. 1	100

Col. iv. 6	24, 137, 261	2 Thess. i. 1	91
Col. iv. 8	109	2 Thess. i. 4	114 161*, 286, 287, 335
Col. iv. 9	37	2 Thess. i. 5	153*, 265
Col. iv. 13	74*	2 Thess. i. 6	136, 188
Col. iv. 16	378*, 389	2 Thess. i. 9	326
Col. iv. 17	237	2 Thess. i. 10	59, 175, 190
		2 Thess. i. 12	100
1 Thess. i. 1	91		
1 Thess. i. 3	154, 155 (<i>bis</i>)*	2 Thess. ii. 2	265, 322*, 358*, 367
1 Thess. i. 5	342	2 Thess. ii. 3	386
1 Thess. i. 8	329, 342	2 Thess. ii. 4	45, 332, 386
1 Thess. i. 9	106	2 Thess. ii. 6	123, 265, 388*
1 Thess. i. 10	294, 297, 327	2 Thess. ii. 7	123, 230, 389
		2 Thess. ii. 12	99, 174
1 Thess. ii. 3	366, 368*	2 Thess. ii. 13	40
1 Thess. ii. 4	307	2 Thess. ii. 15	188, 371
1 Thess. ii. 5	55	2 Thess. ii. 16	26
1 Thess. ii. 6	325, 330, 342	2 Thess. ii. 17	214
1 Thess. ii. 7	232		
1 Thess. ii. 7 sq.	227*	2 Thess. iii. 2	99
1 Thess. ii. 8	64*	2 Thess. iii. 3	36, 192
1 Thess. ii. 12	99, 265	2 Thess. iii. 4	175 (<i>bis</i>)
1 Thess. ii. 13	155, 193, 387*	2 Thess. iii. 6	43
1 Thess. ii. 14	117, 326, 363	2 Thess. iii. 9	265, 372
1 Thess. ii. 16	265	2 Thess. iii. 10	237, 245, 246, 346
1 Thess. ii. 18	362	2 Thess. iii. 11	303
1 Thess. ii. 19	116, 360*	2 Thess. iii. 12	237
		2 Thess. iii. 13	300
1 Thess. iii. 3	263*, 264	2 Thess. iii. 14	88, 92*, 348
1 Thess. iii. 5	353*, 368		
1 Thess. iii. 7	99, 117	1 Tim. i. 3 sq.	386
1 Thess. iii. 8	48	1 Tim. i. 4	93
1 Thess. iii. 10	76, 265	1 Tim. i. 7	251
1 Thess. iii. 11	42, 100	1 Tim. i. 16	120*, 174
1 Thess. iii. 12	42	1 Tim. i. 20	159
1 Thess. iv. 1	97, 169	1 Tim. ii. 2	28
1 Thess. iv. 2	46	1 Tim. ii. 7	13, 96
1 Thess. iv. 3	120, 262*, 400	1 Tim. ii. 8	26*
1 Thess. iv. 6	57, 262	1 Tim. ii. 9	342
1 Thess. iv. 8	356	1 Tim. ii. 15	125*
1 Thess. iv. 9	259*, 265		
1 Thess. iv. 10	169	1 Tim. iii. 2 sq.	402
1 Thess. iv. 11	118	1 Tim. iii. 4	117
1 Thess. iv. 14	357	1 Tim. iii. 5	62, 117, 346, 347
1 Thess. iv. 15	214 (<i>bis</i>)	1 Tim. iii. 7	325
1 Thess. iv. 15 sqq.	122	1 Tim. iii. 13	93
1 Thess. iv. 16	92	1 Tim. iii. 15	281
1 Thess. iv. 17	54, 357	1 Tim. iii. 16	175, 190, 282*, 402
1 Thess. v. 1	259, 2 0 (<i>bis</i>)	1 Tim. iv. 2	190
1 Thess. v. 3	212	1 Tim. iv. 3	99, 401*
1 Thess. v. 4	239*	1 Tim. iv. 6	100, 287
1 Thess. v. 5	162 (<i>bis</i>)	1 Tim. iv. 7	99
1 Thess. v. 6	371	1 Tim. iv. 8	93
1 Thess. v. 7	62*	1 Tim. iv. 10	176
1 Thess. v. 8	89, 162	1 Tim. iv. 12	165*
1 Thess. v. 10	221*, 224	1 Tim. iv. 13	231
1 Thess. v. 11	31*	1 Tim. iv. 15	50
1 Thess. v. 14	403	1 Tim. iv. 16	144
1 Thess. v. 15	46, 243		
1 Thess. v. 23	129, 214	1 Tim. v. 4	303
1 Thess. v. 27	147, 276	1 Tim. v. 5	175

1 Tim. v. 8	118, 348	Titus ii. 13	97, 100
1 Tim. v. 9	55*, 128	Titus iii. 5	116, 285, 331
1 Tim. v. 10	119, 398	Titus iii. 6	286
1 Tim. v. 11	222	Titus iii. 8	173
1 Tim. v. 13	25, 301, 303*, 393	Titus iii. 9	24, 47
1 Tim. v. 18	134		
1 Tim. v. 19	221, 336, 342, 355	Philem. 2	8
1 Tim. v. 21	237	Philem. 4	336
1 Tim. v. 25	126	Philem. 10	78, 282, 284
		Philem. 11	198
1 Tim. vi. 2	142	Philem. 13	33, 217*
1 Tim. vi. 3	345, 348	Philem. 17	161
1 Tim. vi. 4	24, 126, 402	Philem. 18	58
1 Tim. vi. 5	189 (<i>bis</i>)	Philem. 19	241
1 Tim. vi. 7	358	Philem. 21	175
1 Tim. vi. 13	336	Philem. 22	259
1 Tim. vi. 15	100	Philem. 23	126
1 Tim. vi. 17	176		
1 Tim. vi. 20	140	Heb. i. 1	94
		Heb. i. 2	24*
2 Tim. i. 3	322*	Heb. i. 3	162
2 Tim. i. 4	297	Heb. i. 4	339
2 Tim. i. 5	392	Heb. i. 5	150
2 Tim. i. 8	366	Heb. i. 5 sqq.	134
2 Tim. i. 13	93	Heb. i. 7	291
2 Tim. i. 14	93	Heb. i. 8	140
2 Tim. i. 15	192	Heb. i. 9	140, 149, 203
2 Tim. i. 16	34, 46		
2 Tim. i. 18	27, 46	Heb. ii. 1	67, 69
		Heb. ii. 4	116
2 Tim. ii. 6	390*	Heb. ii. 7	339
2 Tim. ii. 10	93	Heb. ii. 8	264, 301
2 Tim. ii. 14	350, 352*	Heb. ii. 9	339
2 Tim. ii. 16	47	Heb. ii. 10	278, 306*
2 Tim. ii. 18	115	Heb. ii. 11	137
2 Tim. ii. 19	163	Heb. ii. 13	175
2 Tim. ii. 21	41	Heb. ii. 14	160
2 Tim. ii. 25	46 (<i>bis</i>), 256*	Heb. ii. 15	261
		Heb. ii. 17	152, 265
2 Tim. iii. 11	32	Heb. ii. 18	331
2 Tim. iii. 12	364		
2 Tim. iii. 14	324	Heb. iii. 1	25, 99
		Heb. iii. 3	19, 339
2 Tim. iv. 2	47	Heb. iii. 5	191, 296
2 Tim. iv. 8	123, 393	Heb. iii. 6	129
2 Tim. iv. 14	46	Heb. iii. 7	167
2 Tim. iv. 15	192	Heb. iii. 10	57
2 Tim. iv. 17	32	Heb. iii. 11	359
		Heb. iii. 12	170*, 243
Titus i. 2	383	Heb. iii. 13	120, 231
Titus i. 3	190, 383	Heb. iii. 15	167
Titus i. 6	402	Heb. iii. 15 sq.	386
Titus i. 10	368	Heb. iii. 17	54
Titus i. 11	349	Heb. iii. 18	359
Titus i. 12	25, 118		
Titus i. 13	182	Heb. iv. 1	242, 259
Titus i. 15	41*, 99, 100	Heb. iv. 2	60, 148, 179*, 187 (<i>bis</i>)
		Heb. iv. 3	55, 134, 295, 308, 359
Titus ii. 1	278	Heb. iv. 4	81
Titus ii. 2	182, 271	Heb. iv. 5	359
Titus ii. 4	235, 402	Heb. iv. 6	148
Titus ii. 7	194	Heb. iv. 8	106, 224, 226
Titus ii. 9	119	Heb. iv. 9	371

Heb. iv. 10	117	Heb. ix. 3	24*, 93
Heb. iv. 11	329, 389	Heb. ix. 4	26, 55
Heb. iv. 12	335	Heb. ix. 5	6, 21
Heb. iv. 13	172	Heb. ix. 6	50
Heb. iv. 14	161	Heb. ix. 9	129
Heb. v. 2	190	Heb. ix. 12	26, 40, 118, 366
Heb. v. 3	336	Heb. ix. 14	37
Heb. v. 5	392	Heb. ix. 16	136
Heb. v. 7	322*	Heb. ix. 17	349, 353*
Heb. v. 8	287, 308	Heb. ix. 19	32, 314, 315
Heb. v. 11	259	Heb. ix. 20	286
Heb. v. 12	149, 155, 260*, 268*	Heb. ix. 21	364
Heb. v. 14	94, 163	Heb. ix. 23	77, 136, 339
Heb. vi. 1	155*, 322	Heb. ix. 24	261
Heb. vi. 2	361	Heb. ix. 25	11, 330
Heb. vi. 3	210	Heb. ix. 26	216, 217, 359*, 396
Heb. vi. 4	136	Heb. ix. 28	264
Heb. vi. 5	167	Heb. x. 2	29, 216*, 359*
Heb. vi. 7	324	Heb. x. 4	136
Heb. vi. 8	138	Heb. x. 5	203
Heb. vi. 9	150, 152, 161	Heb. x. 6	185, 203, 393
Heb. vi. 10	259, 286	Heb. x. 7	140, 270
Heb. vi. 13	147	Heb. x. 8	70, 185, 393
Heb. vi. 14	313, 359*	Heb. x. 12	198
Heb. vi. 16	147, 366 (<i>bis</i>)	Heb. x. 13	230
Heb. vi. 17	70, 331	Heb. x. 15	265
Heb. vi. 18	136, 161, 295	Heb. x. 16	291*, 382
Heb. vi. 19	13 (<i>bis</i>), 28	Heb. x. 17	212 (<i>bis</i>)
Heb. vii. 1	292	Heb. x. 18	138
Heb. vii. 1 sqq.	293*	Heb. x. 22	33, 189, 322*
Heb. vii. 2	129	Heb. x. 23	14
Heb. vii. 5	44, 308	Heb. x. 26	265
Heb. vii. 6	77	Heb. x. 28	342
Heb. vii. 7	122, 340	Heb. x. 34	274
Heb. vii. 8	206	Heb. x. 37	37, 373*
Heb. vii. 9	261	Heb. x. 38	134*, 393
Heb. vii. 11	337, 370	Heb. x. 39	163
Heb. vii. 13	105	Heb. xi. 1	351
Heb. vii. 14	246	Heb. xi. 3	265
Heb. vii. 15	70, 246	Heb. xi. 4	197, 278, 339
Heb. vii. 18	116	Heb. xi. 5	34, 35, 197, 271
Heb. vii. 21	62	Heb. xi. 6	136
Heb. vii. 24	94, 275	Heb. xi. 7	197
Heb. vii. 26	278	Heb. xi. 8	151
Heb. viii. 1	154*, 198, 381	Heb. xi. 9	332
Heb. viii. 3	251, 264	Heb. xi. 11	197
Heb. viii. 4	11	Heb. xi. 12	133
Heb. viii. 5	134, 188, 243*	Heb. xi. 15	225*, 226
Heb. viii. 6	67*, 337, 363 (<i>bis</i>)	Heb. xi. 16	396
Heb. viii. 7	32	Heb. xi. 17	14, 197*, 205
Heb. viii. 8	106, 177, 361	Heb. xi. 19	136, 142
Heb. viii. 9	316*	Heb. xi. 20	34
Heb. viii. 10	150, 291*, 382	Heb. xi. 21	34
Heb. viii. 11	214	Heb. xi. 22	13
Heb. viii. 12	212	Heb. xi. 25	40
Heb. viii. 13	264	Heb. xi. 26	171*
Heb. ix. 1	370	Heb. xi. 27	307
Heb. ix. 2	24*, 93	Heb. xi. 28	106, 197
		Heb. xi. 32	15
		Heb. xi. 34	146, 320, 324
		Heb. xi. 35	351

Heb. xi. 40	194	James ii. 20	25, 140
Heb. xii. 2	60, 112	James ii. 23	134
Heb. xii. 3	341	James iii. 2	346
Heb. xii. 4	10	James iii. 3	266, 337
Heb. xii. 5	368	James iii. 5	253
Heb. xii. 7	355	James iii. 6	294
Heb. xii. 8	371, 399	James iii. 8	79*
Heb. xii. 9	365*	James iii. 9	99, 177
Heb. xii. 10	102	James iii. 10	147
Heb. xii. 11	163, 387	James iii. 11	82
Heb. xii. 15	158, 161, 293, 322*, 368	James iii. 12	248, 367*
Heb. xii. 16	47, 164	James iii. 13	252*
Heb. xii. 17	51*	James iii. 15	310, 351
Heb. xii. 18	22, 191	James iii. 17	365
Heb. xii. 19	355		
Heb. xii. 24	339	James iv. 1	400
Heb. xii. 25	243, 346, 347, 392	James iv. 2	146, 362
Heb. xii. 27	96, 307	James iv. 3	146, 193
Heb. xii. 28	233	James iv. 4	51
		James iv. 6	364
Heb. xiii. 2	299	James iv. 7	52*, 227
Heb. xiii. 3	307	James iv. 8	37
Heb. xiii. 4	137	James iv. 9	52
Heb. xiii. 5	48, 137, 213, 366	James iv. 10	52
Heb. xiii. 13	372	James iv. 12	294, 388
Heb. xiii. 15	14, 176	James iv. 13	70, 103*, 141, 146, 210
Heb. xiii. 16	188	James iv. 14	93, 370
Heb. xiii. 17	296, 307	James iv. 15	104, 210*, 263, 362 (bis)*
Heb. xiii. 18	131	James iv. 17	143, 350
Heb. xiii. 21	42, 112, 173, 214		
Heb. xiii. 24	378	James v. 1	70, 140
		James v. 3	58, 151
James i. 1	394	James v. 4	43, 158, 326
James i. 6	173	James v. 5	402
James i. 8	402	James v. 6	165, 402
James i. 9 sq.	401*	James v. 7	82, 230
James i. 10 sq.	202	James v. 12	49, 147, 163*, 367
James i. 11	52	James v. 13	158, 226
James i. 12	136	James v. 14	42, 158, 163*
James i. 13	170*, 326	James v. 14 sqq.	133*
James i. 14	117	James v. 17	34, 184, 270, 401
James i. 15	62	James v. 18	34, 55, 401
James i. 17	72, 310*	James v. 19	158
James i. 18	62, 116	James v. 20	119
James i. 19	51*, 265		
James i. 22	369	1 Pet. i. 3	99, 116, 137
James i. 23	202, 347*	1 Pet. i. 5	25
James i. 24	197*	1 Pet. i. 7	93, 206
James i. 26	119	1 Pet. i. 8	174, 351*
James i. 27	158, 262	1 Pet. i. 10	58
		1 Pet. i. 11	342
James ii. 2	364	1 Pet. i. 13	175
James ii. 3	49	1 Pet. i. 14	162
James ii. 5	286	1 Pet. i. 18	91*, 116
James ii. 6	202*	1 Pet. i. 21	176
James ii. 7	146	1 Pet. i. 24	202
James ii. 9	294		
James ii. 10	229, 364	1 Pet. ii. 2	54
James ii. 11	346, 347	1 Pet. ii. 4	326
James ii. 14	364	1 Pet. ii. 5	68
James ii. 15	127*, 129, 311*	1 Pet. ii. 6	135, 144*, 174
James ii. 18	218	1 Pet. ii. 7	288, 331

1 Pet. ii. 9	116	2 Pet. ii. 1	293, 297
1 Pet. ii. 10	350, 353	2 Pet. ii. 3	147, 283
1 Pet. ii. 11	292, 299	2 Pet. ii. 4	54, 346, 347
1 Pet. ii. 12	94, 308	2 Pet. ii. 4 sqq.	386
1 Pet. ii. 13	307	2 Pet. ii. 5	30*, 53, 346
1 Pet. ii. 14	307	2 Pet. ii. 6	78, 165
1 Pet. ii. 15	131	2 Pet. ii. 7	32, 331
1 Pet. ii. 18	293	2 Pet. ii. 10	184*, 300
1 Pet. ii. 19	128*	2 Pet. ii. 12	146*, 287
1 Pet. ii. 20	128*	2 Pet. ii. 13	37, 331
1 Pet. ii. 21	52	2 Pet. ii. 14	65*, 162, 170
1 Pet. ii. 23	54, 145*	2 Pet. ii. 16	119
1 Pet. ii. 24	178, 280 (<i>bis</i>)	2 Pet. ii. 19	168*
1 Pet. ii. 25	99	2 Pet. ii. 20	99 (<i>bis</i>), 158, 199
		2 Pet. ii. 21	217, 305*, 349
		2 Pet. ii. 22	117, 292
1 Pet. iii. 1	36, 117, 234, 293		
1 Pet. iii. 3	50, 162, 352*	2 Pet. iii. 1	282*
1 Pet. iii. 4	26, 180	2 Pet. iii. 2	99, 155*, 261, 387, 388
1 Pet. iii. 5	117, 175, 176	2 Pet. iii. 3	118, 299
1 Pet. iii. 6	148	2 Pet. iii. 4	82
1 Pet. iii. 7	293	2 Pet. iii. 5	293, 376*
1 Pet. iii. 10	158, 270	2 Pet. iii. 10	60 (<i>bis</i>)*, 206
1 Pet. iii. 12	119	2 Pet. iii. 11	206
1 Pet. iii. 13	224	2 Pet. iii. 12	60*
1 Pet. iii. 14	106*, 224	2 Pet. iii. 14	179, 187*, 190, 304
1 Pet. iii. 17	224	2 Pet. iii. 15	116
1 Pet. iii. 20	328	2 Pet. iii. 16	118
1 Pet. iii. 21	80, 155, 387*	2 Pet. iii. 17	117
1 Pet. iv. 2	54	1 John i. 1	398
1 Pet. iv. 3	260, 305	1 John i. 1 sq.	398
1 Pet. iv. 4	185	1 John i. 2	90, 196, 340
1 Pet. iv. 8	94	1 John i. 3	160
1 Pet. iv. 11	88, 137*, 286, 308	1 John i. 5	166
1 Pet. iv. 12	185, 318	1 John i. 6	160, 399
1 Pet. iv. 14	177, 338	1 John i. 7	160
1 Pet. iv. 17	268		
1 Pet. iv. 18	364	1 John ii. 1	54
		1 John ii. 4	399
1 Pet. v. 1	132	1 John ii. 5	11
1 Pet. v. 2	41, 352	1 John ii. 8	281
1 Pet. v. 3	352	1 John ii. 12	49
1 Pet. v. 4	37	1 John ii. 12 sq.	198
1 Pet. v. 7	32	1 John ii. 18	43, 89, 362
1 Pet. v. 8	89	1 John ii. 19	224, 241
1 Pet. v. 9	116, 301	1 John ii. 21	122
1 Pet. v. 10	37, 116, 306	1 John ii. 22	124, 355
1 Pet. v. 12	198, 332	1 John ii. 23	176
		1 John ii. 25	26, 78, 90
2 Pet. i. 1	97, 100, 177	1 John ii. 27	380*, 399
2 Pet. i. 3	119, 318	1 John ii. 28	192
2 Pet. i. 4	158		
2 Pet. i. 5	109	1 John iii. 1	199
2 Pet. i. 8	366	1 John iii. 3	176
2 Pet. i. 9	116, 349	1 John iii. 4	124, 125
2 Pet. i. 10	99, 116, 214 (<i>bis</i>), 235, 241	1 John iii. 10	125
2 Pet. i. 11	99, 357	1 John iii. 12	394
2 Pet. i. 15	53	1 John iii. 13	246
2 Pet. i. 16	293	1 John iii. 15	122
2 Pet. i. 17	124, 185, 293*	1 John iii. 22	173
2 Pet. i. 18	293*	1 John iii. 23	174
2 Pet. i. 19	230, 300	1 John iii. 24	286, 382
2 Pet. i. 20	119, 121, 163*		

1 John iv. 1	125	Rev. i. 6	137
1 John iv. 2	176, 301	Rev. i. 8	50*
1 John iv. 5	327	Rev. i. 10	37
1 John iv. 6	100	Rev. i. 11	19
1 John iv. 9	329	Rev. i. 12 sqq.	386
1 John iv. 13	159, 199	Rev. i. 13	13, 26
1 John iv. 15	124	Rev. i. 15	80*
1 John iv. 16	175, 329	Rev. i. 17	40, 124
1 John iv. 17	240	Rev. i. 18	24, 310*
		Rev. i. 19	126 (<i>bis</i>)
		Rev. i. 20	154*, 285
1 John v. 1	124		
1 John v. 3	240		
1 John v. 4	23, 122	Rev. ii. 1	26, 103, 119
1 John v. 6	124, 370	Rev. ii. 2	55, 274, 304, 382
1 John v. 7	124	Rev. ii. 3	43*
1 John v. 8	150, 333	Rev. ii. 4	144
1 John v. 9	395	Rev. ii. 5	179*, 393 (<i>bis</i>), 400
1 John v. 10	174 (<i>bis</i>)	Rev. ii. 7	44, 380
1 John v. 13	174, 295	Rev. ii. 8	103, 119
1 John v. 15	193, 223	Rev. ii. 9	274, 382
1 John v. 16	133*, 179*, 187	Rev. ii. 10	159, 403
1 John v. 20	90*, 104*, 199	Rev. ii. 11	403
1 John v. 21	106, 192	Rev. ii. 12	103
		Rev. ii. 13	386*
2 John 1	282	Rev. ii. 14	149, 295
2 John 2	382	Rev. ii. 16	179*, 393
2 John 4	159	Rev. ii. 17	44, 45, 159, 380
2 John 7	104, 176, 296, 301	Rev. ii. 18	19, 119, 382
2 John 8	194, 242*	Rev. ii. 20	49, 78, 144
2 John 9	98, 99, 100	Rev. ii. 21	240
2 John 10	348, 394	Rev. ii. 23	58, 124, 184
2 John 11	394	Rev. ii. 24	281*
2 John 12	33	Rev. ii. 26	380
3 John 3	336	Rev. iii. 1	310*
3 John 4	28, 240, 303	Rev. iii. 2	36, 259, 301, 311, 403
3 John 6	300	Rev. iii. 3	46
3 John 7	324	Rev. iii. 4	282
3 John 9	106	Rev. iii. 5	173, 176, 191
3 John 10	368	Rev. iii. 6	403
3 John 12	188	Rev. iii. 7	24
		Rev. iii. 8	173, 280
Jude 1	94	Rev. iii. 9	45*, 211, 234, 274, 377, 382
Jude 3	116	Rev. iii. 10	155*, 327
Jude 4	13, 56*, 93, 97, 100, 295	Rev. iii. 12	78, 380, 386
Jude 6	117	Rev. iii. 15	50, 215, 367
Jude 7	177, 184*	Rev. iii. 16	259, 357
Jude 8	146	Rev. iii. 17	124, 152
Jude 9	68	Rev. iii. 18	150
Jude 10	51	Rev. iii. 20	338, 362
Jude 11	184	Rev. iii. 21	380, 386
Jude 12	191		
Jude 14	35	Rev. iv 1	54, 63, 130*
Jude 15	149, 286, 287 (<i>bis</i>)	Rev. iv 1 sqq.	139
Jude 16	298	Rev. iv 3	26
Jude 20	117	Rev. iv. 4	191, 338 (<i>bis</i>)
Jude 23	57, 326	Rev. iv. 5	125, 281
Jude 24	42	Rev. iv. 8	30, 50*, 70 (<i>bis</i>), 130, 332
Jude 25	137	Rev. iv. 9	222
Rev. i. 1	41	Rev. v. 1	70, 338
Rev. i. 4	50*, 80	Rev. v. 3	366, 367*
Rev. i. 5	78	Rev. v. 4	304, 350, 367*

Rev. v. 6	48, 125	Rev. x. 8	62, 63
Rev. v. 7	197	Rev. x. 9	39, 62, 110, 273
Rev. v. 8	125, 281	Rev. x. 11	337
Rev. v. 9	159*		
Rev. v. 10	169	Rev. xi. 1	384*
Rev. v. 12	81, 101, 130, 298*, 402	Rev. xi. 4	81*, 100
Rev. v. 13	88, 302	Rev. xi. 5	221, 357
		Rgv. xi. 6	229, 232
Rev. vi. 1	78, 290	Rev. xi. 8	77, 386
Rev. vi. 2	139, 241	Rev. xi. 9	48, 77 (<i>bis</i>), 158
Rev. vi. 3	301	Rev. xi. 11	329, 338
Rev. vi. 4	143, 234, 240, 381	Rev. xi. 12	54
Rev. vi. 5	139, 290, 301	Rev. xi. 14	30
Rev. vi. 6	164, 368, 394*	Rev. xi. 15	130*
Rev. vi. 7	290	Rev. xi. 16	89
Rev. vi. 8	172, 184, 341*	Rev. xi. 17	50*
Rev. vi. 10	182	Rev. xi. 18	260*
Rev. vi. 11	57, 61, 65, 77, 230, 234	Rev. xi. 19	63
Rev. vi. 14	34		
Rev. vi. 15	14, 98	Rev. xii. 4	259
Rev. vi. 16	40, 149	Rev. xii. 5	7, 54, 80*
Rev. vi. 17	47	Rev. xii. 6	280, 326
		Rev. xii. 7	268*
Rev. vii. 1	121	Rev. xii. 8	367, 368
Rev. vii. 2	280	Rev. xii. 9	368, 398
Rev. vii. 3	231	Rev. xii. 10	25, 165
Rev. vii. 4	78, 130, 386	Rev. xii. 11	7
Rev. vii. 7	16, 21	Rev. xii. 12	141, 154*, 331, 393
Rev. vii. 9	78, 130, 139, 280, 386	Rev. xii. 13	7, 13, 115
Rev. vii. 12	98	Rev. xii. 14	280
Rev. vii. 15	338		
Rev. vii. 16	122*, 366	Rev. xiii. 3	59*, 185
Rev. vii. 17	155, 332, 343*	Rev. xiii. 6	400
		Rev. xiii. 10	61, 99, 182
Rev. viii. 1	223	Rev. xiii. 11	177
Rev. viii. 2	43	Rev. xiii. 12	280
Rev. viii. 3	36, 90	Rev. xiii. 14	13, 282
Rev. viii. 4 sq.	197	Rev. xiii. 15	227, 238*
Rev. viii. 6	112	Rev. xiii. 16	36, 338
Rev. viii. 7	60	Rev. xiii. 17	235
Rev. viii. 9	78, 130		
Rev. viii. 11	150.	Rev. xiv. 1	48
Rev. viii. 12	41	Rev. xiv. 2	166
Rev. viii. 13	85, 301	Rev. xiv. 3	324
		Rev. xiv. 4	228*, 324
Rev. ix. 1	382	Rev. xiv. 6	65, 338
Rev. ix. 4	57, 122*, 352, 366	Rev. xiv. 8	155, 398*
Rev. ix. 5	211	Rev. xiv. 9	338
Rev. ix. 6	211, 212, 214	Rev. xiv. 10	60, 66
Rev. ix. 8	40	Rev. xiv. 12	78, 386
Rev. ix. 10	177, 260, 268	Rev. xiv. 13	64, 158, 166, 172, 239, 301
Rev. ix. 11	30, 45, 112, 151	Rev. xiv. 14	78, 139
Rev. ix. 12	126*	Rev. xiv. 15	260, 268
Rev. ix. 13	90, 130*	Rev. xiv. 18	14
Rev. ix. 14	78	Rev. xiv. 19	81*
Rev. ix. 17	382	Rev. xiv. 20	81, 153
Rev. ix. 18	130, 326, 327		
Rev. ix. 20	367*	Rev. xv. 2	44, 147
Rev. ix. 21	143	Rev. xv. 3	140
		Rev. xv. 4	137, 172, 211, 212
Rev. x. 1	382	Rev. xv. 5	63
Rev. x. 2	63	Rev. xv. 8	231
Rev. x. 7	199, 362		

Rev. xvi. 1	44, 301	Rev. xix. 10	124, 395
Rev. xvi. 5	141	Rev. xix. 11	63
Rev. xvi. 6	66	Rev. xix. 12	78
Rev. xvi. 9	148	Rev. xix. 13	151
Rev. xvi. 12	22	Rev. xix. 14	130
Rev. xvi. 19	151, 155	Rev. xix. 15	155, 229
		Rev. xix. 17	9, 85
Rev. xvii. 1	90, 314	Rev. xix. 20	90*
Rev. xvii. 2	62, 383	Rev. xix. 21	163
Rev. xvii. 3	39, 80*, 130, 164*		
Rev. xvii. 4	164	Rev. xx. 1	338
Rev. xvii. 6	39	Rev. xx. 2	78, 89
Rev. xvii. 8	59*, 78, 306*, 316, 376	Rev. xx. 3	231
Rev. xvii. 9	280	Rev. xx. 4	58, 367
Rev. xvii. 10	102	Rev. xx. 5	58, 231
Rev. xvii. 13	44	Rev. xx. 6	160
Rev. xvii. 16	58, 60, 106	Rev. xx. 8	280
Rev. xvii. 17	231	Rev. xx. 10	297
		Rev. xx. 11	146
Rev. xviii. 2	398*	Rev. xx. 12	63
Rev. xviii. 3	43	Rev. xx. 14	125
Rev. xviii. 4	159	Rev. xx. 15	348
Rev. xviii. 6	109, 286		
Rev. xviii. 7	112	Rev. xxi. 6	43
Rev. xviii. 8	60	Rev. xxi. 8	129, 191, 385*
Rev. xviii. 9	61	Rev. xxi. 9	81*
Rev. xviii. 10	154	Rev. xxi. 14	81
Rev. xviii. 12	82, 162	Rev. xxi. 16	390
Rev. xviii. 14	36, 156*, 212, 214, 322*	Rev. xxi. 16 sq.	163
Rev. xviii. 15	326	Rev. xxi. 17	14, 29, 153*
Rev. xviii. 16	82, 87, 154	Rev. xxi. 21	30, 331
Rev. xviii. 19	40, 154	Rev. xxi. 22	126
Rev. xviii. 20	141, 182	Rev. xxi. 27	121
Rev. xviii. 21	85		
Rev. xviii. 22	37, 121	Rev. xxii. 2	13, 45, 120
Rev. xviii. 23	41, 124, 214	Rev. xxii. 3	121
		Rev. xxii. 8	45
Rev. xix. 1	130	Rev. xxii. 9	395
Rev. xix. 2	182	Rev. xxii. 14	211, 234
Rev. xix. 5	176	Rev. xxii. 19	58
Rev. xix. 7	112, 209, 211		

A GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

(GRAMMATICAL AND RHETORICAL).

The more familiar terms, and those which (like *Anacoluthon*, *Aposiopesis*, *Asyndeton*, *Brachylogy*, *Ellipsis*, *Epexegetis*, *Hyperbaton*, *Pleonasm*, *Polysyndeton*, etc.) find special elucidation in the body of the foregoing work, and a place in its Index, are not included in the following List. In preparing it free use has been made of the various books on Rhetoric, Hermeneutics, Grammar, etc., together with the N. T. Commentaries.

Aetiologic, giving the cause; aetiological particles i.e. causal conjunctions.

Adversative: cf. *Metabasis*.

Amphiboly: ambiguity arising from the possibility of two constructions; as in *ὁ δίκαιος ἐκ πίστεως ζήσεται* (Rom. i. 17).

Anacoenosis: see *Communicatio*.

Anadiplosis or *epanastrophe*: the repetition of the end of one clause at the beginning of the next with an extension of the thought; as, *ἔθνη . . . κατέλαβε δικαιοσύνην, δικαιοσύνην δὲ τὴν ἐκ πίστεως* (Rom. ix. 30).

Anantapodoton: a conditional (or similar) proposition which wants its apodosis (or consequent clause); as, 2 Pet. ii. 4 *εἰ γὰρ* etc. (Rom. v. 12 *ὥσπερ δι' ἐνὸς ἀνθρώπου* etc.).

Anaphora or *epanaphora*: the repetition of one or more words at the beginning of successive clauses; as, *οὐκ εἰμι* in 1 Cor. ix. 1, or *τίς* in vs. 7.

Anarthrous: without the Article.

Anastrophe: having its accent thrown back; as, *ἐνι* when i.q. *ἐνεστι*, cf. p. 72.

Annominatio: a *paronomasia* (which see) in which regard is had not merely to a resemblance in sound, but in sense as well; as, Rom. i. 28 *οὐκ ἐδοκίμασαν τὸν θεὸν . . . παρέδωκεν αὐτοὺς ὁ θεὸς εἰς ἀδόκιμον νοῦν*, Win. 638 (592).

Antanaclasis: the repetition of one and the same word in an opposite (or different) sense; as, *νεκρούς* in Matt. viii. 22.

Antiphrasis: the use of a word (generally one having a good sense) instead of its opposite; as, *οικοδομηθήσεται* (*edified*) in 1 Cor. viii. 10.

Antiptosis: the putting of one Case for another; cf. Win. 636 (590).

Ascensive: augmentative or climactic, as *καὶ* in *καὶ γὰρ* Rom. iii. 7 *even I* (forming an 'ascent' to the *ἐγώ* by a tacit comparison, as it were).

Attributive: a word etc. used adjectively.

Catachresis: the abuse of a word, or its bold use in an extraordinary application; as, *διὰ νόμου πίστεως* Rom. iii. 27.

Categoric Plural: the use of the Plural denoting a class when but one individual is referred to, — (in order to give vagueness or a certain fullness to the expression); as, Matt. ii. 20 *τεθνήκασι οἱ ζητοῦντες* (referring to Herod).

Chiasmus or *chiasma*: a rhetorical arrangement of words or clauses so that they correspond to one another crosswise, like the letter X; as, Matt. xii. 22 *ἵστε τὸν τύφλον κ. κωφὸν*



κ. λαλεῖν κ. βλέπειν

Communicatio, or *anacoenosis*, occurs when a writer associates his readers with himself, either adopting their opinions or assuming that they share his; cf. e.g. in Rom. iii. 9 the *we* of *προεχόμεθα*; with that of *προητiasόμεθα*.

Comparatio compendiaris: an abbreviated comparison; as, Matt. v. 20, cf. p. 168.

Constructio ad synesin (or *sensum*): a regard, in construction, for sense to the neglect of the grammatical form. See the Index.

Constructio praeagnans occurs when one clause virtually contains within itself another; as, Mark ii. 1 *εἰς οἶκόν ἐστι* i.e. he has gone *into* and now *is* in the house, cf. p. 395. Cf. *Pregnant*.

Co-ordinate (cf. *subordinate*): descriptive of a proposition or clause which, while sustaining a logical relation to another, is so connected with it as to be its equal in grammatical rank.

Correlation, law of (or of *sympathy*): that usage respecting the Article according to which, if one substantive has another depending upon it in the Gen., they either both take the Art. or are both without it.

Corresponsive καὶ the, introduces a consequence answering to what precedes; as, διὸ καὶ παρέδωκεν αὐτοὺς ὁ θεὸς Rom. i. 24.

Dawes's Canon: see Index.

Descensive: indicating progress downwards; as, καὶ in εἴγε καὶ εἰκῇ Gal. iii. 4: *if indeed it be even* (i.e. only) *in vain*.

Dilog: sometimes, a (designedly) ambiguous expression; sometimes, a repetition for the sake of emphasis.

Diplasiasmus: a doubling — whether of words, syllables, or consonants; as, Matt. xxiii. 37 *Ἱερουσαλήμ, Ἱερουσαλήμ*.

Dynamic: an epithet applied to the Dative Case viewed as denoting efficiency; more commonly known as the instrumental Dative, (corresponding to the Latin Ablative). It is also used as descriptive of the Middle Voice, when that voice expresses not merely the action of the verb, but implies also a certain intensity or earnestness as respects the agent.

Ecbatic: denoting a mere event or issue as distinguished from the fulfilment of a purpose (cf. *telic*); as e.g. *ἵνα* in the (alleged) sense of *so that*, see p. 239.

Enallage: an exchange of one gender, number, person, voice, mood, tense, etc. of a word for another. Cf. Index.

Epanadiplosis: the use of the same word both at the beginning and at the end of a sentence; as, *χαίρετε* in Phil. iv. 4.

Epanalepsis: the resumption of a word or a thought after intervening matter; as, 1 Cor. viii. 4 cf. 1; xi. 20 cf. 18.

Epanaphora: see *Anaphora*.

Epanastrophe: see *Anadiplosis*.

Epanorthosis: the rectification of an expression by qualifying it, or by substituting another in its stead; as, John xvi. 32 *ἐμὲ μόνον ἀφήτε· καὶ οὐκ εἰμὶ μόνον* etc.

Epistrophe or **Epiphora**: the recurrence of the same word at the end of successive clauses; as, *καὶ γὰρ* in 2 Cor. xi. 22.

Epizeuxis: the repetition of a word, — generally to express earnestness or emphasis; as, Matt. vii. 21 *κύριε, κύριε*.

Ethical i.e. indicating the state of mind. Prepositions are used ethically when used to denote mental relations. The Ethical Dative is a Dative (generally of a Pron. of the 1st or 2d Pers.) indicating interest or emotion; it is often untranslatable, cf. p. 179. The Ethical Future is a Future expressing not mere futurity, but what *may* or *ought* to take place; cf. Win. 279 (262).

Extensive (as contrasted with intensive) use, for example of *πᾶς*: viz. to denote frequency as distinguished from force; as, Eph. i. 8 *πᾶσα σοφία αὐτῆς* (i.e. 'every kind of' rather than 'the highest') *wisdom*. Cf. Win. 111 (105 sq.).

Figura Etymologica: a verb with an Accusative of kindred signification; as, John vii. 24 *κρίσω κρίνετε*.

Gnomic or **iterative Aorist**, see pp. 201 sq.

Granville Sharp's rule (respecting the Article): 'when *καὶ* connects two personal nouns of the same case, if the Art. precedes the first noun and is not repeated before the second, the latter always relates to the same person that is expressed or described by the first.' It was applied by him (in "Remarks on the Uses of the Definitive Art. in the Gr. Text of the N. T." 3d ed. 1803) to proving the Deity of Christ from such expressions as *βασιλεία τοῦ Χριστοῦ καὶ Θεοῦ* Eph. v. 5.

Hendiadys (*ἐν διὰ δυοῖν*): one notion expressed as though it were two; cf. Win. 630 (585).

Hypallage: the transfer of an attribute of one substantive to another; cf. *ποτήριον . . . ἐκχυρόμενον* Luke xxii. 20, and Win. 634 (589).

Hypotactic: see *paratactic*.

Hysteron Proteron: an inversion of the natural order of words, — what should come 'last' being put 'first'; cf. Win. 553 (514).

Idiosis: the transfer, by a writer, to himself in his private capacity of what holds true universally, or of an entire class; as in Rom. vii. 7 sqq.

Intensive: cf. *extensive*.

Litotes, substantially synonymous with *Meiosis*; which see.

Meiosis: the employment of a disparaging or over-weak expression in order to enforce a thought; particularly, the expression of a thought by denying its contrary; as, *οὐκ ἐπαυῶ* 1 Cor. xi. 22.

Metabasis, *metabatic*, etc., marking a transition; as *δέ* when its copulative force is predominant, — distinguished from the oppositive *δέ* (as it occurs, for example, after a negative), and from the adversative *ἀλλὰ*. Cf. Win. 441 sq. (411 sq.).

Metaplasim: a formation from a non-existent Nom. or theme; see *Index*.

Metaschematismus: the transfer to an individual of what holds true of the whole class to which he belongs; cf. 1 Cor. iv. 6.

Metonymy: the exchange of one term or name for another with which it has some relation; as, Rom. ii. 27 *ἡ ἀκροβυστία* i.e. *ἔθνη* vs. 14.

Mimesis : a lively imitation or reproduction of the words etc. of another ; as, Col. ii. 21.

Nomen conjugatum : a noun akin in form or meaning to the word with which it is connected ; as, Col. ii. 29 *αἰξεί αἰξήσιν*.

Oxymoron : a pointed expression produced by uniting words of opposite signification ; as, Rom. i. 20 *τὰ ὁράτα . . . καθορᾶται*.

Paraleipsis : the mention of a thing by pretending to pass it by ; as, Philem. 19 *ἵνα μὴ λέγω* etc.

Paratactic the (as distinguished from the hypotactic or syntactic) arrangement of clauses, is the ranging of them one after another in simple succession, instead of indicating their logical relations to one another ; as, Matt. xviii. 21 *ποσάκις ἁμαρτήσῃ εἰς ἐμέ ὁ ἀδελφός μου καὶ ἀφήσω* etc.

Parathetic (or loose) compounds (as distinguished from synthetic, which see) are those formed by the mere juxtaposition of separate words, as, *ἀνα-λαμβάνω*. On parathetic Apposition see Win. 528 (492).

Paronomasia : a combination of words similar in sound ; as, Rom. i. 29 sq. *πορνεία, πονηρία, φθόνου, φόβου . . . ἀσυνέτους, ἀσυνθέτους*,—cf. Win. 636 sq. (591 sq.).

Polyptoton : the recurrence of different cases etc. of the same word ; as, 2 Cor. ix. 8 *ἐν παντὶ πάντοτε πᾶσαν αὐτάρκειαν ἔχοντες*. Cf. the Latin epigram “*Mors mortis morti mortem nisi morte tulisset, Aeternæ vitæ janua clausa foret*” (quoted by Alf. on Heb. ii. 14).

Predicate, a tertiary, is the predicate of a predicate (which latter is connected with its subject by some other verb than a copula or a verb signifying to name etc.) ; in other words, it is the anticipation of a distinct additional proposition (cf. Donaldson, Gr. Gram. §§ 417, 489). It is most conveniently translated by ‘taking the tertiary predicate as the primary one, and making the verb which contains the primary predicate dependent on a relative.’ For example, in John v. 36 *ἐγὼ ἔχω τὴν μαρτυρίαν μείζω τοῦ Ἰωάννου* the Adj. *μείζω*, being without the Art., implies an additional (tertiary) predication respecting the (secondary) predicate *μαρτυρίαν*, which may be brought out by the translation “The testimony which I have is greater than John.”

Pregnant use of a word : when it is used to imply a second relation, the antecedent or consequent of that which it strictly expresses ; as, John viii. 47 *ὁ δὲ ἐκ τοῦ θεοῦ . . . ἀκούει* i.e. ‘heareth [and obeyeth].’ On pregnant construction cf. Constructio Praegnans.

Prolepsis : anticipation. It may be either of a rhetorical nature, as when an objection is anticipated and answered (e.g. Rom. vi. 15), or of a grammatical i.e. in the reference of a word (cf. pp. 198 sq. 356).

Prosopopoeia : personification, or the ascribing of personal properties to inanimate objects or abstract ideas ; as, Matt. vi. 3 *μὴ γνώτω ἡ ἀριστερά σου* etc.

Prosphothesis or apostrophe : the rhetorical use of direct address ; as, Rom. ii. 1.

Rational concord : construction according to the sense rather than the form, see Constructio ad synesin.

Recitative *ἔτι* : a redundant *ἔτι* which the Greek allows to remain even when a quotation is introduced in direct form ; as, Matt. vii. 23 *τότε ὁμολογήσω αὐτοῖς· ἔτι οὐδέποτε ἔγνων ὑμᾶς*.

Sense-construction : see Constructio ad synesin.

Sharp, see Granville Sharp's Rule.

Schema (i.e. figure or construction): **σχῆμα ἀπὸ κοινοῦ** occurs when a word (or its influence) is common to two clauses, so that its case etc. is determined by the second rather than by that to which it primarily belongs; as, Acts ix. 27 *Βαρνάβας ἐπιλαβόμενος αὐτὸν ἤγαγε* where *αὐτὸν* although primarily belonging to *ἐπιλ.* is governed by *ἤγαγε*. See Index p. 412 and under "Luke."

σχῆμα Ἀττικόν: the use of a Neuter Plural with a verb in the Singular; as, John x. 25 *τὰ ἔργα . . . μαρτυρεῖ περὶ ἐμοῦ*.

σχῆμα Βοιωτίων or **Πινδαρικόν**: the use of a Masc. or Fem. Plural with a verb in the Singular; to this Luke ix. 28 *ἐγένετο . . . ὥσει ἡμέραι ὀκτώ* has been incorrectly referred, cf. Win. 516 (481), 563 (523 sq.).

σχῆμα κατ' ἐξοχὴν occurs when an individual of a genus (connected by *καί*) is distinguished by a separate mention; as, Acts v. 29 *ὁ Πέτρος καὶ οἱ ἀπόστολοι*.

σχῆμα καθ' ὅλον καὶ μέρος: when to a totality (often a Plural) the specification of a particular part is afterwards subjoined; cf. 2 Cor. xii. 7 *ἐδόθη μοι σκόλοψ τῇ σαρκί*, see p. 186.

σχῆμα Κολοφώνιον: the use of a Dative (often instead of a Gen.) in immediate dependence on a substantive; as, 2 Cor. ix. 11 *εὐχαριστίαν τῷ θεῷ*, cf. p. 180.

σχῆμα παρονομασία, cf. *Figura etymologica*.

σχῆμα πρὸς τὸ σημαίνόμενον or **νοούμενον**, cf. *Constructio ad synesin*.

Subordinate: a word or clause so related to another as to be complementary to it and grammatically dependent upon it.

Synchorexis: a concession made for the purpose of pointing a retort; as, James ii. 19 *σὺ πιστεύεις . . . καλῶς ποιεῖς καὶ τὰ δαιμόνια πιστεύουσι* etc.

Synecdoche: the designation of a whole by a part, a genus by a species etc., or vice versa; as, Rom. xiii. 1 *πάντα ψυχῇ ὑποτασσέσθω* let every soul (i.e. every person). Hence the Accusative specifying the part etc. is called the Acc. of synecdoche.

Synizesis: in grammar, the union of two vowels in pronunciation; in rhetoric, equivalent to *zeugma*; which see.

Syntactic structure: see *paratactic*.

Synthetic (or close) compounds (as distinguished from *parathetic*, which see) are those in which the component elements have been moulded together into one inseparable whole; as, *κακούργος*. On synthetic Apposition see Win. 528 (492).

Tapeinosis: essentially synonymous with *Meiosis*, which see.

Tautology: needless or pleonastic repetition; cf. Luke i. 35 *πνεῦμα ἁγίον ἐπελεύσεται . . . δύναμις ὑψίστου ἐπισκιδέσει* etc.

Telic: denoting end or purpose; cf. *Ecbatic*.

Tertiary predicate: see *Predicate*.

Whole and Part Figure: see *σχῆμα καθ' ὅλον καὶ μέρος*.

Zeugma: the connection of a verb, adjective, etc., with a number of words, when it really suits but one of them; as, Luke i. 64 *ἀνέψυχθη τὸ στόμα αὐτοῦ καὶ ἡ γλῶσσα*. Cf. pp. 400 sq.

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